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ANNUAL TABULAR VIEW, to be sent to the Mis

NAME OF THE

NAMES of THE STATIONS.	MISSIONARIES & ASSISTANTS. Americans. Preachers.	Physicians.	Teachers.	Printers, &c.	Farmers, &c.	Females.	Total.	Natives. Preachers.	Assistants.	PREACH'G. Places for stated Preaching.	Average congregation at station on the Sabbath.	EDUCATION. Seminaries.	Pupils in Seminary.	Boarding Schools, for males.	Pupils.	Boarding Schools, for females.	Pupils.	Free Schools.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total number of Pupils.	Schoolmas'rs members of the church.	Pupils members of the church.	Cost of Schools, &c.	CHURCHES. Num. of Churches.	Members received during the year.	Excommunications.	Mem'rs suspended.	Whole number of members.	Whole number of
1.— Bombay	1	"	"	1	"	2	4	"	"	1	150	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	200	100	300	"	"	1500	1	4	"	"	15	
2.— Ahmednagar	2		1	"	"	3	6	"	1	1	200	1	"	1	50	1	20	11	500	30	530	"	Rs 3000		1	1	"	"	10	
3.— Talwa	1		"	"	"	1	2	"	1	1	50	"	"	1	16	"	"	$	240	"	256	"	Rs	526	"	"	"		"	
4.— Mahabuleshwur Mills	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	26	1	20	0	46	0	0	660	1	0	0	0	8	—
5.—																														
6.—																														
7.—																														
8.—																														
9.—																														
10.—																														
13.—																														
14.—																														
15.—																														
TOTALS,																		28			1132									

NAMES of OUT-STATIONS.	Native Preachers.	Native Assistants.	Total.	Schools.	Pupils.
1.—					
2.—					
3.—					
4.— None					
5.—					
6.—					
7.—					
8.—					
9.—					
10.—					
11.—					
12.—					
TOTALS,					

NAMES OF MISSIONARIES, ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES, AND NATIVE ASSISTANTS, AT STATIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

[The names of the Missionaries, etc. to be given in connection with each station, thus:—
No. 1—Rev. ——, *Missionary*; ——, *Teacher*; etc.]

No. 4. Rev. Allen Graves, Missionary; & Mrs. Mary Graves.

Number i

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Theologic

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fam

ssionary Rooms as soon as possible after the close of each year.

MISSION,— American Mahratta Mission.

	Printing.															Books and Tracts.				
	Whole number of volumes printed during the year.	Number of Tracts printed during the year.	Volumes of Scripture printed during the year.	Pages of Scripture.	Pages of Tracts.	Number of Books for Sab. Schools.	Pages in these Books.	Charge to American Bible Society.	Charge to American Tract Society.	Charge to American Sunday Sch. Union.	Whole number of pages in nat. language print'd during the year.	Number of pages in English language.	Number of Languages.	Whole cost of printing during the year.	Whole number of pages from the beginning.	Books and Tracts on hand at the beginning of the year.	Books and Tracts added during the year.	Books and Tracts distributed during the year.	Books and Tracts now in Depository.	REMARKS.
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	2	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unknown but few Jan. 1839.				

More particular View of the Seminary.	
ber in Prep. School,	*Apparatus, &c.*
Class 1st,	
" 2d,	
" 3d,	
" 4th,	
logical Class,	
Instructors and Native Teachers.	
Exclusive of the Mission families —	Mission Library.
	Whole number of Volumes, 1400
	No. Received last year,

Printing Establishment.	
Printing Presses in use,	3 three
Lithographic Presses,	1 one
Type in Native Language,	3 founts
English Founts,	nine
Type and Stereotype Foundry,	1 one
Book Bindery,	1 one

Inventory of Mission Property.	
Value of Printing Establishment, exclusive of Buildings,	Not ascertained
Value of the Buildings,	
Number of Houses of Missionaries,	4
Value of these Houses,	$12,600
Value of the Mission Library,	
Value of Apparatus for Seminary and Schools,	
Other property, consisting of	

I am sorry this tabular view is so deficient in what pertains to the Printing Office. Mr. Webster has been absent for 4 months past. During this period I have had the charge of the office, — both the English & dispatchments, — but I have not the means of filling up some of the blanks in this view.

Recd. Return of Pratt's visit in 1838.

Recd. Sept. 2d, 1839

Recd. Oct. 28

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Room

Boston

Mr. Webster is now expected in Bombay river and probably as soon as he can find leisure, he will furnish full information concerning his department in the Mission.

D. O. Allen

Bombay March 18th 1839

Rev. Dr. Anderson & S.

Boston

Mission House

Rec'd Sept. 20, 1839

Ans'd Oct. 28

Rev. Daniel Allen

Wish in

1839.

ANNUAL TABULAR VIEW,—for the year 1840.

To be sent to the Missionary Rooms as soon as possible after the close of the year.

NAME OF THE MISSION,— American Mahratta Mission.

NAMES OF THE STATIONS.	MISSIONARIES & ASSISTANTS. Americans. Preachers.	Physicians.	Teachers.	Printers, etc.	Farmers, etc.	Females.	Total.	Natives. Preachers.	Assistants.	PREACH'G. Places for stated Preaching.	Average congregation at station on the Sabbath.	EDUCATION. Seminaries.	Pupils in Seminary.	Boarding Schools, for males.	Pupils.	Boarding Schools, for females.	Pupils.	Free Schools.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total number of Pupils.	Schoolmas'rs members of the church.	Pupils members of the church.	Cost of Schools, etc.	CHURCHES. No. of Churches.	Members received during the year.	Excommunications.	No. of members.	Whole No. of members.
1.— Bombay	2	-	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	16	11	300	150	450	-	-*	2209	1	-	-	15	21
2.— Ahmednuggur	3	-	1	-	-	5	9	-	3	1	230	-	-	1	60	1	25	7	224	25	249	-	-	714	1	-	-	10	14
3.— Jabra	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	75	-	-	1	15	-	-	4	90	-	104	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-
4.— Malcolm Peth	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	1	28	1	15	-	43	-	-#	593	1	-	-	17	9
5.—																													
6.—																													
7.—																													
8.—																													
9.—																													
10.—																													
11.—																													
12.—																													
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15.—																													
16.—																													
17.—																													
18.—																													
19.—																													
20.—																													
TOTALS,																													

* This is the native expense of education.

× This includes only the expense of four schools. J. A.

\# This includes the cost of native education for the year ending Sept. 1840. J. A. M.

NAMES OF OUT-STATIONS.	Native Preachers.	Native Assistants.	Total.	Schools.	Pupils.
1.—					
2.—					
3.—					
4.—					
5.—					
6.—					
7.—					
8.—					
9.—					
10.—					
11.—					
12.—					
TOTALS,					

MORE PARTICULAR VIEW OF THE SEMINARY.

No. in Preparatory School, - -

Class 1st, -

" 2d, - -

" 3d, -

" 4th, - -

" 5th, -

" 6th, - -

Theological Class, - . - -

Native Teachers.

APPARATUS AND LIBRARY.

Apparatus, added during the year.

Camera Obscura -

Solar Microscope -

Mission Library.

Whole No. of Volumes, - -

No. received last year, - -

ANNUAL TABULAR VIEW—continued.

PRINTING. for year ending Dec 31 1840

1	Whole No. of volumes printed during the year.	~~Sacred History of our Saviour~~ ~~Catechism~~ ~~Catechism of the Bible~~
2	No. of tracts printed during the year.	Sacred History of our Saviour Catechism - Catechism of the Bible -
3	Pages of Scripture.	Psalms - - - 340,000 Gospels - - - 258,000 Total - - 598 000
4	Pages of Tracts.	541,500
5	Charge to American Bible Society.	Gospels 1500 copies, paper included Rs 469 ~~$~~ $ 225
6	Charge to American Tract Society.	History of our Saviour 1500 copies cost - paper included - Rs 125 ~~$~~ 60 -
7	Charge to other Societies.	Bombay Bible Society - Psalms - 2000 copies - - Rs 726 - Gospels 1500 - - - 265 991
8	Whole No. of pages in native language printed during the year.	
9	Whole cost of printing during the year.	Whole charge for printing done in the office For Mahratta Printing Rs 2715 For English do - - - 6592 Rs 9,307 - Bombay
10	Whole No. of pages from the beginning	Whole No of Pages for 1840 - 2,199,687 do. from the beginning - not known -

BOOKS AND TRACTS.

Books and Tracts distributed during the year.	
Books and Tracts now in Depository.	At Bombay station Oct 1 - 1840 Tracts & scriptures - 18,784

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. of Printing Presses in use,	4 of which one is a Power Press -
Lithographic Presses,	one -
Founts of Type in Native Language,	8 of which five are small or old -
Founderies,	one
Book Bindery, whether complete.	one on a small scale -

INVENTORY OF MISSION PROPERTY. At Bombay - given in Rupees -

Value of Printing Establishment, exclusive of Buildings,	Rs 20000
Value of the Buildings,	Not ascertained being in connection with the chapel & burying ground which cost a great amount
Number of Houses of Missionaries,	3
Value of these Houses,	16,500
Number of School-houses,	4
Value of these School-houses,	400
Value of the Mission Library,	Has never been estimated -
Value of Apparatus for Seminary,	
Value of Apparatus for Schools,	
Value of other property, ~~consisting of~~	50

Chapel & burying ground, - not estimated -

REMARKS.

Donations received at Bombay during year ending Sept 30, 1841 - - Rs 513 -

Books distributed at (in Bombay) for the year ending Sept 30, 1840

Portions of S.S. - - 654
Tracts - - - 2,390
Total 3044

S. R. M -

Note Printing for the Mission being charged at the same rate as other work - Its paper is not included -

Inventory of Mission Property at Ahmednuggur

Number of dwelling Houses of Missionaries --- 1-

Value of this House ---------- Rs 2,000-

Number of school-Houses ------ 3-

Value of these school-Houses ------ 250-

Value of the Chapel ---------- 1450-

Value of Chapel furniture ------ 150-

Value of Apparatus of Seminary --- 175-

Value of furniture ---------- 86-

Value of furniture for schools --- 100-

At Mahabuleshwar-

One school House and also a Chapel -- 1,215 Rs.

I send this Tabular View by this days mail via England-

D. C. Allen Secy of the American Mahratta Mission.

Ahmednuggur March 1. 1841

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Mahratta Mission 1840.

Recd May 6. 1841

ans. June 19.

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~~Falmouth
Care of J. C. Mucer & Sons
12½ New Bridge Street
London~~

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Boston

United States of America

(P. Hamner)

FORWARDED
BY E. A. WEBSTER.
BOMBAY.

1841

[The following abstract of the proceedings of the American Mahratta mission at its annual meeting in 1837 has been prepared to sent to the Missionary Rooms. It has been approved by the Mission. — D. O. Allen, Secy.]

3

Ahmednuggur, October 6th. 1837.

The American Mahratta Mission held the first session of their annual meeting for this year this day. Present Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Boggs, Stone, & Webster. Mr. Ballantine was chosen Moderator and Mr. Allen Clerk. The business of the meeting was then opened with prayer.

Mr. Munger who was appointed to preach the Missionary Sermon, having given information that he should not attend the meeting, the sermon devolved on Mr. Stone, his substitute. It was then—

Resolved — That the missionary sermon be preached on Thursday the 12th. Inst. and that the services begin at 7 o'clock in the evening.

For reasons assigned by Mr. Boggs who was appointed to preach to the native congregation, it was—

Resolved, — That Mr. Boggs be excused, and that Mr. Allen perform this service on the 8th. Inst. at the usual time of worship in the morning.

The following resolutions were then passed—

Resolved, — That the clerk write to Mr. Graves and to Messrs Hubbard & Munger, informing them that the Mission have commenced the session of their annual meeting, and that we shall be happy to receive from them at as early a period in the session as practicable, any communications respecting the operations of their respective stations and on any subjects affecting the general interests of Mission.

After prayer the session adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

D. O. Allen, Clerk.

The sessions for business were continued by adjournment from time to time until the 23d. Jan. The various subjects connected with the state & general interests of the Mission, and with the operations of its respective branches were taken into consideration, and such resolutions were passed, as after inquiry & consultation appeared to be required. For convenience in being referred to, it was thought best to omit the general form of the proceedings and to arrange the resolutions which were passed according to their respective subjects. Of these resolutions the following were deemed by the Mission, after a review of its proceedings at the close of the Session, to be of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Missionary Rivers. —

1 Translating, printing & distributing the Scriptures. —

On this subject the following resolutions were passed —

1 Resolved, — That the translation of Scriptures & Numbers, made by Mr. Graves & recently printed by the Mission, be given to the Bombay Bible Society, with a view to its being revised & prepared for a republication.

2 Resolved, — That Mr. Graves be respectfully requested to present the translation abovementioned to the Bombay Bible Society, either in a printed copy interleaved with blank paper, or in a manuscript copy thus interleaved, for the use of the translation committee. — Note Mr Graves is at liberty to make any alterations in the translations which he may think expedient before presenting it.

And whereas a new edition of the book in Psalms in Mahratta is required, —

3 Resolved, — That Mr Allen write to the Bombay Bible Society requesting that a new edition be published as soon as practicable, and informing them that the translation made by Mr. Graves can be used in

whatever manner the Society may think proper.

4 Resolved — That all applications to the Bombay Bible Society for the Scriptures for distribution shall be approved & authorized by that station of the Mission where such Scriptures are required.

And whereas all the Scriptures obtained from the Bombay Bible Society for distribution are purchased at the expense of the American Bible Society for the use of the Mission —

5 Resolved, — That all such Scriptures shall be regarded as the property of the Mission until disposed of by sale or distribution.

6 Resolved, — That no new edition of any portion of the Scriptures be distributed until the old edition of that portion in the depository of the Mission shall have been expended.

And whereas the Mission are authorized by a letter from the Missionary Rooms dated Dec 22, 1835 to charge to the account of the American Bible Society the salaries & other expenses of its members while engaged in translating & distributing the Scriptures —

7 Resolved, — That one half of Mr. Graves expenses from his arrival in this country in 1824 until the close of the present financial year, and the whole of his expenses for pundits & writers for the same period be put to the account of the American Bible Society.

8 Resolved, — That each branch of the Mission make out an account of the time occupied and the expenses incurred in distributing the Scriptures & tracts during the past year, and that these accounts be given to the Treasurer. — The allowance of missionaries thus employed shall be reckoned at Rs 90 per month.

9 Resolved — That the Treasurer of the Mission prepare the accounts of the Mission with the American Bible Society, and furnish the same to the Financial Committee for examination.

Preparation & Printing of Tracts.

1 Resolved. — That when the number of the copies of any one of the tracts approved by the American Tract Society, remaining on hand becomes reduced to less than 500, a copy shall be sent round the mission to be prepared for a new edition. Should there ~~remain the tracts~~ happen at any time to be several of the above mentioned tracts, of which the copies on hand are less than 500 the circulation shall commence with those of which there are fewest copies.

2 Resolved. — That no tract be recommended to the American Tract Society for publication, and no translation of any tract shall be forwarded to the Society for examination, until such tract shall have been approved by the Mission.

3 Resolved. — That we approve of the tract called the Sigh & her Lady being recommended to the American Tract Society as suitable to be printed in Mahratta for the use of the Mission.

4 Resolved. — ~~Resolved~~ That we approve of Mr. Allen's proposal to prepare & forward to the American Tract Society with a view to publication with the grants of the Society, translations of the following tracts, — "Wilde's First Book." — "On Rejoicing Lord." — "The Four Movements." — "Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. — & Account of Missionaries."

Seminary & Boarding School for Boys

1 Resolved. — That the number of scholars in the Seminary supported by the funds of the Mission be reduced at the close of this month to 50, and as casualties occur, to 45 scholars.

2 Resolved. — That the Treasurer of the Mission write to the Missionary Rooms for the following books for the use of the Seminary.

– viz – "Child's Guide," 24 copies. – "Smith's Grammar," 18 copies, – "Bailey's Algebra," 18 copies, – and some small work on History, 12 copies.

Having considered the proposal of Messrs. Munger & Hubbard of the Jalna station to commence a Boarding School, it was –

1 Resolved, – That in view of the operations & prospects of the different stations of the Mission and the deficiency in our funds to sustain these operations in their present state, it does not appear to us expedient to commence the proposed Boarding-School in Jalna at present. [Says Hubbard & Munger]

2 Resolved, – That we do not disapprove of the proposed school if extra funds can be obtained for the object. – We do not however think the scholars should be confined to boatmen but should consist partly, if not principally of other respectable castes.

Resolved, – That the select native school commenced at this bay in connexion with the contemplated station on the continent in the vicinity of Bombay, be discontinued.

Boarding-Schools for Girls.

Whereas the Bombay Government give a monthly allowance of Rs 3 for the support of each of the African girls in the female Boarding School in Bombay, –

1 Resolved, – That the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the mission, – "That the mission assume the support of the African girls &c", be annulled.

2 Resolved – That the allowance of Rs 3 monthly given by the Government be received and that the girls continue in the school in the same manner as they have hitherto done.

4 Resolved, That the Ahmednuggur branch of the Mission be allowed to appropriate the sum of Rs 400 allotted for the support of female boarding scholars at the station, in such manner as they may think best.

Boys & Girls free Schools.

1 Resolved, — That the schools now at the Government in connexion with the Bombay branch of the Mission be discontinued as soon as that branch can find it convenient to do so.

2 Resolved, — That Rs. 600 be allowed to the Native station for the support of common free schools for the ensuing year.

3 Resolved, — That Rs. 120 be allowed to the Bombay branch of the Mission for boys & girls free schools, — And that the same sum be allowed to the Ahmednuggur branch for the same object.

Preparation & Publication of Books.

1 Resolved — That Mr. Abbott revise the Mission Arithmetic and enlarge it by adding a 3rd. part, consisting of Involution, Evolution, Mensuration of superficies & solids, and of the Arithmetical part of the Sciences.

2 Resolved, — That Mr. Ballantine prepare in Mahratta a translation of Ballantine's Intellectual Arithmetic with such alterations as are necessary to adapt it for use in our schools.

3. Resolved, — That Messrs. Allen & Webster prepare a book of forms of letters, notes, receipts, orders &c and of book-keeping in Mahratta for the use of our schools.

4 Resolved, — That Mr. Allen be a committee to make application to the authors of the following works viz, "Instructive Stories", "Moral Stories," "The Aged & Her Lady", "The Village School." — "Scripture Narrations, and "Natural History of Animals" for permission to print them for the use of the Mission.

5 Resolved, — That it is expedient to prepare a Treatise on native science and to make a collection of tunes for native worship.

6 Resolved, – That Mr. Abbott with a view to the abovementioned work have permission to employ a native singer for one or two months, as he may think necessary at an expense not exceeding Rs. 20 per month.

7 Resolved, – That we approve of Mr. Graves proposal to revise his first Mission Hymn-book for a second edition.

Location of Missionaries & Assistants.

1 Resolved, – That in view of the extended operations of the Mission and of the state & prospects of the respective stations in connexion with the intelligence & instructions recently received from the Missionary Rooms, it is not expedient to take any measures at present at present for commencing a new station.

Whereas since the last annual meeting unexpected difficulties have arisen in the efforts of the Mission to establish a station on the continent in connexion with the Bombay branch of the Mission, and whereas Mr Stone fears that his health will not allow him to remain in Bombay and is now in Ahmednuggur with his family, and it is uncertain with what station it will be found convenient for him to be connected –

2 Resolved, – That Mr. Stone remain in Ahmednuggur and be connected with the branch of the Mission in its operations until the question of his location shall be determined.*

3 Resolved, – That Francis Joachim now at Allebag have permission to remove with his family to Bombay, and that he be at the disposal of the Bombay Branch of the Mission.

[* Since the annual meeting closed Mr Stone proposed to go to Jalna and be connected with that branch of the Mission. His proposal was acceded to and he removed with his family to J. some weeks ago. He & his family are now in J. Jan. 1st. 1858. J.C.A. Secretary of the A.M. Mission]

Rate of Exchange & Pecuniary Subjects.

1 Resolved, — That all remittances from religious societies & others in America to the Mission be reckoned at the exact rate received by the Board.

2 Resolved, — That "the current rate of exchange in Bombay" referred to by the Treasurer of the Board in his letter on the rate of exchange from Bombay to America, be considered the price of dollars in the bazaar.

3 Resolved, — That the Treasurer at the time of receiving any remittance from religious societies in America, inform the Mission of the amount received & of the rate of exchange.

4 Resolved, — That the Resolution respecting exchange, passed on the 25th. of Oct. 1826 be annulled.

5 Resolved, — That all donations & subscriptions received at the different stations to aid the general interests of the Mission, or any of its particular operations, shall be at the disposal of the station where such donations are made, — the wishes of the donors to be regarded.

6 Resolved, — That no member of the Mission shall charge for furniture & services for the ensuing year more than one half of the sum mentioned in the general regulations of the Mission for furniture, unless a larger sum shall be allowed to any member by the station with which he is connected, — subject to the general approbation of the Mission.

After a careful examination of the operations of the different stations of the Mission in connection with Dr. Anderson's letter of Feb 22. 1827, informing the Mission of the sum which the Prudential Committee had allotted to the Mission, the following distribution was made —

For Personal allowances to the missionaries of the Mission and to Assistants — — — — — — — — — Rs 2,214-0-00
For incidental expenses — — — — — — — — — 1391-0-00
For Seminary expenses — — — — — — — — 1716-0-00
For Female Boarding School in Bombay — — — — 400-0-00
For do. — — do — — — in Ahmednuggur — 400-0-00
For do. — — — do — — — in Mahabuleshwar — 600-0-00
For English school in Jalna — — — — — — — 125-0-00
For Free schools (boys & girls) in Jalna — — — 600-0-00
For do — — (do — — —) in Ahmednuggur — 1280-0-00
For do — — (do — — —) in Bombay — — 1280-0-00
Total Rupees 11,006-0-00

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

1 Resolved, — That no member of the Mission shall commence or pursue the study of any other language than Mahratta without previously obtaining the approbation of the Mission.

2 Resolved, — That the 8th. Art. in the system of the Mission by-laws & Regulations, commencing thus — "No individual shall communicate to the Missionary Herald a statement &c" be annulled. *

3 Resolved, — That each branch of the Mission shall prepare & send round the Mission for approbation an account of its operations for the past year as soon as possible after the year ~~[illegible]~~ shall close; and that as soon as these accounts are approved, they shall be sent to the Secretary of the Mission to be forwarded to the Missionary Herald.

Whereas the limited amount of funds at our disposal have compelled us to suspend many of our operations which we regard as very important —

[* Hays Stone, Hubbard, Munger.]

4 Resolved, — That in the opinion of the Mission, while it is desirable to have the mission reinforced by additional laborers from America, it is still more desirable to be furnished with means necessary to sustain our operations, and that the Secretary of the Mission communicate this resolution to the Missionary Rooms.*

5 Resolved, — That Mr. Boggs be a committee to prepare a form for public worship in Mahratta and submit the same to the Mission.

6 Resolved, — That Mr. Webster prepare a letter to be forwarded to the Missionary Rooms requesting an agent or House of Agency in England for the transmission of letters, parcels & papers from America to the Mission.

7 Resolved, — That in the opinion of this Mission it is highly desirable that Art. 1 of the Regulations prescribed by the Board for the government of the Mission, be altered so that recently arrived missionaries shall vote in its proceedings until they shall have been connected with the Mission one year, and that the Secretary communicate this resolution to the Board.

Officers chosen for the following year were —
Secretary, Mr. Allen, — Treasurer, Mr. Webster, — Librarian Mr. Webster, — Financial Committee, Messrs. Allen, Ballantine, & Munger, — Conductor of the Mahratta Press, Mr. Allen. — Committee of Correspondence, Messrs. Boggs, Stone, & Munger.

The appointments for the religious services at the next annual meeting, were —

Missionary Sermon, Mr. Munger; Substitute Mr. Allen.
Sacramental Sermon, Mr. Boggs; Substitute, Mr. Stone.
Mahratta Sermon, Mr. Ballantine, Substitute, Mr. Boggs.

[* Rev. Munger]

At the session held on the 13th. Jan. Mr. Allen read a letter he had prepared for the American Bible Society, and also one for the American Tract Society; both were approved by the Mission.

On Sabbath the 22d. the sacramental service was preached by Mr. Stone, — Mr. Allen being then unwell. The ordinance was administered by Mr. Griggs. The services were in the evening.

Shawnee Mission Oct. 23rd. 1837

This evening the Mission held their last session of their annual meeting for this year. The minutes of the whole meeting were read & approved. The preceding pages contain the Resolutions & Proceedings which the Mission thought to be of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Missionary Herald. The business of the meeting being finished the moderator offered prayer and the Mission adjourned sine die.

S. O. Allen, Clerk.

N. B. The 4th & 7th Resolutions on the 10th. page are recommended to the special consideration of the Prudential Committee.

S. O. Allen Secy.
of the A. M. Mission.

Genl. Letter from Barnard
Nelson.

Dated Oct. 6 & 23, 1837.

Rec'd. May 1, 1838

ack'd. May 16 –

In Pub. Corr. p. 10.

Brazos
United States of America

Mississippi Square

Jas. A. Hodgson Esq.

Forwarded for St. Helena by Revd. Sir
Yr. Respectfully
W. Barnes
U.S. Ind.
Cor: Agent

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Bombay Dec. 4th. 1838

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Your letter of May 18th. 1838, forwarded by the Cherokee, Captain Smith, reached us on the 13th. of last month. Captain S. not finding the state of trade in Zanzibar so favorable as he expected, came to Bombay, and so brought us the letters, publications, & other things which you forwarded to this Mission by him. After remaining in Bombay a few days he returned to Zanzibar. ---- Your letter to the Mission dated August 8th. reached us on the 21st. of last month, — in 74 days from its date, and in just five months from the day two letters were dispatched from Bombay to the Missionary Rooms, which you say were received some days before your letter was written. This rapidity of communication seems to bring us over to the Missionary Rooms, and to all the endeared scenes & objects of our native land. We are glad to learn by this letter that the Board is in circumstances to begin to relieve their Missions by increasing the sum to which they were reduced by the late pecuniary embarrassment of the country. Especially would we thank God & take courage that you have been able so much to increase the allowance to this Mission. We trust the receipts of the Board will soon enable the Prudential Committee to relieve all their Missions, and that the friends & patrons of the cause in our own country, and your missionaries in the respective fields of labor, while they review the past with thankfulness & praise to God, will in future trust for success more implicitly in the Lord, and place less dependence on human means and external prosperity.

In the early part of last month the United States Frigate Cyrene bearing the Commodore Read, and the corvette John Adams, Captain Wyman visited Bombay. We had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the officers and are indebted to them for many expressions of kindness, and of interest in our labors. The ships remained in port only 10 or 12 days & then proceeded on their cruise towards China.

The Waverly sailed from Bombay on her return to America on the 19th of September. Mr. Hubbard & his family embarked in the Waverly. Captain Ward intended to remain a while at Zanzebar. This will prolong the voyage so that the Waverly will not probably reach Salem, if any, sooner than this letter. The Waverly carried numerous letters from the members of the Mission, but some unexpected circumstances, which occurred ~~at the~~ about the time of her departure, prevented any Mission letters being sent by her to the Rooms. For this reason it is proper to mention some things in this letter which would probably have been communicated by the Waverly, had a Mission letter been sent to you by that opportunity. ---~~In~~ --In the letter from the Rooms, recalling Mr. Hubbard, the earnest hope was expressed that his profession of penitence for his misconduct would prove to be genuine, and that his promises of reformation would be followed by an exemplary Christian life. This hope the Mission also earnestly cherished. But we were disappointed. For some months previous to his leaving this country, ~~his conduct~~ his conduct was of a very unchristian character. Facts showed that his former sinful propensities [intemperance & lewdness] still remained in force, and that he would and did indulge them. To these sins were also added frequent instances of falsehood, and these of a highly aggravating character. Such continued to be his conduct up to the time of his departure from Bombay [embarking for America]. We mention these unhappy things because it is proper & important that they should be known at the Missionary Rooms. They are communicated for the information of the Prudential Committee, and are not to be made public, or in any way used unless there should be urgent occasion for it.* - See note below -

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* Note Just before Mr. Hubbard embarked for America it became known that he had obtained from Mr. Munger, only a day or two previous, a certificate of his christian character and good standing in the Church. There was not time then to make any reference to the Mission on the subject. - - - - - This letter [the one I now send of yours] was seen first by Messrs Allen, Ballantine, Scudder & Munger, all there in Bombay, and was approved. It was then sent to Ahmednuggur to Mr. Abbot. Mr. A. read the letter, made no remarks upon it, and then sent it to Mahabuleshwar to Mr. Graves & Mr. Webster; - Mr. W. having gone there a few days before for his health. The letter was returned from Mahabuleshwar to Bombay with the following remark or opinion, viz - "The certificate of christian character given to Mr. Hubbard was then altogether improper and wrong. It was not right for Mr. H. to give it up at any rate. Not something should be published concerning it" --- "He could

The Mission have cause for gratitude to Him in whom we live & move & have our being, for no much health as they have enjoyed for some months past. Some of our number have been ill, and some are now suffering. But no one has been removed by death, nor have we suffered much ~~suffered much~~ severe sickness. Mrs. Boggs has been in bad health for some months past, and it is the concurring of physicians who are acquainted with her disease that a voyage to America and residence for a while in her native climate, are necessary to her restoration to health. This change they recommend, believing that no permanent benefit is to be expected from any practicable changes in this part of the world. The inquiry, what should be done, engaged the anxious consideration of the Mission, and the determination was that, in accordance with the recommendation of physicians, & the advice of friends, Mrs Boggs should proceed to America by the earliest practicable opportunity. There were many reasons for Mr. Boggs accompanying her, but after much deliberation he has concluded to remain & pursue his missionary labors. In accordance with this determination of the Mission, a passage has been engaged in a Liverpool ship now in the Harbor. The vessel will not probably sail before the 1st of January and may arrive in Liverpool somewhat in April. It is Mrs. Boggs' intention, should she live to reach England, to embark as soon as practicable for some port in the United States, and on arriving there proceed to her friends in South-Carolina.

Irregularity & delay in receiving communications from the United States have been a cause of much trouble & inconvenience to the Mission in years past. Nor is our prospect now encouraging. Recent commercial regulations are unfavorable to American trade, and it appears likely that fewer American vessels will come to Bombay in future than in past years.

That the above [preceding] sentence may be added to the paragraph on the 2d. page."

To these names there were added after the letter were received in Bombay the following names — viz — A. Graves, "O. H. Webster." D. C. Allen, H. Ballantine, G. W. Boggs.

Mr. Munger had left Bombay before the letter arrived from Mahabaleshwar. Previous to having in his need a letter he had written to you about the certificate he gave to Mr. Hubbard. This letter of Mr. M. will be forwarded to you by the first opportunity via St. Helena. In this letter Mr. M. suggests that the Prudential Committee will use such means as they may think necessary to prevent any unhappy consequences to the interests of religion. The certificate he gave to Mr. Hubbard

The United States trade with Calcutta will probably be continued. If letters for the Mission or for its Members should be forwarded to Calcutta, which they may be immediately put into the Post-Office on arriving there they will then reach the Mission in about 12 or 15 days. Papers & parcels should be sent from Calcutta to Bombay by vessels, as postage on such things in India is heavy. We believe the Mission has often suffered through the negligence of those persons in Calcutta to whom such things were forwarded. Some such things have never reached us, and often not until after vexatious & apparently unnecessary delays, and then perhaps in a damaged state.

We are anxious that a better mode of communication with America should be obtained, and a better one is now practicable. A letter despatched from Bombay via England May 21st. reached the Missionary Rooms in 74 days, and your letter of August 8th. reached Bombay in just that time. Steam communication ~~with Engl~~ between Bombay & England via the Red Sea or the river Euphrates, is yet subject to some irregularity & occasional delay. But when the contemplated arrangements are completed, this manner of communication will be subject to as little contingency as the nature of such things admit. The Bombay mail sometimes reaches London, and the London mail arrives in Bombay in 45 days. The postage is half a crown, or two shillings & six pence (English currency) for a letter, payable at the London Post-Office. We earnestly recommend to the Prudential Committee to establish or authorize in England some responsible agency, as a medium of communication for letters &c. between the United States and your missionaries in India.

The Mission have recently held their annual meeting for this year in Bombay. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Rooms after being circulated in the Mission for the information & opinion of those members [three absent & ill] who did not attend the meeting. The copy of the proceedings sent you will be

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that if the Committee in using such means should find it important to make use of his name, they are at liberty to do so. Mr. M's letter will give you much information concerning Mr. Hubbard's unhappy conduct during the latter part of his residence in this country. Mr. M. requested that the character & object of his letter should be added in a note to this letter [the one I now send to you] for the information of the Prudential Committee. The Comm. will take these facts & opinions before them & pursue that course towards & concerning Mr. Hubbard which the interests of religion in this case may require.

S. G. Allen

accompanied by a letter. There is nothing at present of special interest in the state of the Mission.

With affectionate salutations to the Prudential Committee and to the Officers of the Board, and in the hope & with the request that this Mission may be remembered more fervently in their prayers, we remain your fellow-laborers in the service & fellowship of our common Lord & Savior.

In behalf of the American Madurra Mission,

Yours truly,

L. O. Allen.

Secretary.

General Letter
from the
Mahratta Mission

Dated Bombay Dec. 4, 1838

Recd Feb. 26, 1839

Ans. March 29.

Mr. Hubbard -

[The Mission while holding this annual meeting, appointed Messrs. Allen, Graves & Stone a committee to prepare letters for the Missionary Rooms on the subjects of these two letters. This letter was approved by the Mission. In answer to the other, see what is prefixed to it.]

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Bombay Nov. 17.. 1840

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Secy. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

It has appeared to us from your letter of Dec. 21.. 1839 that some misapprehensions exist at the Missionary Rooms in respect to the course which this Mission pursued in the affairs of Mr. Stone's withdrawing from us. As we did not, however, expect that we or the Board would have any further connection with Mr. S. we did not think it worth the time & trouble to write to you on the subject. But unexpected events have since taken place, and Mr. S. is now preparing to embark for America. So it becomes more important that the course pursued by the Mission should be properly understood. and with this view this communication is now prepared & forwarded to the Missionary Rooms.

Mr. Stone withdrew from this Mission in July 1838. The first communication received from the committee of the Church Missionary Society concerning him was in Nov. following. Of this communication the following is a copy—

"To the Rev. S. C. Allen.

Sec. of the American Mahratta Mission,

Rev & Dear Sir,

~~Having it in contemplation~~ The Church Missionary Society having it in contemplation to present Mr. Stone formerly of your Mission for ordination to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, I shall feel obliged by your replying to the following question—"

"Was there any part of Mr. Stone's conduct whilst in your connection opposed to the character of a moral man or christian missionary?

May I beg you will have the goodness to address your reply to the Secretary of the Bombay Corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society."

I remain Dear Sir yours sincerely

W. R. Fletcher

Sec. of the Bom. Com. of the C. M. S."

Bombay Nov. 8.. 1838"

The Mission at the time of receiving this letter of inquiry were holding their annual meeting and after consideration returned the following reply—

"To the Rev. W. R. Fletcher,
Secy of the Corresponding Committee
of the Church Missionary Society,

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 8th Instant containing inquiries concerning Mr. Lyons Stone, formerly a member of the American Mission, was duly received. As the Mission are now holding their annual meeting the subject of your letter was referred to them for inquiry & consideration. The result was expressed by a minute, which was entered on the proceedings of the Mission on the 13th Instant. This minute is now communicated to the Church Missionary Society in reply to the inquiry contained in your letter,— The minute is as follows—"

"The Church Missionary Society having proposed an inquiry to this Mission concerning the conduct of Mr. Lyons Stone who in connection with the Mission, we feel it to be our duty, painful as it is to speak thus of one who was so long associated with us, to inform the Church Missionary Society in reply to their inquiry that we believe Mr. Stone while in connection with this Mission was guilty of things which seriously affect his moral & christian character. We believe that Mr. Stone was guilty of saying things intentionally & of persisting in saying them, which were not true. Such things we believe he said at different times & places and concerning different persons, events & actions. Of these things there is clear & full evidence. Things have also occurred in Mr. Stone's conduct which we believe were inconsistent with principles of integrity & honesty in pecuniary transactions."

It is not improper to remark that previous to receiving your letter that Mission had resolved to address a ~~letter~~ communication to Mr. Stone, informing him of the things in his conduct on which the above opinions are founded and requesting him to give to give christian satisfaction.

In behalf of the American Maharatta Mission—

I remain dear Sir
yours truly
D. O. Allen.
Secretary"

Bombay Nov. 13th. 1838."

Previous to receiving Mr. Fletcher's letter of inquiry the Mission had resolved, for what appeared to be important reasons to address a letter to Mr. Stone on some things in his conduct. Mr. Fletcher's inquiry & the necessity of giving an answer was another reason for such a letter. Accordingly a letter was prepared & sent to Mr. S- mentioning some exceptionable things in his past conduct. This letter stated what were believed to be facts, but it did not give the evidence in support of them. No part of this letter or of the facts contained in it has ever been sent to the Missionary Rooms; nor, as the letter was long, does there now appear sufficient reason for their inserting a copy of it. The Committee of the C.M.S. having in some way heard of this letter obtained it from Mr. Stone; and not long after the following letter was received by the Mission—

"To the members of the American Mahratta Mission,

Gentlemen—

A special Committee consisting of the undersigned has been appointed by the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society fully to investigate the general charges against Mr. Stone, contained in Mr. Allen's letter of the 12th Jan. addressed to the Rev. W. F. Fletcher.

In compliance with their instructions we request that you will have the goodness to furnish us with specific instances of the grounds of your opinion of Mr. Stone's character, and to support them with such evidence as you may possess. You will see the necessity of our making this inquiry as Mr. Stone has tendered his services to the Church Missionary Society, and it is requisite that he should have an opportunity of clearing himself (if he be able so to do) before the Society can present him to the Bishop for ordination.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen—

Your obedient servants

Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon.
James Jackson Chaplain.
Geo. M. Valentine Missionary."

Bombay Dec. 13th. 1829."

In this letter the Mission returned the following reply—(see next page)

"To the Venerable Henry Jeffreys,
The Rev. James Jackson,
The Rev. Geo. M. Valentine,

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 13th Ult. addressed to the Members of the American Mahratta Mission was duly received & communicated to them. The delay in replying has been occasioned by the distance some of the Members live from Bombay & also from each other. This reply I have now the honor of communicating to ~~you~~ - (Over)

"The American Mahratta Mission in replying to the letter of the Special Committee of the Church Missionary Society of the 13 Ult. beg to refer the Committee to the manner in which the Mission letter to the Rev. W. H. Fletcher originated, to the circumstances in which it was prepared, and to the object of its being communicated to Mr. Fletcher. — On the 8th of Nov. an official letter was received from the Secretary of the corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, requesting information concerning the conduct of Mr. Stone while he was connected with the Mission. As the Mission were then holding their annual meeting the letter was communicated to them, and the consideration of the subject it contained then became naturally & necessarily a part of the business of the meeting. After some days the sentiments of the Mission were expressed in the form of a minute, which was entered upon the records of the proceedings of the Mission. This "minute" was then communicated to Mr. Fletcher in reply to his inquiry as the most proper way in which it could be answered. This letter to Mr. Fletcher communicated information which had been requested, — information which could not be withheld unless an answer was refused. The letter contained, — and necessarily, — the opinion of the Mission concerning Mr. Stone's conduct while in connection with them. But it was communicated, as a matter of solicited information, and not as an accusation against Mr. Stone, nor with the design one in the way of preferring any charges against him."

"Previous to receiving Mr. Fletcher's letter of inquiry the Mission had resolved to address a letter to Mr. Stone, stating some things in his conduct which seriously affect his moral character and requesting him to give the Mission satisfactory satisfaction. Such a letter was prepared & sent to Mr. Stone. Should he give the Mission

such satisfaction, — and it is our prayer & hope that he may, — we shall have much pleasure in informing the committee of it.

Such have been the proceedings of the Mission towards the committee of the Church Missionary Society, & towards Mr. Stone; and such is now the relation we sustain towards them & towards him. But which we feel it our duty in existing circumstances to decline furnishing the particular grounds & reasons of our proceedings towards Mr. Stone to any body of men except the Society ~~except the Society~~ with which we are connected, with a view or for the purpose of these proceedings being reviewed & reexamined, we are yet willing to inform the committee for their information & satisfaction of the facts generally on which our opinions & judgments have been formed and we shall embrace any opportunity of doing it.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission —

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedt. Servt.

Bombay Jan. 16. 1829.

D. O. Allen
Secretary.

As the Mission declined having any part in any inquiry or proceedings concerning Mr. Stone. The committee of the C. M. S. were left to pursue what course they pleased. Mr. S— was ordered to come to Bombay. He was then living in Nasseek. He came to B— and remained here nearly six weeks. We have understood that the com. expressed themselves satisfied ~~[illegible]~~ with what he said & did in vindication of himself. They of course heard only Mr. S—'s side of the subject as the Mission gave no testimony and took no part whatever in the affair. Just before Mr. S— left B— to return to Nasseek the members of the Mission then in Bombay had an interview one evening with the com. Two or three other persons was also one present. The members of the Mission gave no testimony concerning Mr. S—. They did not expect to give any, — they were not asked to give any. But very unexpectedly to them the com. seized the opportunity to read some parts of Mr. S—'s vindication of himself. In these unexpected circumstances they felt it to be their duty to say what they felt in view of what they then heard, — which was that Mr. S—'s vindication would not possibly give satisfaction to persons who were acquainted with the truth & facts.

Such, dear Sir, is the course which the Mission pursued in respect to Mr. Stone & the com. of the C. M. Society, and any statements or representations made or heard contrary to the above, are ~~misstatements & misrepresentations~~.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission —

Yours Truly

D. O. Allen
E. Burgess
R. W. Hume
} Com. committee

[The preceding letter was prepared & approved by the Mission while holding their annual meeting. The following letter was authorized to be written by a resolution of the Mission passed at the same time, but was not prepared when they adjourned, as the answer from the Committee of the Church Missionary Society (which is referred to rather given in the latter part of the letter) had not been received. As there is not time for submitting it to the Mission before the Canada sails and it is important that it be forwarded by this opportunity, it is sent to the Rooms as a true statement of facts.]

Bombay Nov. 25. 1840

Rev. & Dear Sir,

It appears from your letter of April 17th. that you had been informed by a letter from Mr. Stone that his ordination, for which purpose he had come to Bombay, had been deferred. Mr. Stone returned to Nasuk in Feb. Mrs. Stone continued in Bombay a few days longer & then went to Mahabuleshwar for the benefit of her health. Some time in April or May Mr. Stone went from Nasuk to Mahabuleshwar. The Church Missionary Society's Committee having heard that Mr. Stone had been dismissed by the American Board made arrangements for his ordination. The day fixed on for this ceremony was June 14th. and a "Signis" was published in the Cathedral. Mr. Stone & his family came to Bombay early in June expecting to continue here a week or two, and after his ordination to proceed to Nasuk. It so happened that on the day appointed the Bishop was so much indisposed that he could not go to the Cathedral; so the ordination was deferred until the next sabbath. During the week the Bishop or the Committee of the Church Missionary Society received communications from Nasuk (from Messrs Dixon & Warth,* the Missionaries there in N.) which contained charges against Mr. Stone's conduct while in N. before his going to Mahabuleshwar. These charges prevented his being ordained on the following sabbath, — for the Bishop had become so ill that he went to the Cathedral and the other candidate (Mr. Robertson) was ordained.

It now became necessary to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the charges preferred by Messrs Dixon & Warth* against Mr. Stone. A Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs Fletcher, Leandy, & Robertson were appointed to proceed to Nasuk and to investigate the whole subject. Mr. Stone also went to Nasuk to be present at the investigation & to vindicate himself before Committee. The Com. continued in session several days. They then communicated the result of their inquiries to Bombay, and Mr. Stone was dismissed from the service of the Church Missionary Society. He was to be furnished with a passage for himself & family to the United States as soon as a convenient opportunity should occur; — receiving in the meantime a reduced allowance for his support. Mr. Stone came to Bombay soon after the investigation closed, and since then he has continued in Bombay, unmarried & unemployed.

The result of the Committee who investigated the charges against Mr. Stone has never been published. Indeed nothing properly on this subject has appeared in print. As Mr. Stone was known to be waiting for an opportunity to go to the United States, it appeared desirable that some well authenticated account of the cause & circumstances of his

{* Messrs Dixon & Warth are missionaries of the Church Missionary Society & are now associated with Mr. Stone in the Nasuk Mission.}

having been dismissed by the Church Missionary Society, and leaving India, should be communicated to some person or persons in the United States for any reference or use for such future events & circumstances might furnish occasion. With this view a letter was addressed on the part of the Mission to the Secretary of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society; of this letter the following is a copy.—

"To the Rev. W. R. Fletcher,

Sec'y. of the Corresponding Committee
of the Church Missionary Society,

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We have been informed that Mr. Stone, formerly connected (with the American Mission), in this place and recently with the Church Mission in Nasuck, is expected soon to embark for the United States. Previous to Mr. Stone's being dismissed by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, rumours of a very unhappy nature and deeply affecting his Christian character were current in Bombay & in other places on this side of India. These rumours (which we have been glad to learn were not fully supported by facts) we have reason to believe have already, & in ways quite independent of this Mission, reached the United States and as Mr. Stone was for some years connected with our Mission and as such was extensively known to the Christian public in the United States, whatever affects his Christian character will affect us as a Mission, will affect the cause of Christianity generally, especially if he should return to the places where he was formerly acquainted and should reside there. For this purpose we feel it desirable to communicate to the managing Committee of the American Board for Foreign Missions (the Society with which Mr. Stone was formerly connected) as accurate an account as possible of the facts & circumstances which occasioned his dismission from the Church Missionary Society, and his return to the United States; and with this view I have been instructed by the American Mission to apply to the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society for information. Could you favor us with a copy of the result or finding of the Committee who investigated Mr. Stone's conduct at Nasuck, or allow us to take a copy of that document for the purpose of transmitting it to the Committee of the American Board you would much oblige us.

We trust your Committee, in view of the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Stone is preparing to embark for the United States, and of the manner & degree in which things connected with him may affect the Missionary cause in that country, will see reason why a true statement of this affair should be in

[This page was left blank by mistake; the letter is continued on the 9th page]

the possession of some person or persons or body of men where access to it can be had and it can be used or referred to for ascertaining the truth, should there be occasion for knowing it; And we know of no persons with whom such information could be deposited so properly,—none who will have so much interest in knowing the truth & in using it prudently & discreetly,—should there be occasion for using it—as the managing committee of the American Board for Foreign Missions. And as documents of such a nature, affecting as they do the character of individuals and the interests & honor of the Redeemers kingdom, should be used with much caution, I beg to assure your committee we apply for a copy of it for the simple purpose (and no other) of communicating it to the committee of our Society for the purpose abovementioned.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission

I remain, Dear Sir,

Bombay Oct. 21. 1840"

Your Ob'dt Serv't, D. C. Allen, Secretary.

A few days after the above letter was sent to Mr. Fletcher the author of it had some conversation with him on the subject. Mr. F appeared properly to appreciate the object of the letter, and expressed his opinion that the committee would have no objection to furnish a copy for the purpose requested. Some days afterwards however Mr. Fletcher called on the author, and said that unexpected objections had been started in the committee, and that it was uncertain whether any copy would be furnished,—that we should know as soon as the subject had been considered in committee & decided. Two days after we received the answer of the committee, of which the following is a copy,—

"To the Rev. D. C. Allen,
Secy of the American
Mahratta Mission,

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I am directed by the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ult. to the address of their Clerical Secretary, Rev. W. H. Fletcher, requesting that a copy of the result or finding of the committee who investigated Mr. Stone's conduct be furnished you, for the purpose of transmitting it to the committee of the ~~corresponding~~ American Board for Foreign Missions

In reply I am further instructed to say that as the proceedings in Mr. Stone's case have been sent to the Church Missionary Society in London, it appears most advisable that the American Board, who have already corresponded

with the Church Missionary Society regarding Mr. Stone, should themselves obtain the document, if required by them, from the Society in London, which would answer every necessary purpose.

I beg to remain,
Rev. & Dear Sir
Your obedient Servant,
J. Campbelle.
Assistant Secy.

Bombay Nov. 24th 1840."

Such was result of our application for a copy of the proceedings or result of the committee who investigated the charges against Mr. Stone. It is proper here to remark that we have been informed by the committee that Mr. Stone when he was dismissed was himself furnished with a copy — for any use or occasion he might have. This copy he will doubtless carry with him to the United States. Mr. Stone's passage in the Brenda which is now preparing to sail for Salem has been engaged & paid for by the committee of the Church Missionary Society. It is expected the Brenda will sail on the 20th Instant.

We remain Dear Sir
Yours Truly
S. C. Allen
E. Burgess
R. W. Hume

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Rev. Letter from the Nestorian Mission

Bombay Nov. 17, 1840

Recd. April 26, 1841.

Answd June 19.

Case of Rev. Eliphas Stone

(Read to the Comte May 4th)

V

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

Ahmednuggur Oct. 6th 1837.

The American Mahratta Mission held the first session of their annual meeting for this year today. Present *Messrs Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Bogge, Stone, and Wheeler. Mr. Ballantine was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Allen, Clerk. The business of the meeting was then opened with prayer.

Mr. Munger who was appointed to preach the missionary sermon; having given information that he should not attend the meeting, the sermon devolved on Mr. Stone, his substitute. It was then

Resolved - that the Missionary sermon be preached on Thursday the 12th Inst. and that the session begin at 7 O'clock in the evening.

For reasons assigned by Mr Bogge, who was appointed to preach the sermon to the native congregation, it was -

Resolved - that Mr. Bogge be excused, And that Mr. Allen perform this service on the 8th Inst. at the usual time of worship in the morning.

The following Resolutions was then passed -

Resolved - That the clerk write to Mr. Graves and to Messrs Munger & Hubbard, informing them that the Mission has commenced the session of its annual meeting, and that we shall be happy to receive from them at as early a period in the session as practicable, any communication concerning the operations of their respective stations, and on any subjects affecting the general interests of the Mission.

After prayer the session adjourned until tomorrow 10 O'clock in the forenoon.

D. O. Allen Clerk

* I have used Mr & Messrs. and not Br. & Brethren in accordance with the wishes of the mission. D. O. Allen.

The session for business were continued by adjournment from time to time until the 23rd Instant. The various subjects connected with the state and general interests of the Mission, and with the operations of its respective branches were taken into consideration and such resolutions were passed, as after inquiry & consultation, appeared to be required. For convenience in being referred to, it was thought best to omit the journal form of the proceedings and arrange the Resolutions which were passed according to their respective subjects. These Resolutions were as follows—

Translating, printing & distributing the Scriptures.

Resolved.—that the translation of Leviticus & Numbers, made by Mr. Graves and recently printed by the Mission, be given to the Bombay Bible Society with a view to its being revised & prepared for a republication.

Resolved—That Mr. Graves be respectfully requested to a present the translation above mentioned to the Bombay Bible Society, either in a printed copy interleaved with blank paper, or in a manuscript copy thus interleaved, for the use of the translation Committee.—

Note. Mr. Graves is at liberty to make any alterations in the translation which he may think expedient before presenting it.

And whereas a new edition of the book of Psalms in Mahratta is required—

Resolved—That Mr. Allen write to the Bombay Bible Society requesting that a new edition be published as soon as practicable, and informing them that the translation made by Mr. Graves can be used in whatever manner the Society may think proper.

Resolved—That all applications to the Bombay Bible

Society for the scriptures for distribution, shall be approved and authorized by that station of the Mission where such scriptures required.

And whereas all the scriptures obtained from the Bombay Bible Society for distribution are purchased at the expense of the American Bible Society for the use of the Mission —

Resolved. — That all such scriptures shall be regarded as the property of the Mission until disposed of by sale or distribution

Resolved. — That no new edition of any portions of the Scriptures be distributed until the old edition of that portion in the depositary of the Mission shall have been expended.

And whereas the mission are authorized by a letter from the Missionary Rooms dated Dec. 22. 1835. to charge to the account of the American Bible Society the salaries and other expenses of its members while engaged in translating and distributing the Scriptures. —

Resolved, That one half Mr. Graves expenses from his arrival in this country in 1834 until the close of the present financial year; and the whole of his expenses for pundits & writers for the same period be put to the account of American Bible Society.

Resolved. — That each branch of the Mission make out an account of the time occupied and of the expenses incurred in distributing the scriptures & Tracts the past year, and that these accounts be given to the Treasurer. — Note The allowance of missionaries thus employed shall be reckoned at Rs 90 per month.

Resolved. — That the Treasurer of the Mission prepare the accounts of the Mission with the American Bible Society and furnish the same to the Financial Committee for examination —

Preparation & printing of Tracts.

Resolved - That when the number of the copies of any one of the tracts approved by the American Tract Society remaining on hand becomes reduced to less than 500, a copy shall be sent round the Mission to be prepared for a new edition. Should there happen at any time to be several of the abovementioned tracts of which the copies on hand are less than 500, the circulation shall commence with those of which there are fewest copies.

Resolved - That no tract be recommended to the American Tract Society for publication, and no translation of any tract shall be forwarded to the Society for examination until such tracts have been approved by the Mission.

Resolved - That we approve of the Tract called "The Ayah & her Lady" being recommended to the American Tract Society, as suitable to be printed in Mahratta for the use of the Mission.

Resolved - That we approve of Mr. Allen's proposal to prepare and forward to the American Tract Society with a view to publication with the grants of the Society to the Mission translations of the following tracts, - "Child's First Book. - On knowing God. - The True Atonement, - Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, - Accounts of Missionaries.

Seminary & Boarding Schools for Boys.

Resolved - That the Treasurer of the Mission write to the Missionary Rooms for the following books for the use of the Seminary - Viz - Child's guide 24 Copies. - Smith grammar 18 Copies. - Bailey's Algebra 18 Copies. - & some small work on History, 12 Copies.

Having considered the proposal of Messrs. Munger & Hubbard of the Jalna station to commence a Boarding School, it was -

Resolved. - That in view of the operations and prospects of the different stations of the Mission and the deficiency in our funds to sustain their operations in their present state, it does not appear to us expedient to commence the proposed Boarding-school in Jalna at present.

Resolved. - That we do not disapprove of the proposed school if extra funds can be attained for the object. - We do not however think the scholars should be confined to Brahmin but should consist partly, if not principally, of other respectable castes.

Resolved. - That the select native school commenced at Alibag in connection with the contemplated station on the continent in the vicinity of Bombay be discontinued.

Boarding-Schools for Girls.

Whereas the Bombay Government give a monthly allowance of Rupees 3 for the support of each of the African Girls in the Female Boarding School in Bombay.

Resolved. - That the Resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Mission, assume the support of the African girls &c. be annulled.

Resolved, that the allowance of Rupees 3 Monthly given by the Government be received and that the Girls continue in the school in the same manner they have hitherto done.

Resolved. - That the Ahmednuggur branch of the

Mission be allowed to appropriate the sum of Rupees 400 allowed for the support of female boarding scholars at the station in such manner as they may think best:

Resolved, that the schools on the Continent in connection with the Bombay branch of the Mission, be discontinued as soon as that branch can find it convenient to do so.

Resolved.– That Rupees 600 be allowed to the Jalna station for the support of common fare schools for the ensuing year.

Resolved.– That Rupees 1280 be allowed to the Bombay branch of the Mission for boys & girls four schools.– And that the same sum be allowed to the Ahmednuggur branch for the same object.

Preparation & Publication of Books.

Resolved.– That Mr. Abbott revise the Mission Arithmetic and enlarge it by adding a 3rd part consisting of Involution, Evolution, Mensuration of Superficies & Solids, & of the Arithmetical part of Mechanics.

Resolved.– That Mr. Ballantine prepare in Mahratta a translation of Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic with such alterations as are necessary to adopt it for use in our schools.

Resolved.– That Messrs. Webster & Allen prepare a Book of forms of letters, notes, receipts, orders, &c. and of book keeping in Mahratta for the use of our schools.

Resolved.– That Mr. Allen be a committee to make application to the authors of the following works,– Viz– "Instructive Stories, Moral Stories,– The Ayah and her Lady– The Village School, Scripture Narratives, and Natural History of Animals," for permission

to print them for the use of the Mission.

Resolved.- That it is expedient to prepare a treatise on native music and to make a collection of tunes for native worship.

Resolved that Mr. Abbott with a view to the above mentioned work have permission to employ a native singer for one or two months, as he may think necessary at an expense not exceeding Rupees 20 per month.

Resolved.- That we approve of Mr. Graves proposal to revise his first Mission hymn book for a second edition.

Location of Missionaries & Assistants.

Resolved.- That in view of extended operations of the Mission and the state and prospects of the respective stations, in connection with the intelligence & instructions recently received from the Missionary Rooms, it is not expedient to take any measures at present for commencing a new station.

Whereas since the last annual meeting unexpected difficulties have arisen in the efforts of the Mission to establish a station on the continent in connection with the Bombay branch, and whereas Mr. Stone fears that his health will not allow him to remain in Bombay and is now in Ahmednuggur with his family, and it is uncertain with what station it will be found convenient for him to be connected -

Resolved.- That Mr. Stone remain in Ahmednuggur and be connected with this branch of the Mission in its operations until the question of his location shall be determined.

Resolved.- That Francis Fonseca now at Alleppy have

permission to remove with his family to Bombay & that he be at the disposal of the Bombay branch of the mission.

Rate of Exchange & pecuniary Subjects.

Resolved.– That remittances from religious societies and others in America to the mission be reckoned at the exact rate realized by the board.

Resolved.– That the current rate of exchange in Bombay refered to by the Treasurer of the Board in his letter on the rate of exchange from Bombay to America, be considered the price of dollars in the bazar.

Resolved.– That the Treasurer at the time of receiving any remittance from Religious Societies in America for the Mission inform the Mission of the amount received and of the rate of exchange.

Resolved.– That the Resolution respecting exchange passed on the 25th of Oct. 1836 be annulled.

Resolved.– That no member of the Mission shall charge for munshis and writers for the ensuing year more than one half of the sum mentioned in the general regulations of the Mission for munshis; unless a large sum shall be allowed to any member by the station with which he is connected;– subject to the general approbation of the Mission.

After a careful examination of the operations of the different stations of the Mission in connection with Dr. Anderson's letter of Feb. 22. 1837 informing the Mission of the sum which the Prudential Committee had allotted to this Mission the following distribution was made–

For personal allowance to the members of the mission & Assistants	23214 — " — "
For incidental expenses	1391 " "
For Seminary expenses	1716 — " — "
Female Boarding School in Bombay	400 — " — "
Do — Do — in Ahmednuggur	400 — " — "
Do — Do — in Mahabuleshwer	600 — " — "
English School in Jalna	125 — " — "
Four schools (boys & Girls) in Jalna	600 — " — "
Do — (do) in Ahmednuggur	1280 — " — "
Do — (do) in Bombay	1280 — " — "

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

Resolved. — That no member of the Mission shall commence or pursue the study of any other language than Maharatta without previously obtaining the approbation of the mission.

Resolved. — That the 8th Art. in the system of the mission Regulations & Bylaws, commencing thus, "No individual shall communicate to the the Missionary Rooms a statement &c." be annulled.

Resolved, — That each branch of the Mission shall prepare & send round the Mission for approbation an account of its operations for the past year as soon as possible after the year shall close; and as soon as these accounts are approved they shall be sent to the secretary of the Mission to be forwarded to the missionary Rooms.

Whereas the limited amount of means at our disposal have compelled us to suspend many of our operations which we regard as very important. —

Resolved.— That in the opinion of the mission while it is desirable to have the Mission reinforced by additional laborers from America it is still more desirable to be furnished with means necessary to sustain our operations, and that the Secretary of the Mission communicate this resolution to the missionary Rooms.

Resolved— That in the opinion of the Mission it is highly desirable that Art. 1st of the Regulations prescribed by the Board for the Government of the Mission be attended so that recently arrived members shall not vote in its proceedings until they shall have been connected with the Mission one year, and that the Secretary communicate this resolution to the Board.

Mrs. Abbott having been for some time in bad health and her physician having by his medical certificate recommended her removing for a time from Ahmednuggur.—

Officers elected for the following year were —
Secretary, Mr. Allen— Treasurer, Mr. Webster,— Librarian Mr Webster— Financial Committee, Messrs. Ballantine, Allen & Munger — Committee on Printing operations, Messrs Webster, Allen & Ballantine.— Corrector of the Mahratta press, Mr Allen.— Committee of Correspondence Messrs. Boggs, Stone & Munger.

The appointment for the religious services at the next annual meeting were.—

— Missionary sermon. Mr. Munger; substitute, Mr Allen.
— Sacramental Sermon, Mr. Boggs; substitute, Mr. Stone.
— Mahratta sermon, Mr. Ballantine; substitute, Mr. Boggs.

At the session on the 13th Mr. Allen read a letter he had

prepared for the American Bible Society and also one for the American Tract Society, which were approved.

On Sabbath, the 22d. the sacramental sermon was preached by Mr. Stone, — Mr Allen being then unwell. Mr. Boggs administered the ordinance. The services were in the evening.

The Mission held the last session of their annual meeting for this year this evening in Mr. Boggs house. The minutes of the whole meeting were read and approved. The moderator then offered prayer and the mission adjourned sine die.

Ahmednuggur Oct. 23d. 1837. D. O. Allen, Clerk.

* Resolved that Mr. Webster prepare a letter to be forwarded to the missionary Rooms respecting an Agent or house of Agency in England for the transmission of letters, parcels, & papers from America to the mission.

* Resolved. — That Mr. Boggs be a Committee to prepare a form for public worship in Mahratta and submit the same to the mission. —

* These resolutions should have been inserted on the 10th. page but were omitted by mistake of the copyist — D.O.A.

Mahratta Mission.

Oct. 1837.

(Duplicate)

Rec.d Aug. 20. 1838.

ans.d Nov. 17.

Proceedings of the American Mahratta Mission at their Annual Meeting in 1838.

Bombay Nov. 5th 1838

The American Mahratta Mission held the first session of their annual meeting for this year to-day. Present Messrs Allen, Ballantine, Briggs, Munger & Webster. Mr. Munger was chosen Moderator, and Mr Allen, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer.

The time of the session was chiefly occupied in making arrangements & appointments to facilitate the consideration of subjects and the transaction of business, relating to the objects & interests of the Mission. From this time until the 22d Instant the sessions were continued by adjournment. The various subjects connected with the state & interests of the Mission and with the operations of its respective branches were taken into consideration; and such resolutions were passed and such minutes entered upon the records, as after inquiry & consultation appeared to be required. These resolutions & minutes are arranged under their respective subjects.

I Translating & Printing the Scriptures.

1 Resolved,—That in our opinion it is desirable that Mr. Graves should continue his labors in the revision or translation of those parts of the Scriptures on which we are engaged.

Whereas the Bombay Bible Society have authorized the printing of an edition of the Gospel according to John of the translation now in use with such alterations in orthography & punctuation as are necessary to make it consistent with the recently printed portions of the New Testament—

2 Resolved,—That the Mission print 1000 copies additional copies

of the abovementioned ~~[illegible]~~ edition at the expense of the American Bible Society, charging for the same in proportion to the expense of the whole edition.

Whereas the Bombay Bible Society have authorized the printing of the book of Genesis in Mahratta

3 Resolved, — That the Mission print 1500 additional copies at the expense of the American Bible Society, — charging for the same in proportion to the expense of the whole edition.

4 Resolved, — That all portions of the Scriptures put up in volumes for the use of the Mission, be bound in cloth.

II Printing & preparation of Books & Tracts.

1 Resolved, — That an edition of 1000 copies of Mr. Graves' Mission Hymn Book be printed as prepared by him for the press.

2 Resolved, — That Mr. Abbott be authorized to proceed in the preparation of the maps which he has already commenced in accordance with a resolution of the Mission two years ago.

3 Resolved, — That Mr. Munger prepare a tract to be called अन्य देवाची परीक्षा.

4 Resolved, — That Mr. Boggs prepare a tract to be called खरा अवतार.

III Seminary for Boys.

1 Resolved, — That the number of boys to be supported by the Mission in the Seminary in Ahmednuggur be increased to fifty as soon as convenient, and that it be raised still farther to sixty, if that branch of the Mission shall see fit to do so.

2 Resolved, — That there be four vacations annually of two weeks each in the Seminary; these vacations shall be fixed by the branch as near as convenient to the middle of January, April, July & October. The Quarterly examination shall take place just before each vacation.

3. Resolved, — That the Ahmednuggur branch of the Mission be authorized to enlarge the building on the Mission premises, which

is now used for the lodging of the boys; the expense not to exceed 100 Rupees.

4 Resolved,— That the Ahmednuggur branch be authorized to furnish the boys of the seminary with such additional clothing during the cold season as they may think necessary.

IV Boarding-School for Girls.

1 Resolved,— That the Girls Boarding School in Ahmednuggur be sustained by the Mission for the present year, and that no other girls be supported at the expense of the Mission at that station.

2 Resolved,— That the number of girls supported in the school shall not exceed twenty for the present year.

3. Resolved,— That the Ahmednuggur branch be authorized to make such arrangements for the instruction & care of the girls as they shall think necessary.

4 Resolved,— That the school be placed under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. Ballantine.

5 Resolved,— That the Female Boarding School in the Bombay branch of the Mission be discontinued under that name, and that the children now in the school be continued in their present course of education, & be supported as a family.

6 Resolved,— That each Mission family (those in Ahmednuggur excepted) be allowed to receive native girls as boarders at an expense not exceeding Rs 3 per month for each scholar.

7 Resolved,— That no scholar who has been admitted into any of the Mission Boarding Schools or Family schools can be claimed & taken out by any friend unless the expenses incurred for such scholars be first paid to the Mission.

V Miscellaneous Resolutions & Minutes.

1 Resolved,— That it is expedient to prepare a* memorial to be sent to the American Board upon the following Regulation passed by the Board at their annual meeting in 1837 viz— "It shall not be

* A Memorial has been prepared & is now (Dec 1844) in types.

deemed proper for any missionary or assistant missionary to visit the United States except by invitation or permission first received from the Prudential Committee.

Whereas Mrs. Boggs is in a state of declining health, and Dr. Stroker and Dr. Broughton have both certified by medical certificates that a visit to America is necessary for her health—

2 Resolved,— That in the opinion of the Mission Mrs. Boggs should embrace the first opportunity to send Mrs. Boggs to America, and that the Bombay branch of the Mission be authorized to make arrangements for her passage, subject to further reference to the Mission if necessary.

3 Resolved,— That Mr. Boggs be authorized to bring from Bombay suggar whatever may be necessary for the voyage.

4 Minute,— The Church Missionary Society having proposed an inquiry to this Mission concerning the conduct of Mr. Lyons Stone while in connection with the Mission, we feel it our duty, painful as it is to speak thus of one who was so long associated with us to inform the Church Missionary Society in reply to their inquiry that we believe Mr. Stone while in connection with this mission was guilty of things which seriously affect his moral & Christian character. We believe that Mr. Stone was guilty of saying* things intentionally, and of persisting in saying which were not true. Such things we believe he said at different times & places, and concerning different individuals & actions. Of these things there is clear & full evidence.

Things have also occurred in Mr. Stone's conduct which we believe were inconsistent with principles of integrity & honesty in pecuniary transactions.

5 The Mission having considered the facts & circumstances of the orphan Sildare Beber & Louis Lorenza being placed by Mr. Stone in the Mission boarding School in Bombay, and of their remaining in the school—

Resolved,— That from the 21st of August 1837 to the 21st of June 1838—10 months—the sum of Rs 2 per month for each, and for the remaining part of the time they were in the school—viz— Louis from

* These "things" extend through a period of several years

the 21st of June to the 10th of August - 1 month & 19 days, and between from the 21st of June to the 30th of October, - 4 months & 9 days - Rs 3 per month for each, - making Rs 57-3-20 in all, - be charged to Mr. Stone.

6 Resolved. - That the Mission approve of Mr. Webster's proposal to cut & cast a fount of Mahratta type of the size commonly called Pica, and authorise him to proceed with the work, and to complete the fount, as soon as the state & engagements of the printing establishment will admit.

7 The Mission, having received a request from Mr. Stone that he might have the perusal of all the official letters the Mission may receive from the American Board, until he shall receive his regular discharge from the Board, after consultation expressed their views by the following minute -

Minute - Whereas Mr. Stone has voluntarily withdrawn from the Mission and five months past "has had no share in their labors, responsibilities, immunities & control," he has not in our view any claim to have the perusal of the official letters which the Mission may receive from the Board. But we are willing he should see the letters hitherto received; and should any future letters from the Board containing anything designed for Mr. Stone, it shall be forthwith communicated to him.

8. Resolved. - That the 1st Art. of the Bye-laws be amended by adding the following - the all money which is to be expended in missionary operations during the month.

9 Resolved. - That each branch of the Mission ~~of the Mission~~ at the commencement of the financial year shall inform the Treasurer of the amount of the monthly claims of each of its members. And if any change shall at any time in the year take place in any of these claims, the branch shall inform the Treasurer of it.

10 Resolved. - That Darius Donecca be connected with the Jalna branch of the Mission for the present year.

11 Resolved. - That Mr. Briggs prepare a letter to be sent to the Prudential Committee on the importance of the Missions of the Board being invested with greater power in cases of serious delinquency among their members

12 Resolved - That the Mission recommend the Rev. ~~Dr.~~ Stevens

and the Rev. George Candy to the Prudential Committee to be elected Corresponding Members of the Board.

13 Resolved. Dr. Scrymgeour to whose valuable medical services and generous patronage this Mission is much indebted in preparing to leave India, not to return again—

Resolved—That a letter be prepared, expressing the gratitude of the Mission to Dr. Scrymgeour for his valuable services & numerous favors & after being ~~communicated~~ circulated in the Mission for the signature of the members, be communicated to him.

15 Resolved.—That the proceedings of this annual meeting, after being sent to the absent members of the Mission for their information & opinion, be sent to the Corresponding Members of the Board in this Presidency, and then be transmitted to the Missionary Herald by the earliest opportunity.

16 After considering the state of the Mission and the operations of the respective Branches in connection with the sum allowed to the Mission by the Board—viz 15,500 dollars, as stated in Dr. Anderson's letter to the Mission, dated August 6th, 1828,—the following division & appropriations were made—viz—

Bombay Station

Personal allowances & conveyance	3924
House rent & repairs	2226
Native Assistants	180
Boys free schools	900
Girls Schools	600
Printing	550
Medical attendance	300
Travelling expenses	300
Rs.	9154

Ahmednuggur Station

Personal allowances &c	6396
House rent & repairs	480
Native assistants	180
Boys Schools	1344
Seminary	2000
Female Boarding School	600
Printing	720
Medical attendance	300
Travelling expenses	240
Incidental	100
Rs	12300

Galoa Station

Personal allowances &c	1872
Native assistants	360
Houserent & repairs	400
Free schools	720
Benedito	150
Boarding School	400
Travelling expenses	200
Incidentals	75
Rs.	4175

Mahabuleshwar Station

Personal allowances &c	1390
Houserent & repairs	600
Female school	600
Tour school	64
Travelling expenses	200
	2854

Summary

Bombay Station	9154
Ahmednuggur	12300
Galoa	4177
Mahabuleshwar	2854
Rs	28485

It is expected the remaining part of the $15500 will be expended in purchasing, printing, & distributing the Scriptures, Tracts & books.

Officers for the ensuing year

Secretary, Mr. Allen. – Treasurer, Mr. Webster. – Librarian, Mr. Webster. – Financial Committee, Messrs. Munger, Ballantine, & Allen. – Corresponding Committee Messrs Briggs & Ballantine. – Corrector of the Mahratta press, Mr. Allen. – Committee on Printing Operations, Messrs. Webster, Allen, & Ballantine.

Appointments for the next annual meeting.

Missionary Sermon, Mr. Allen. – Substitute, Mr. Graves.
Mahratta Sermon, Mr. Munger. – Substitute, Mr. Briggs.
Sacramental Sermon, Mr. Ballantine. – Substitute, Mr. Allen.

Religious Services during the Session.

The Missionary Sermon was preached by Mr. Munger on the 16th in the evening.
The Mahratta Sermon was preached by Mr. Ballantine on the 18th (Sunday) in the evening.
The Sacramental Sermon was preached by Mr. Briggs. on the 18th in the evening.
After the Sermon the Sacrament was administered by Mr. Munger.

The Mission held their last session for business on Thursday the 22d. The minutes of all the preceding sessions were read & approved. Then the Mission then adjourned sine die.

S. O. Allen
Secretary

Minutes of the Annual Meeting
of the Mahratta Mission

Dated Bombay, Nov. 5, 1838
Rec'd April 10, 1839

Ship 27

ans. Oct. 28 –

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston
United States of America

APL 8.

Proceedings of the American Mahratta Mission at their annual meeting for 1839.

The annual meeting of the Am. Mahratta Mission for 1839 was held at Ahmednuggur commencing on the 11th of November agreeably to previous appointment. Present, Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Burgess, French, Hume, & Webster. Mr. Abbott was chosen Moderator of the meeting, & Mr. Ballantine Clerk.

During the meeting which continued several days various resolutions were passed, which are found below arranged under their respective subjects.

II. American Bible and Tract Societies.

1. Resolved, That Messrs. Allen & Hume be appointed to prepare an account of the connection of the Mission with the American Bible Society from its origin, including the pecuniary accounts, the correspondence, & the amount of Scriptures printed and distributed at the expense of the Society — & that this account be preserved for the future use of the Mission.

2. Resolved, That Messrs. Allen and Hume prepare a similar account of the connection of the Mission with the American Tract Society for presentation.

3. Whereas the grants of the American Bible Society and of the American Tract Society to this Mission

when remitted through the Treasurer of the American Board were merged in the general Treasury of the Mission & were used in common with other remittances from the Board for current expenses & operations — & whereas the Secretary of the Board in a letter to the Mission dated Dec. 22, 1837 expresses his regret at the course which had been pursued and says that "such grants should by all means be kept distinct from the funds for general purposes", therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. Webster, Allen, & Hume be a Committee to ascertain to what amount the general expenses of the Mission have fallen short of the sum allowed to the Mission from the time that sum was made definite & fixed by the Prudential Committee to the close of the financial year of 1839, & that they submit the account thus prepared to the Mission with a view to having the amount of the unexpended balance of the sums allowed to the Mission set apart and kept as the distinct funds of the American Bible Society & of the American Tract Society —

III. Boarding Schools —

1. Resolved, That the Ahmedunggur Branch be authorized to increase the number of boys in the Seminary to 70 during the current year, if they shall deem it desirable.

2. Resolved, That the Ahmedunggur Branch be allowed to increase the number of girls in the Female Boarding

school to 30 - the Mission assuming the support of 25 of this number -

3. Resolved, That Mr. Abbott be authorized to purchase a solar microscope for the use of the Seminary at an expense of 43 Rupees - also, a camera obscura at an expense of 37 Rupees -

4. Resolved, That Mr. Abbott report at the next annual meeting with regard to the expediency of removing the Seminary out of town -

IIII. English school -

Resolved, That the Ahmedunggur Branch be authorized to carry into effect the resolutions of the Mission passed at the annual meeting of 1836, respecting an English school in Ahmedunggur, - which are as follows -

"1. Resolved, That the brethren in Ahmedunggur be authorized to commence an English school provided a suitable teacher can be obtained -

"2. Resolved, That they be authorized to procure an Englishman as teacher of the English school at an expense not exceeding 40 Rps. per month" -

IV. Preparation & purchase of books -

1. Whereas Miss Farrar has communicated a letter from the ladies of Keene, N. Hampshire, in which it is proposed to defray the expenses of publishing a tract in Mrratha addressed to mothers on the physical, intellectual, and

religious training of their children, Prompt

Resolved, That Miss Farnam in connection with the ladies of the Ahmednuggur Branch be requested to prepare a tract on the subject proposed.

2. Resolved, That Mr. Burgess prepare an English & Marratta Slavic to be appended to the "Child's Guide" attend as may be deemed most expedient –

3. Resolved, That Messrs. Abbott & Ballantine prepare a school book composed of poetical extracts from Prakrit books.

4. Resolved, That Mr. Webster prepare an epitome of Marratta history in Marratta for the use of our schools.

5. Resolved, That Messrs. Abbott, Ballantine, and Webster, be a committee to lay before the Prudential Committee a plan for engraving maps in America, which shall have instead of the names of places &c., only numbers for reference – & thus be suitable for use in any of the Missions of the Board –

6. Resolved, That Mr. French prepare an essay on the subject of marriage with reference to the native population.

V. Location.

1. Resolved, That Mr. & Mrs. Burgess and Miss Farnam be located in Ahmednuggur.

2. Resolved, That Mr. & Mrs. French remain in Ahmednuggur during the present year.

3. Resolved, That Mr. & Mrs. Hume remain in

Bombay during the present year. – (On this resolution Messrs. Abbott & Ballantine declined voting.)

4. In view of the state of the Mission & the instructions of the Prudential Committee,

Resolved, That we now think the permanent location of both Mr. Hume & Mr. French should be in the Deccan. (On this resolution the votes were as follows.

Ayes, Messrs. Abbott, Ballantine, Burgess, French & Webster
Noes, Messrs. Allen & Hume.)

VII. Salaries –

1. Whereas the Prudential Committee have made inquiries respecting the propriety of reducing the salaries of the members of the Mission,

Resolved, That while we feel bound to practise economy & self-denial to the fullest extent which we believe to be the duty of every one who draws his support from the funds contributed by the American churches for missionary purposes, we are not now in circumstances to take any definite steps with respect to a reduction of stipend, but will regard this as a subject for consideration during the ensuing year.

2. Resolved, That Messrs. Burgess & Allen be a Committee to report on the subject of salaries at the next annual meeting.

3. Resolved, That Miss Farrar be allowed 50 Rps. a month during the present year.

VII. Printing Establishment.

1. Resolved, That Mr. Thomas Graham be allowed 80 Rps. a month for his services in the Printing Establishment commencing with the first of the present month (November)

2. Resolved: That Mr. Webster submit to the Mission a plan & estimate for a fire-proof vault for the preservation of the materials of the type-foundry – and other valuables –

3. Resolved, That Mr. Webster be authorized to submit to the Mission for transmission to the Rooms, plans & estimates for building a ware-house or store-room on the Chapel ground for the use of the Printing establishment.

4. Resolved, That Mr. Webster prepare a font of two-line long-primer Marathee type, as soon as the state & circumstances of the Type foundry will allow –

VIII. Mission Property.

1. Resolved, That a schedule of all moveable property at the several Mission stations be made out to be preserved by the Treasurer for convenient reference – & that the Secretary of each station be required to furnish yearly a list of such property at his station.

2. Whereas Mr. Boggs in his Circular proposing to return to America in company with Mrs. B. expressed his intention to leave his books & furniture to defray the expense in part – & in consequence received 800 Rupees as a loan to pay his passage to Liverpool – therefore

Resolved, That we regard the above-mentioned property left by Mr. Boggs as belonging to the Mission – & that those to whom this property was entrusted, be expected to hand over the avails of such articles as have been sold, or such as may be sold to the Mission Treasurer – receiving a receipt for the same if they desire it –

3. Resolved. That the Treasurer be authorized to procure an iron safe for the preservation of the money & valuable papers belonging to the Treasury, at an expense not exceeding 80 Rps.

IX. Mr. Stone's case.

1. Whereas the Secretary of the Board by his letter dated March 8th 1839, has instructed the Mission to ascertain & communicate to the Missionary Rooms information on several subjects concerning Mr. Stone,

Resolved, That in answer to the above mentioned letter, the following documents together with such remarks & explanations upon them as the Mission have approved be communicated to the Missionary Rooms – viz. 1.) The correspondence of the Mission with Mr. Stone inviting him to confer with the Mission at this annual meeting on the subject specified in the letter from the Secretary of the Board – 2) The Mission Circulars relating to Mr. Stone's removing from Jalna to Aurungabad & his remaining at the latter place – 3) A statement with its accompanying testimony prepared at this meeting on Mr. Stone's retaining

in his possession a revised copy of the Mahratta New Test=
=ament which was sent to his care from America by
Mr. Graves — 4) A paper communicated to the Mission for
their use at this meeting by Mr. Munger —

2. Resolved, That the Bombay Branch of the Mission
be a Committee to carry into effect the preceding resolution
preserving copies of the documents & papers for the use
of the Mission —

3. Resolved, That a letter in explanation of the docu=
=ments & of circumstances connected with them, be
prepared & when approved by the Mission, be sent
with them to the Missionary Rooms —

4. Whereas it is understood that Mr. Stone has
proposed himself to be admitted to holy orders by the
Bishop of Bombay at his approaching ordination — and
Mr. Stone's connexion with the American Board is
not yet dissolved,

Resolved, That the Bombay Branch of the Mission
have permission to show to the Bishop for his
information the late correspondence between the Mission
& Mr. Stone on the subject of his meeting the Mission
at the present annual meeting —

(On this resolution the vote stood as follows.
Ayes, Allen, Ballantine, Burgess, Hume, & Webster
Noes. Abbott, & French.)

X. Miscellaneous –

1. Resolved, That each station prepare during the month of January next a report of its operations in 1839 – to be forwarded to the Rooms through the Secretary of the Mission.

2. Resolved, That Messrs. Ballantine & Allen be a Committee to examine the subject of the Church relations of the members of the Mission – & prepare a report on the same for the consideration of the Mission.

3. Resolved, That the same Committee prepare and submit to the Mission as soon as convenient a statement of the requisite qualifications of persons who are to be admitted to the rank & name of catechists –

4. Whereas the wife of Náráyan one of the recent Brahman converts to Christianity has left him & for more than six months has persisted in her determination not to live any more with him, therefore,

Resolved, That the Ahmednuggur Branch of the Mission be authorized to take such measures as they may deem proper to assist Narayan in endeavors to induce his wife with their children to return to him again with him, & if she should still refuse to do this, then to assist him in obtaining his two children now with her – & also in procuring a divorce from her, should this ultimate step appear expedient

5. The following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year was approved –

in his possession a revised copy of the Mahratta New Test=
=ament which was sent to his care from America by
Mr. Graves - 4) A paper communicated to the Mission for
their use at this meeting by Mr. Munger -

2. Resolved, That the Bombay Branch of the Mission
be a Committee to carry into effect the preceding resolution
preserving copies of the documents & papers for the use
of the Mission -

3. Resolved, That a letter in explanation of the docu=
=ments & of circumstances connected with them, be
prepared & when approved by the Mission, be sent
with them to the Missionary Rooms -

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5. The following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year was approved –

Bombay.

	Rps.
Personal allowances	5976
House rent	2220
Native assistants	180
Boys' free schools	800
Girls' free schools	700
Pundits	600
Medical attendance	300
Travelling & incidental	500
Total	11,276

Jalna.

Personal allowance	1872
Native assistant	360
House rent & repairs	400
Pundit	150
Travelling & incidental	150
Free schools	164
Boarding schools	123
Mr. Hume's reduction	138
Total	3,357

Ahmednuggur.

	Rps.
Personal allowances	8808
House rent & repairs	920
Native assistants	456
Boys' free schools	800
Girls' free schools	200
Pundits	720
Medical attendance	300
Seminary for boys	2000
Girls' boarding school	900
English school	300
Travelling & incidental	700
Total	16,104

Mahabuleshwar.

Personal allowance	1390
Female school	600
House rent	600
Free school	64
Travelling	200
Total	2,854

The sum total for all the stations is 33,591 Rps.

6. The following Officers were chosen for the ensuing year — Secretary, Mr. Allen — Treasurer, Mr. Webster. Financial Committee, Messrs. Allen, Ballantine, Burgess. Committee of Correspondence, Messrs. Allen, Ballantine, Hume. Director of the Munathee Puss, Mr. Allen — Librarian, Mr. Webster. Committee on Printing Operations, Messrs. Allen, Webster, Hume.

7. The following appointments were made for the next annual meeting -

Missionary sermon to be preached by Mr. Burgess,

Maratha sermon by Mr. Mangen,

Sacramental sermon by Mr. Hume -

8. Religious exercises during the meeting -

The Sacramental sermon was preached by Mr. Burgess on Saturday evening, Nov. 16th

The Maratha sermon was preached by Mr. Allen on Sabbath morning Nov. 17th

The sacrament was administered in Maratha by Mr. Allen on Sabbath afternoon -

The Missionary sermon was preached by Mr. French on Monday evening, Nov. 18th

Each session during the meeting was begun & concluded with prayer -

At the last session of the meeting, which took place on the 21st of November, the minutes were read & approved - & ordered to be sent to the Missionary Rooms, accompanied by a letter explanatory of such points as might require explanation

A. Ballantine, Clerk of the meeting

Mr. Graves and Mr. Munger not having been present at the annual meeting, a copy of the minutes was sent them for perusal, upon which they made the following remarks –

Remarks by Mr. Munger. – "I decline the expression of any opinion on the subjects brought to view by the preceding minutes –

"But I cannot refrain from remarking that I am greatly disappointed in not seeing the report of the Committee which was appointed to investigate certain points connected with the inquiries of Dr. Anderson regarding Mr. Stone. There is not only no report, but nothing on the subject, save what I have furnished, but what might have been given six months ago as well as now, yea, twelve months. As this is the state of the case, I can only say in relation to what the Mission have before desired to know, that it is not my choice that my document should be sent to the Rooms – but notwithstanding this, you have the right of using it as you please.

I again declare that I do not act on any part of the business of your late meeting of which the preceding pages are the records."

(Signed) "S. B. Munger"

Jelna, December 5th 1839"

Remarks by Mr. Graves. "With my limited knowledge of circumstances I see not ground to object or need of remarks from me either on the minutes or the letter."

(Signed) "A. Graves."

Dec. 12th"

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

This letter is prepared by the direction of the Mission for the purpose of explaining some of the resolutions & proceedings of the annual meeting recently held — & is designed to accompany those minutes to the Rooms

With regard to the first & second resolutions under the first head (I. 1 & 2) no remarks seem to be required. The third resolution (I. 3) was suggested by the remark in your letter referred to in the preamble of the resolution — The funds remitted to us from the American Bible & Tract Societies were merged in the general funds of the mission for two reasons — No definite orders were received from the Treasurer of the Board to keep them distinct — & in the second place it was not thought safe to entrust funds to such a large amount in the hands of private bankers in Bombay — No public Bank was even yet in operation on this side of India — & had we placed these funds in the hands of private bankers, they might have shared the fate which the funds of the Mission in the hands of Shotton & Co. a few years ago, experienced —

But not to go into farther detail on this point, we would only add that there is every probability of our having a Bank

in full operation in Bombay & on good foundation, in the course of a few months — & we hope that this will afford us an opportunity of keeping the funds of the Am. Bible & Tract Societies distinct in time to come —

We would also remark that by confining our expenses to as small an amount as possible, we hope that we shall soon save from the allowances to the Mission the whole amount due to those Societies. — The actual expenses of the Mission for the last year were much less than the estimated expenses as forwarded to you — Each of the four stations of the Mission saved from its allowance it is believed, more than 1000 Rps. during the year. In order to ascertain the whole balance not only for the last year but for the previous years during which a definite allowance was made to the Mission, the course proposed in the Resolution was adopted — & that balance will be kept separate from the general funds of the Mission as soon as a safe & convenient place of deposit offers —

With regard to the first resolution under the 2d head (II. 1) it may be well to mention that the number of boys in the Seminary was increased last year to 60. The allowance for the expenses of the Seminary was fixed at 2000 Rupees. — but the actual expenditure amounted to only 1689 Rps., more than 300 Rps. less than the sum allowed — We are now authorized to raise the number to 70 as it is thought very little more labor will be

required than with the smaller number, & the expenses will not probably exceed the allowance, which is this year the same as the last — It may also be remarked that the instruments mentioned in the third resolution (III. 3) as purchased for the Seminary, were obtained because they were offered at a very cheap rate, & we hope to be able to use them immediately in such a way as will promote the interests of the Seminary — A Theodolite was also purchased last year for a few Rupees — It had been very much injured — but being put into good repair by Mr. Webster's ingenuity & skill, it now answers all the purposes of a new instrument — When such opportunities occur of purchasing instruments, the Mission have thought proper to obtain them — & we should be happy to receive some donations of philosophical apparatus from home for the use of the Seminary —

Concerning the second resolution under this head (III. 2) we would say, that the number of girls in the boarding school at Ahmednuggur was limited by the annual meeting of last year to 20 — & the expenses of the school were fixed at 600 Rps. — The ladies of the English residents at Ahmednuggur who have hitherto supported the school entirely, consented to continue their subscriptions, if they were allowed to go to the support of additional girls — In accordance with their wishes, the number of girls in the school was raised during the year to 26. & the whole expenses of the school amounted to 667 Rps. — But

of this sum 407 Rps. were contributed by the ladies of the station - & only 260 Rps. came from the Mission Treasury. The ladies still continue their subscriptions - & the Mission accordingly gave permission to increase the whole number to 30 - assuming the support of 25 of this number. The support of the remaining five girls will probably be more than made up by the contributions received for this object. & it is hoped the whole expenses of the school will fall very much short of the estimates.

"III II." It will be perceived from the resolutions under this head that the subject of an English school in Ahmedunggur has long engaged our attention - If we succeed in getting such a school as we wish into operation it will afford us an opening among a class of people which we have hitherto been unable to reach at least to any great extent - Two of our common schools in town before the excitement of last February contained many Brahman boys - but the children of the principal Brahmans in the place generally attend the Government schools - As yet the Government have established no English school here - although many petitions have been presented for this object - And should a Govt. English school be established, its influence would in all probability be decidedly opposed to us. On the other hand if we get an English school into successful operation it will doubtless prevent a Govt. English school from being established - while at the same time as mentioned

above, it will afford us the opportunity of extending the knowledge of the truth among a class which has hitherto received but little attention - & that class the highest in the place - The accession to our numbers which we have just received enables us to do what we were before unable to accomplish — We would also add that we have the prospect of procuring the services of an Englishman which will be highly valuable to us in this department He has long been engaged in the business of teaching in connection ~~with~~ with one of the English regiments in this country - & being about to receive a pension, will be able to serve us for a less sum than any one who is not placed in similarly favorable circumstances - In all these things we think we can see the hand of Providence directing us to this department of labor -

VI. 1, 2" - With regard to the subject of salaries, we felt unprepared to come to any determinate decision at present - The new brethren of course being without experience on the subject, were unable to say any thing - & we hoped that at the end of a year, we might be able with the assistance of the facts collected by the Committee appointed on this subject, to determine something definitely -

VII. 2, 3. The premises which are now occupied by the Printing Establishment were rented in 1835 by Mr. Sampson for a term of five years. This term will expire next September & the Mission do not think it expedient to continue the occupation of those premises any longer. It is

then of importance that we have buildings in readiness for use of the Printing Establishment - The lower part of the Chapel with some alterations will be sufficient for the Printing office - but for the deposit of stores the building proposed in the 3d resolution is required - & for the deposit of the valuable materials of the type-founding the vault mentioned in the 2d resolution is also necessary -

VIIII. 2. When Mr. Boggs first proposed that Mrs. B. should be allowed to return to America for her health, he expressed it to be his intention to remain in India - Circumstances however occurred which in his view rendered it necessary that he should accompany her. He accordingly issued a Circular in which he asked permission to return home with Mrs. B. The following is an extract from this Circular - I have not asked the Mission to pay my passage any farther than to Liverpool and I intend to leave my furniture and most of my books to be sold to meet that expense. The rest I am willing to make up, so that there need be no additional expense in consequence of my going. With this view that there would be no additional expense in consequence of his going with Mrs. Boggs the Mission at least a majority of them approved of his accompanying her, & authorized the loan of 500 Rps. for his passage money to Liverpool -

X. 4. Narayan. The young man mentioned in this resolution has felt great anxiety about his wife & children ever since he came into connection with us. The fear of being separated from them was one great obstacle in the way of his becoming a Christian & although he was at length enabled to decide that love for them should not draw him away from the service of God & from the love of the Saviour - still he ceased not to be anxious on their account. We have but little hope that his wife will return to him, but knowing the temptations to which a native in his state is exposed - & the numerous instances where native Christians in his circumstances have been led to apostatize from the faith - we feel it our duty to do every thing in our power to bring his wife again to him. or if she persists in refusing to come, to obtain a divorce for him from her - & thus allow him the liberty of contracting a second marriage. This last step however is one which we shall avoid taking until we find no other course practicable -

The subject of children in such circumstances - & of the rights of the father over them, is one which we believe to be still in uncertainty, & we feel the importance of a judicial decision upon the subject - All the laws of the country with regard to native Christians generally & especially with relation to converts from among the heathen are sadly deficient - & it is important in this early stage of our operations that we know where we stand - & in what circumstances our converts are really placed, as respects their

families & their property also —

X. 5. The estimates, it will be perceived, differ little from those of last year — except so far as the amount of our personal allowances is greater in consequence of our new accession of strength — We hope we shall be as successful this year as we were last in bringing our expenses far within our allowances — Much will depend on the circumstances in which we are placed — If God give us an open door, we shall feel it our duty to extend our operations somewhat farther than we have allowed for — But if some of the doors now open are shut against us, as occurred last year in Ahmednuggur our operations will be still more contracted — We hope at least to make a good use of what we expend, & we shall rejoice in being allowed the privilege of communicating to you the intelligence that by means of the funds which you are permitted to send us, the glad tidings of salvation are spreading & cheering many a heart.

In behalf of the Mission,
Yours very sincerely,
H. Ballantine.

Ahmednuggur,
Dec. 9th 1839.

Rec'd. Aug. 28, 1840.

10

Minutes

of the

Annual Meeting

of the

American Mahratta Mission,

held in

Bombay

1840.

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Bombay Oct. 27th 1840

The first session of the Annual Meeting of the American Mahratta Mission was held this morning in the Mission Chapel.

Present — Messrs Allen, Abbott, Burgess, French, Dame, and Webster.

Mr French was chosen — Moderator.
" Dame. Secretary.

Subjects were proposed for the consideration of the Meeting and referred to Committees as follows. Viz

1st Letters from the P. Committee — Webster, Abbott.
2. Location — Dame, Abbott, French.
3. Division of the Mission Allen Burgess, Dame.
4 Allowances — Burgess, Allen.
5 Church. Relations of the members of the Mission Ballantine Allen.
6. Schools. — Abbott Webster Burgess.
7. Press — Allen Burgess. Dame.
8 Library. — Webster. French.
9 Respecting Mr Stone, Allen Burgess, Dame.

10. Circulars ——— Allen Burgess.
11. Mission property & funds ——— Webster Abbott Hume.
12. Scriptures & other publications ——— Hume Burgess, Allen.
13. Catechists ——— Ballantine, Allen.
14. Power of Attorney. ——— Webster.
15. American Bible & Tract Societies ——— Allen Hume
16. Relations of the Mission to the Bombay Bible & Tract Societies
Allen Hume Burgess.
17. Committee of Arrangements ——— French Hume.
18. On the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting.
Hume Webster, Burgess.

The Committees on subjects 4, 5, 13, 15, were appointed at the last Annual Meeting.

It was then Resolved that all Committees be required to bring in written Reports.

The following Report of the Committee of Arrangements was adopted.

1. Hours of business from 9 O'clock A.M. until One O'clock P.M.
2. The Mahratta Sermon to be preached on Sabbath morning Nov. 1st by Mr. Allen. Mr. Munger not being present.
3. Sacramental Sermon on the afternoon of the same day by Mr. Hume. — Mess.rs Burgess & French

to officiate at the Sacrament.

4. Missionary Sermon by Mr Burgess at the close of the meeting.

The various Resolutions adopted during the Meeting are here arranged under their Respective heads.

I Schools.

1 Resolved that Mr Ballantine be allowed to increase the number of scholars in the girls boarding school to forty.

2. That Mrs Ballantine be allowed a female assistant in the girls boarding school at such an expense as the Ahmednuggur Branch may approve.

3. That Mr Abbott be continued in charge of the Boys seminary at Ahmednuggur.

Each individual present gave in a written Report of the schools which had been under his care during the past year. Reports were also read of the girls schools under the care of Miss Farrar. also of the girls boarding school and the other schools under the care of Mr Ballantine.

These Reports were put into the hands of the Branch Secretaries for preservation.

II Scriptures & Tracts

The following Report of the Committee on this subject was adopted Viz

We are of opinion that the Superintendent of the Press should have charge of all the Scriptures and Tracts in the native languages.

His duties to be as follows

1. He shall keep a Regular catalogue of all the books and tracts published by the Mission. The catalogue to contain the name of the book or tract both in English and the Native language and as far as possible the name of the Author the date of its publication and the number of editions — to show whether approved by the Am Tract Society, and if so the date of its approval.
2. He shall keep constantly on hand a supply of scriptures and books ready bound, sufficient to meet any ordinary demand.
3. When the number of copies in the depository of any book or tract published at the expense of the Am. Tract Society shall be less than (500) five hundred he shall state this fact in an interleaved copy and send it to the Author to be revised and published, should the Mission think proper.

If the author is not in the Mission he shall bring it to the notice of the branch with which he is connected.

4. He shall keep an account of all the scriptures and tracts taken from the depository — charging Mission publications to the stations by which they are taken.

5. Applications for scriptures and tracts from persons not connected with the Mission shall be referred to the Branch where the depository is located.

6. At the Annual Meetings of the Mission he shall present a full Report in writing, stating how many copies of each tract or book, and how many copies and portions of the scriptures have been issued from the depository and by whom taken. Also the whole amount on hand.

With respect to the preparation of books and tracts we would say that in our opinion tracts are not at present put up in the form best fitted for circulation. Tracts of 8vo size are much more likely to be injured and destroyed than 12mo or 16mo.

In addition to those already prepared we need a number of small tracts of a simple, interesting character bound up in a neat attractive style.

They will be more highly prized - more read - better understood - and will cost less money. All the reasons for the publication of the different series of small tracts by the Am. Tract Society apply with increased force in this country. Therefore

Resolved.

1st That the Mission publish no tracts of a form larger than 12mo

2nd That it be recommended to the members of the Mission to turn their attention, so far as other duties will permit, to the preparation of small tracts of a simple character to be published in a neat attractive style. - also

3d That the Committee on printing operations designate and number in order, all those publications which should be perpetuated and that they report as soon as possible what require immediate republication.

4. That they select and arrange such tracts as it may be expedient to have bound up in volumes.

5. That some of our books be bound up in a better style, than usual - to be used, chiefly as Rewards to the children in the different schools. The Volumes selected the style and the distribution to be by the direction of the different branches.

We think it very desirable that the whole of the Sacred Scriptures should, as soon as possible, be translated into the Mahratta language.

In Reply therefore to the inquiry of Mr Graves respecting the employment of his time.

Resolved that in our opinion Mr Graves will do well to devote his time so far as the state of his health will permit, to translating the Remaining portions of the scriptures to be printed by the Bombay Bible Society, which, should it be his wish, will print them just as prepared by himself.

Resolved that we subscribe for twenty five copies of the Mahratta translation of the "Youths Book of Natural Theology" to be paid for, out of the funds of the Am. Tract Society.

III Allowances.

The Committee on Allowances having Reported — the following expression of views on what subject was after some discussion unanimously agreed to, viz.

1. Such is our Relation to the Board and the Church, and we have such confidence in the provission which will be made for superannuated, disabled Missionaries, and for the widows and children of Missionaries that we think the idea of compensa-

tion should not be taken into the account in settling our allowances. Hence

2. Our allowances should be graduated with a view to meet the actual expenses, and not with a view to the accumulation of property.

3. In regard to economy, style of living &c. we concur in the opinions expressed by the delegates of the Madras, Madura and Ceylon Missions as given on page 168 of the Annual Report of the Board for 1839.

In addition to what is there said we would say, that we think it is, if possible, more important for the Missionary than for the American Pastor to sustain a respectable Character for benevolence — and that he have the means of sustaining such a Character

4. From difference of habit, education and the circumstances in which individuals are placed it will often be the case, that what is a scanty allowance for one family or individual will be liberal for another, and enable a third to lay a side a surplus. Hence it will often happen when allowances are fixed at a proper medium, one man will be in debt while another will be accumulating property. With regard to the former while

we would enjoin upon him the practice of the strictest economy, we would recommend, in general, such a liberal course to be pursued towards him, as will free him from an anxiety in regard to pecuniary matters that might greatly injure his usefulness.— With regard to the latter, while we recognise the right of private property in regard to any surplus remaining, we think that a reference to the general objects for which funds are furnished by the Church should govern him in the use of it; and we are not certain that we would not act more in the spirit of his profession and character were he to devote such surplus, as might remain from time to time in his hands entirely to objects of benevolence.

5. In settling or estimating our allowances we think there is an advantage in making personal expenses— house-rent, Children, conveyance and Medical attendance item of seperate consideration. The principle is, that the allowance be sufficient to cover the average expense, and that the whole sum can be more accurately fixed when considered in relation to the items which compose it. Medical attendance and house-rent can be accurately estimated. Those who

have no children do not need as much as those who have — and if a man is at no expense for conveyance he should be allowed nothing in consideration of such an item.

We think the means of conveyance indespensable to our health and greatest usefulness, and that every foreign Missionary in India should well accommodated in this respect. But if no separate allowance be made for this item of expense, some may neglect to provide themselves with this means of usefulness.

Each item of the allowances was then separately considered and the following adopted.

1st Allowance for Children

We are of opinion that the present allowance for Children cannot properly be reduced as it is now, in general, not sufficient to cover all expenses.

2. Conveyance

Each member of the Mission who keeps a house and Conveyance should be entitled to an allowance of twenty Rupees (Rs 20) per month: Also to the Government tax upon the same.

If any member does not keep a horse and conveyance he should be entitled only to that part of said allowance which he actually expends.

Note "There is no tax on conveyance out of Bombay. In Bombay the tax is for horse one and half rupee - horse and buggy three rupees - horse and conveyance with four wheels four rupees."—

Mr Burgess dissented from that part of the Resolution which recommends an additional allowance equal the Government tax on horses and conveyances on the ground that the gross amount of our allowances need not probably be increased.

3 House - rent

We recommend no alteration in regard to the subject of house-rent and Repairs

4 Medical Attendance

In Regard to the enquiry of Dr Anderson respecting Medical attendance, the Mission after deliberation recommend, that Medical attendance, including medicine prescribed by the Physician be made a seperate item of allowance.

5 Personal Allowance

After much Reflection and deliberation we are in opinion that the other items Remaining as they are our present personal allowance cannot be Reduced without curtailing our usefulness.

It was then Resolved that Mrs Burgess and Hume be a committee to ask the opinions of the corresponding members of the Board in the

Mahratta country respecting our system of allowances. Also whether in their opinions the allowances should be the same in Bombay and in the Deccan. Also Resolved that the same Committee be requested to prepare a Statement of facts respecting the allowances of other Missions in this part of India to be sent to the Prudential Committee.

Miss Farrar's allowance having been fixed but for one year it was Resolved that Miss Farrar's personal allowance for the present year be forty one Rupees (Rs 41) as formerly.

IV Division of the Mission

The Committee on this subject having reported the following, after some discussion was adopted.

Wherlas the Secretary of the American Board has suggested the expediency of dividing the Mahratta Mission "after the manner of the Tamul Mission," and has requested that the Mission would furnish the P. Committee with their deliberate views on this subject therefore.— Resolved

1.— In our opinion it is expedient and desirable that the different branches now composing the American Mahratta Mission should become distinct, though associated missions, each having

the management of its own funds and operations.

2. As there is a difference of opinion on same points in relation to this subject, we think the Prudential Committee will be best informed of our opinions should stations or individuals forward to them such statements as they may think best.

3. Statements and opinions on this subject shall be sent to the secretary of the Mission by Dec. 25th to be forwarded with the records of this Meeting, to the Prudential Committee.

At a subsequent meeting the ~~two~~ following resolution was adopted.

Resolved that the estimates of each branch having been previously submitted to the Mission and sent to the P. Committee we recommend that the P. Committee in assigning funds to the Mission specify the amount to be given to each XV branch and that each Branch be responsible to the P. Committee for the use of those funds.

V Location

The committee on this subject having reported the following was adopted.

Whereas We have not yet heard from the P. Committee respecting the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting and the subject of the Jalnah station having been

referred Also the division of the Mission having been suggested. - therefore

Resolved that the Mission do not think it expedient to make any immediate change in the location of its members.

We recommend however that Mr French report as soon as may be on the subject of his occupying one of the villages in the vicinity of Ahmednuggur, as a station to be connected with that Branch.

Respecting the latter part of the above Mr Hume made the following minute. "I very much doubt the expediency in this country, of occupying a station where the services of a Physician cannot be obtained, while there are so many important places at which there is a Regular Physician."

VI Native Assistants

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting on "the standing and qualifications of Catechists" presented its Report which was referred to Messrs French, Allen, and Burgess, with instructions to report on the subject of Native assistants generally. The committee subsequently presented the following which was approved.

Resolved.

1. That special efforts should be made to qualify

Native helpers, for service in the Mission.

2. We deem it necessary that persons designated Native Helpers possess the following qualification, Viz They should be men of decided personal piety, having maintained for at least two years a fair Christian Character in connection with the Christian Church.

They should have a good acquaintance with the scriptures, excluding scripture History, and with the doctrines of Christianity; being able to explain those doctrines and make use of the chief arguments in their defence. They should have a respectable knowledge of those branches of science which are taught in our Native free schools. It is also desirable that they be able to understand the English translation of the Bible, and have some knowledge of Church History.

3. That persons previous to being designated Native Helpers be examined on the points above specified and be approved by the Mission or a Committee appointed for this purpose.

4. That the location and allowance of Native Helpers be determined by the Mission, leaving their particular sphere of labor at the option of the Branch with which they are connected.

VII Printing Establishment

Resolved.

1. That the superintendant of the Press be authorised

to purchase the Gujarathi punches, moulds and Matrices which were sent, some time since, from the Baptist Mission Press Calcutta for the Revd Mr Fyvie of Surat. Expense (Rs. 355. 11. 10.) Three hundred and fifty five rupees, - eleven annas and ten pies.

2d That a font of Gujarathi type not exceeding five hundred pounds (500) be prepared when thought expedient by the Committee on printing operation.

VIII Respecting Mr Stone

Mr Stone's accounts with the Mission remaining unsettled it was Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised to receipt Mr Stone's accounts from Octr 1st 1837 to June 20th 1838. We cannot however admit the justice of his refusing to account for monies received while he was in connection with our Mission - his charging his expenses from Aurungabad to Bombay in May 1838 and in refusing to pay interest on the balance of his accounts, from the date of his withdrawal from the Mission.

Whereas it appears from Dr Anderson's letter of Decr 17th 1839 that misapprehensions exist at the Mission Rooms in respect to the course which the Mission pursued when Mr Stone withdrawn from them therefore Resolved that Messrs Allen, Burgess and Dunn be a Committee to prepare a Statement of facts on this subject to be transmitted when approved by the Mission

to the P. Committee.

And Whereas Mr Stone has been lately dismissed by the Church Mission Society and is expected soon to proceed to the United States, where the interests of the Missionary cause as well as of Religion generally may render it important that the facts and circumstances connected with his dismissal should be known to the P. Committee; therefore.

Resolved that the same individuals be a committee to prepare a Statement of the facts and circumstances connected with this subject, to be transmitted when approved by the Mission to the P. Committee.

IX Miscellaneous Subjects

Resolved that Mr Webster write to the P. Committee on the subject of a power of Attorney.

Mr Webster presented the form of a letter on that subject which was approved. Mr Allen having read a letter from Major Jervis which was accompanied by a donation of Maps it was Resolved that Mr Allen address a letter to Major Jervis expressing the cordial thanks of the Mission for his generous and truly valuable donation of a Map of the Bombay Presidency also one of the Poona collectorate for the use of the Mission. Also for a set of the printed Maps of the Indian Atlas

of the E. I. Company for the use of the American Board. also Resolved that Mr Allen prepare a letter to accompany the Indian Atlas to the Missionary House.

On the subject of donations for special purposes, and the Remaining of Native youth to be supported in our schools by associations or individuals in America. Resolved that we concur in the opinions expressed on that subject in the Miss. Herald for Feb. 1839.

The Committee appointed at the last annual Meeting to prepare a plan for engraving Maps in America suitable for the use in any of the Missions of the Board, reported whereupon it was Resolved that we do not think best at this time, as a Mission, to take any definite action on this subject - yet we could recommend to Mr Abbott, to perfect the plan as he may be able and forward it to the P. Committee.

The Committee on the library having reported the following was adopted. - Whereas a circular was issued to the Mission by the Librarian dated Jan. 4th 1840 proposing to remove the Library to Ahmednuggur. Resolved that as the division of the Mission has been suggested by the P. Committee and is now to come under their consideration, it is expedient that the Library remain at the Bombay station until the subject of dividing the Mission shall be acted upon by the P. Committee.

Mr. Ballantine not being present the subject of the Church relations of the members of the Mission was referred to Messrs Allen, Abbott, and French, to report at the next annual meeting.

Mr Webster having asked permission to act as United States Consul for the Port of Bombay, he paying into the treasury of the Mission the net profits of the Office, as mentioned in the By laws of the Mission Resolved that he have such permission, until he have time to refer the subject to the P. Committee.

Resolved that in the view of the Mission it is important for the improvement and safety of the Chapel that some of the Native houses in its immediate neighbourhood should be removed and to effect this we recommend to the P. Committee to sanction the appropriation for this purpose of the interest accruing from the legacy which the late Mr. Huntridge left to the Chapel.
Mr Allen was appointed to write to the P. Committee on that subject.

Resolved that the Bombay and Ahmednuggur Branches be required to dispose of the property left at those places by Mr. Boggs, and to close his accounts — two copies of which when audited, shall be forwarded by the treasurer to the P. Committee — one for the use of the Committee — the other for the use of Mr Boggs.

Whereas — unexpected difficulties have occurred in

Stereotyping the "Child's Guide" according to a previous resolution of the Mission.

Resolved that an edition of 500 Copies be printed.

Yeas Abbott, Burgess, French, Webster.

Nays Allen, Stone.

Resolved that the 12th Article of the By-laws be altered to read thus.

All operations sanctioned by the Mission may be managed and carried on by the Respective Branches to any extent permitted by the general funds placed at their disposal. But unexpended funds given for personal allowance, house-rent, printing press, and boarding schools, shall not be appropriated to other objects without the sanction of the Mission

X Estimates

The following Estimates for the year were approved viz.

Bombay

1.	Personal Allowance and Conveyance	6,288 ..
2	House-rent and Repairs	950 ..
3.	Native Assistant	180 ..
4	Boys Free Schools	800 ..
5.	Girls Free Schools	1250 ..
6	Pundits	640 ..
7.	Medical Attendance	500 ..
8.	Touring and incidental	500 ..
	Rs.	11,108

Ahmednuggur. IX

1.	Personal Allowance and Conveyance	8,988 " "
2	House-rent and Repairs	1536 " "
3	Native Assistants	548 " "
4	Boys Free Schools	1000 " "
5.	Girls Free Schools	300 " "
6	Pundits and Writers	640 " "
7.	Medical Attendance	300 " "
8	Seminary	2,200 " "
9	Girls Boarding School	1,000 " "
10.	English School	300 " "
11	Housing and incidentals	600 " "
	Rs.	17,442 " "

Jalnah

1	Stipend and Conveyance	1,872 " "
2	House-rent and Repairs	400 " "
3	Francis Gray	360 " "
4	Travelling and tours	200 " "
5	Postages and incidentals	50 " "
	Rs.	2,882 " "

Mahabuleshwar

1	Personal allowance	1390 " "
2	Female School	600 " "
3	House-rent	600 " "
4	Free School	64 " "
5	Travelling	200 " "
	Rs.	2,854 " "

The whole of the estimates for the different stations being Rs. 34,286.

XI Choice of Officers.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows.

Secretary	Allen.
Treasurer	Webster.
Librarian	Hume.
Financial Committee	Ballantine, Hume, Munger.
Corrector of Mah. Press	Webster.
Committee on printing operations	Webster, Hume, Ballantine
Committee of Correspondence	Allen, Ballantine, Munger

Mr. Allen to correspond with the Am. Bible Society
Mr. Ballantine with the Am. Tract Society
Mr. Munger to conduct the other correspondence.

Appointments for the next Annual Meeting were.

Missionary Sermon	Hume.
Mahratta Sermon	Ballantine
Sacramental Sermon	French.

The Mah. Sermon was preached on Sabbath morning Nov 1st by Mr Allen.

The Sacramental Sermon on the afternoon of the same day by Revd Mr Taylor of Belgaum as substitute for Mr Hume.

The Missionary Sermon on tuesday evening Nov 10th by Mr Burgess.

All the sessions of the meeting were opened and closed with prayer.

The last session of the meeting was held this morning for the purpose of reading the minutes, which were approved and arranged in the preceding form for the purpose of convenient reference.

The Moderator having then offered prayer the Mission adjourned sine die.

Bombay — Nov. 19th 1840.

R. W. Hume
Secretary.

I have examined the minutes and have expressed my dissent to one Resolution* There are other resolutions which I do not approve, but I do not wish to enter my dissent on the minutes, because a mere nay would not express my feelings on the subjects

* See note on next page

referred to without giving my reasons at length — and this can not be done properly here. —"

Dec. 4th 1840.

(Signed) H. Ballantine.
Do A. Graves.

Note

This resolution (the one referred to in the first sentence above) has since been stricken from the minutes. —

2

There are many things in the business of the meeting as recorded in these minutes from which I entirely dissent, and other things in which I feel no interest. I agree with Mr Ballantine that a mere nay will not express my feelings on these subjects, and so I decline all action upon these minutes. I may improve an early opportunity of expressing in a private letter my views and feelings on these subjects — least I have no time for this just now and I fear I should not be justified in retaining the minutes until I can find time for this, particularly as the 25th of this month is fixed upon as the time for dispatching them to the P. Committee. I wish it to be understood that I do not act on the subjects of these minutes.

Nagpur. Dec. 12th 1840.

(Signed) L.B. Munger.

The following communication on the subject of the allowances of the Members of the Mission was rec.

To The Honble J Farish,
Revd Dr Stevenson,
E. H. Townsend, Esqrs
Revd George Candy.

Dear Sir,

The Foreign Secretary of the American Board has lately called the attention of our Mission to the subject of the Salaries of its members with a view of making, if possible, some reduction.

The Mission having taken up the subject think it very desirable to obtain the opinion of those corresponding Members of the Board who reside in Bombay.

It may be well to state here that our present system of allowances was settled in 1832 & 3 after considerable discussion in the Mission and Correspondence with the executive Committee of the Board.

In a late communication the Foreign Secretary among other remarks says "If you receive more than is really wise it has the effect, to some extent, to make the salaries of the Missions in other parts of the world (which are now in the process of being

settled) larger than they otherwise would be.— . . . . . we feel great reluctance to tell people what is the amount of your salaries. Still it is possible they are just what they should be. . . . . All we want is the facts. . . . . We beg you would give the subject a prayerful consideration."

Our present system of allowances is as follows.

Missionary and wife per month	Rs.		136	" "
each Child	do	do	15	" "
Conveyance	do	do	20	" "
Single man	do	do	90	" "

For Medical attendance house-rent travelling expenses on tours for preaching and for health-sufficient is allowed to cover the actual expense.

It should be stated however with regard to Medical attendance that the custom of the Mission has been to receive a separate allowance for this item of expense.— But the secretary in a late communication has started a query respecting the propriety of so doing.

We should not omit to mention the fact that it is a principle of the Board to graduate the allowances of its Missionaries with a view simply to cover the actual necessary expense of living, and not with a view of making compensation for services, or the

accumulation of property.

In regard to this subject we wish you to state whether in your opinion, the allowances of the members of the American Mahratta Mission can be reduced consistantly with the greatest good — and whether there should be any difference between the allowances of those residing in Bombay and those residing in Deccan.

Your opinion on these points is respectfully solicited with a view to its being transmitted to the Executive committee of the American Board.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission

Yours truly.

/signed/ E. Burgess.
Ditto R. W. Anne.

In reply to the above the following was received.

My Dear Mr. Burgess and Mr. Anne.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter this morning on the question of the rate of salaries and allowances of the members of the Mahratta Mission. and whether they can be reduced consistantly with the greatest good. I should have been happy to afford you an opinion on this subject had

I been able to give you one founded on experience; but the circumstances of my situation, and my never having resided out of Bombay prevent my being able to form one, and any opinion not derived from experience would ~~progress~~ possess little value.

It is known to me from official documents that the price of Indian provisions and the rate of Servants' wages are considerably higher within this Presidency than on the Bengal side.

I remain My dear friends
with ~~earnest~~ desire that the Lord may guide you aright and ~~purpose~~ prosper your labours in this Land.

Yours most sincerely
(Signed) J. Farish.

Sankerville – Bombay
28th Nov. 1840.

To The Revd Messrs L. Burgess and R. N. Hume.

My Dear Bretheren,

I have received your letter relative to the Economics of the Maratha Mission and desiring my opinion on the subject of the allowances made to its members.

The subject is one which has often engaged my

attention but the longer it has done so the more have I found it ~~the~~ necessary to speak with diffidence.

After being a short time in the country it appeared to me that many & great evils arose from Missionaries not adopting the habits and mode of life of the people among whom they labour. The expence of our mode of living compared with theirs was indeed one of the evils I contemplated, though I confess that there were others that appeared to me still greater. I found that to carry out my views in any way would have met the decided disapprobation of all my Brethern, and therefore I judged it not right to set up my own views in opposition to those of all my fellow labourers. I cannot tell how the experiment would have succeeded had it been made.

I think it probable however from subsequent & close observation of the natives that their habits are not very conducive to health; and especially that to lodge as they do, would soon ruin any but an Asiatic constitution and even is very prejudiciale to it.

This however I have no hesitation in saying that unless you were to abandon all the habits you have brought with you from your own country the allowances could not be reduced below their present scale.

Owing to the Government being in the hands of Europeans, all wearing the same dress & having the same habits, are obliged to pay considerable higher for every article than would otherwise be the case. Besides the number of Europeans being comparatively small and their wants peculiar there is not a sufficient market to prevent a kind of Monopoly. – To explain; the oxen & sheep killed are mostly killed for Europeans, and in Bombay the sheep I have purchased for a Rupee & a half in the Deccan. – * When killed and cut up even now at the new Reduced rates fetches from four and a half to five Rupees; and even in Poonah it will be sold by the butchers at about three or four Rupees. It is impossible as things now are to avoid this extortion unless a man were to make himself the butt and laughing stock of Society, and engage in things inseparable to a Missionary. – I have seen Gentlemen keep a farm yard but there they must keep servants to look after it, & a Butcher and pay so much for the food the cattle consume that the natives get as much money out of them in the end. On the whole if you have aegis of British law stretched over you

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* Not near Europeans but while on a Missionary tour & this too in the higher sate. A lamb a year and a half old was bought for one Rupee.

for your protection I believe you must just be content to pay for it.

The necessaries of life and servants wages are from ten to twenty per cent cheaper in the Deccan than in Bombay though, luxuries and clothing on account of the inland carriage are cheaper here than in the Deccan. On the whole, however one hundred rupees here will hardly goes far as ninety there. Still I do not think the allowance you state any thing more than necessary even for the Deccan. They are considerably below those the scottish Missionaries receive and I believe what are received by the Missionaries of the London Society.

I hope I have made plain the peculiarity of the situations of Europeans and Americans whose habits are the same, in British India. They are a small class whose wants are peculiar, and who from many of them holding high offices under Government are generally supposed to have plenty of money and therefore all are obliged to pay more for every article of consumption considerably than its just value.

At a distance from any Europeans, even, being as Missionaries do, they could live much cheaper, though perhaps the only animal food they would be able to procure would be fowls and fish. I should as far as I have seen in India judge that such a scale

of allowances as you mention would by no means be necessary beyond the British territories. Not only would provisions be cheaper but fewer servants would be required as here in India owing to the causes I have mentioned, the system of caste and the natural slenderness of the Hindu, one servant in Scotland usually does the work that three or even four does here.

I am my Dear Friends
yours truly and affectionately
(Signed) J. Stevenson.

Bombay 4th
Decr 1840

Bombay Decr 5th 1840

To
The Revd E. Burgess and R. W. Hume.
of the American Mission
Bombay.

Dear Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter without date, asking my opinion as a corresponding member of the Mission — on the question how for the salaries of your members (Missionaries) are capable of reduction

in reply to a query on this head from your foreign Secretary: whether in Bombay or the Deckan you state your present allowance to be a man and his wife - Rs 136. - Conveyance 20: House-rent (say) 30. - Total 186 Rs and this I presume to be the salary in every part of this presidency where your Missionaries are stationed. - I have lived in Bombay, in both the Konkuns, in Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapoor, Dharwar, Kuladjee, and Belgaum and I can therefore form a pretty tolerable opinion of the relative rates of living in these several places, - of all that I have named the Southern konkun is the cheapest and Solapoor the dearest. Ahmednugger and Poona are cheaper than Bombay in many articles of food but in all sorts of furniture European Clothes glass China &c &c. Bombay is much the cheapest

The rate of Salary above quoted is I am decidedly of opinion the lowest that it is expedient to fix for European (or American) Missionaries. Men might live for less. - I admit. - but I would respectfully urge on the members of the board the impolicy of reducing the salaries of their Missionaries - on 2 chief grounds. 1st the distraction of mind from spiritual pursuits inseparable from a very narrow income. The Missionary must not run into debt, and if it be a matter necessarily of careful enquiry how to make both ends of the month meet: if he must become his own marketer defeat

his servants dishonesty and make himself intimately acquainted with prices on the same account: if to save the expense of Servants he must employ his time in various menial operations - the Society have indeed saved their money, but they have lost the benefit of their Missionarys time. Secondly health of body is often sacrificed to perversively misnamed "economy" Cheap food - is seldom as salutary as that which is higher priced. Walking in the street under a tropical sun brings on disease and shortens life.

What foreign Mission within the tropics is not crippled by the frequent changes of its Missionaries owing to sickness and death? What economy can be worse than any measure involving wastefulness of human life? Yet, that the American Mission has erred in this very particular, is my strong conviction, after an attentive observation since 1827 - when I first became acquainted with them.

I need hardly add my hope that the allowance for Medical attendance, will not be curtailed

I remain dear Gentlemen

faithfully your's

/Signed/ E. H. Townsend.

Bombay, December 18th 1840.

Dear brethren in the Lord.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication upon the subject of the allowances received by the American Missionaries in the Bombay Presidency and requesting my opinion as to the practicableness and advantage of reducing them. The subject of the allowances of Missionaries is one which at different times has a good deal occupied my thoughts. My settled conviction upon the subject is this - that so to limit a Missionary's pecuniary means as to render it a matter of difficulty, and requiring more than ordinary good management to keep clear of debt, is both unscriptural and unprofitable to the Missionary cause. I would be the last to advocate a Missionary's living in a luxurious way, or becoming careless or thoughtless about expenditure. Let him be as plain, simple, and economical in his habits and managements as possible; but let not health of body and peace of mind be sacrificed in order to save expense. In a climate like that of India many things become necessary for the preservation of the health of an European (or American) constitution, which in a temparate and bracing climate would justly be regarded as unnecessary and extravagant. One of the heaviest items

of expenditure in this country is that of Servants; and one in which there is the greatest difficulty of effecting retrenchment. That a Missionary or his wife should occupy their time in performing the menial offices which when practicable, are done by a servant, though it may be a saving of expense, is no gain to the cause. I think no comparison can be fairly instituted between the expenses of a Missionary in a tropical climate and those of one in a temperate one; and great judgement and experience are requisite to compare the mode of life which would be suitable for a Missionary residing amongst an uncivilized people, with that which would be proper and desirable for one who is surrounded by an European population, and cannot avoid being looked upon as part of it.

My decided opinion then, is that the allowances of the American Missionaries cannot be reduced without an injurious effect upon the cause for which they are labouring. I think the present scale is sufficient (under ordinary circumstances) for those who are residing at out-stations - though by no means too much; but that to make it adequate to the necessary comforts of those residing in Bombay is a matter of difficulty and skill. It appears to me that the minds of the American Missionaries in Bombay can scarcely help being burdened upon the subject; which

is surely both an injury to the cause, and a cruelty to them.

To incur debt is a sin, and to find it difficult to keep out of debts, excepting by foregoing what is necessary for health and common comfort, must needs distract the mind.

To adopt the native habits and customs with respect to food, dress &c. would certainly be injurious in Bombay, and I am very much question the expediency of it in the up country stations.

The salaries of the American Missionaries are already lower than those of the other societies with which I am acquainted. A married missionary of the Church Missionary Society receives Rs 165 a month, with Rs 30 for conveyance, and 15 for each child. I believe the wife has also a seperate allowance for conveyance. House rent is limited to Rs 80 a month medical attendance and medicines are paid for by the society.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to state for the consideration of the Board that in my opinion the allowances of their Missionaries cannot with advantage be reduced; and that some difference may with propriety be made between those who are resident in Bombay, and those who are up the country. May the Lord graciously guide the deliberations of the Board upon this matter!

I remain
Dear brethren,
Yours in the bonds of the Gospel
(Sd) George Candy.

To Rev. E. Burgess,
and
R. W. Hume.

These letters are correctly copied R. W. Hume

Bombay January 1844.

Revd Dr Anderson.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

At the late Annual Meeting of the Mission it was thought that the Prudential Committee, in considering the subject of our allowances, might wish to know what allowances are received by the other Missions, in this part of India. We were accordingly directed to communicate to you the facts on this subject.

The allowances of the General Assembly's (Scottish) Mission are as follows

Bombay

Revd Dr Wilson receives £410 per annum at an average (The pound may be considered as equal to ten rupees) Part of this sum is given in consideration of extra expenses to which the senior Missionary of the station, or the person acting in this capacity, is supposed to be subjected in connection with the Mission.

The Revd Robert Nesbit (married) receives £350 which includes house-rent Pundit &c. This is the salary in ordinary circumstances of the Missionaries of the Church of Scotland at the three presidencies.

The Revd J. M. Mitchell (single) has received £350 per annum. It is expected that the allowances of that Mission will be in future for first five years £300 per annum — succeeding five years £350. Subsequently £400 per annum. Should this arrangement not be made the salary will be from the first £350 per annum.

Poona

The Revd James Mitchell's salary and allowances amount to £325 per annum.

James Aitken Esquire an educated layman and a candidate of the ministry receives £250 per annum. The Missionaries receive whatever is thought necessary as an outfit.

Church Mission Bombay

On coming to India Missionaries receive a supply clothing books &c. Also an allowance for purchasing furniture and conveyance. Whole amount variable. The limit, if any is fixed we are not able to state.

An unmarried Missionary receives £150 per annum
Missionary and wife ——— " 200 ——— Ditto
Conveyance for single Miss. monthly Rs ——— 30 " "
Do Miss and wife ——— Do ——— " 60 " "
At Nasick the allowance for conveyance is one half the above ——— "
At the birth of a Child ——— " 150 " "
× For child monthly ——— "

House-rent, medicines and medical attendance, pundit-hire, extra expense incurred on tours for preaching and health are all paid by the Society.

We are not able to state precisely the allowances of the Missionaries of the London Society at Belgaum and Surat. They vary however but little from the Scottish & Church Missions. There is no other mission in the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of our own, and it was not thought important to state the allowances of Missions in other parts of India. Respecting which you are probably as well informed as we.

With sentiments of personal esteem.

We remain in behalf of the Mission
Yours truly
E. Burgess
R. W. Hume

× You will perceive that the monthly allowance

for children in the Church Mission is not stated. Rev. Mr. Candy, who ought to know, said in his letter which accompanies this, that it is Rs 15 monthly. Mr Allen thinks it is but 12½ Rupees. Mr. Valentine of the Church Mission to whom we are indebted for the facts respecting that mission was not able to state the allowance for children. R. W. H.

Minutes of the ann. meeting
of Mahratta Mission in
1840.

Rec. Aug. 10, 1841.
ans. Oct. 8

Minutes of the General Meeting of the American Mahratta Mission held in January 1842 –

The Mission met agreeably to appointment on Tuesday the 5th of January 1842 at 10 A.M. – Present, Messrs. Allen, Ballantine, Bruges, Funch, Hume, Webster – After the meeting had been constituted with prayer, Mr. Bruges was chosen Moderator and Mr. Ballantine Clerk of the meeting –

I.

The business which occupied the Mission for the first few days of its session will be best exhibited by the following resolutions & minutes –

1. Since certain documents prepared for the Pun. Committee affecting Mr. Webster's character have been circulated in the Mission, and since Mr. W. requests the Mission to hear what he has prepared for the Committee in reply to those documents, therefore, Resolved that we now listen to Mr. W.'s statements.

2. After hearing the statements of Mr. Webster the following resolution was agreed to,

Whereas Messrs. Allen & Hume have expressed a readiness to read to the meeting their communications in regard to Mr. Webster recently circulated in the Mission, and to hear the suggestions & remarks of the Brethren in regard to these communications therefore, Resolved, that we now hear them –

3. The different communications of Messrs. Allen & Hume were then read in order, and opportunity afforded to all to make any inquiries as to facts stated and any suggestions they might think necessary. After these were finished, Mr. Webster's reply was taken up again for the same purpose – While this was proceeding, the letter from Dr. Anderson arrived, dividing the Mission, and referring the whole subject then under consideration to the corresponding members of the Board in Bombay –

II. Division of the Mission.

On the 15th of January a letter was received from Dr. Anderson

dividing the Mission, which Resolutions, it was said in the accompanying letter should go into effect from the time they were received by the Secretary of the Mission.

It was then agreed that we continue to meet as usual, in order to consult together with regard to carrying out the plans of the Com. Committee in reference to the division of the Mission - and to settle up the business of the late Mahratta Mission -

In connection with the division of the Mission the following resolutions were passed -

1. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed consisting of one member of each of the two Missions, to confer with the Corresponding Members of the Board in Bombay in relation to the division of the Mission - and that this Committee consist of Messrs. Allen & Burgess.

2. Resolved, That Messrs. Hume & Ballantine be a Committee to make a division of all Mahratta Scriptures & books in the Depository, apportioning them to the Bombay & Ahmednuggur Missions according to the instructions of the Com. Committee - and that they also divide the English books in the Depository on the same principle.

3. Resolved, That the accounts of the late Mahratta Mission be made out up to Dec. 31. 1841 - the accounts of the separate Missions to commence on the 1st of Jan. 1842 - that the members of the late Mahratta Mission make out their accounts with the Mission up to Dec. 31, 1841 - and that the Financial Committee of last year audit the accounts of the Mission & of private individuals up to that date -

The following resolution was subsequently adopted.

Whereas it has been determined that the pecuniary accounts of the Bombay Mission & of the Ahmednuggur Mission be distinct from the 1st of Jan. 1842; therefore, Resolved, That the funds in the hands of the Mission Treasurer on the 1st of Jan. 1842 be now divided between the different Missions in the ratio of their estimates at the annual meeting in 1840 - and that should any further adjustment be required on the final settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, the Treasurers of the two Missions shall make it in accordance with the above-mentioned ratio -

On the 19th of January, the Corresponding Members of the Board in Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson & the Rev. Mr. Sandy, having signified their willingness to meet the Mission for the purpose of consultation on the subject of the division of the Mission, a meeting was held accordingly - at which after some conversation,

the Corresponding Members proposed the following minute as expressing their views on the subject –

1. The Corresponding Members are decidedly of opinion that those members are to be considered as respectively belonging to the Bombay & Ahmedunggur Missions, whose ~~to~~ operations were in connection with those Missions at the time when the letter from the Prudential Committee dividing the Mission was received in Bombay –

2. As it appears from the mode in which the Board have directed the division of the Library and of the unexpended residue of the grants of the American Bible Society and American Tract Society, that they did not contemplate the existing state of the two Missions viz. that the two Missions are equal in number, the Corresponding Members recommend that each Mission should prepare a statement of what it considers the most advisable disposition of the members of the Mahratta Mission, which statements should be given to the Corresponding Members to be forwarded by them to the Board accompanied with such remarks as they may think fit.

3. With reference to the 2d Resolution of the Board, it is agreed upon by the Corresponding Members that the Rev. D. O. Allen & the Rev. A. Ballantine be appointed a Committee for the division of the Mission Library and also for apportioning it to the two Missions – also that if any difficulty in so doing should arise, it be referred and submitted to the Corresponding Members for their decision –

Signed { J. Stevenson
George Bandy –

Note. The reason for the minute No. 1 of the Corresponding Members, arose from the fact that some months previous to the reception of Dr. Anderson's letter, the Mission had approved of Mr. Stone's removing to Jalna, and it now became a question in the minds of some whether he belonged to the Bombay or Ahmedunggur Mission. The difficulty having been stated to the Corresponding Members, they decided as above –

The following resolutions were adopted at subsequent meetings of the Mission.

Resolved, That letters be written to the Am. Bible & Am. Tract Societies by the respective correspondents to these societies, informing

them of the division of the Mission into two Missions - and giving the accounts of the late Mahratta Mission with those Societies up to Dec. 31, 1841 -

After some consultation on the subject of preparing & printing tracts & books, it was agreed that each Mission shall have the right to revise & publish all books & tracts heretofore published by the Mahratta Mission -

III. Accounts.

1. Resolved, That the Treasurer of the late Mahratta Mission be authorized to credit to the Am. Tract Society the sum of $200, the amount of their invoice of books sent to the Mission Nov. 8, 1834 and that the Secretary of the Am. Tract Society be informed that this sum has been put to their credit -

2. The Financial Committee having referred to the Mission an item in Mr. Webster's account, consisting of expenses incurred in repairing his house & stable to a considerable amount beyond what he was authorized by the Board -

Resolved, That while we regard Mr. Webster as having acted irregularly and also as having incurred unnecessary expense, yet in view of the fact that the expense was incurred solely in improving Mission property, we authorize the Financial Committee to audit the account -

Ayes, Burgess, Ballantine Noes, Allen -

Mr. Stone feels a difficulty in voting on this Resolution without giving his reasons & therefore does not vote - Mr. Funck also declined voting -

IV. Miscellaneous

The meeting continued its sessions until Feb. 1st According to the appointment of the Corresponding Members, Messrs. Allen & Ballantine divided the Mission Library apportioning it to the two Missions -

In accordance with the resolution of the Mission, the letters to the Am. Bible & Am. Tract Societies were prepared, and being approved were ordered to be sent -

The Missionary Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fyvie, London Missionary of Surat on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th. The Marathi sermon was preached by Mr. Ballantine on Sabbath morning Jan. 16th. In the afternoon of the same day, the sacrament was administered, Mr. Funck having preached the sermon.

(A true copy.) H. Ballantine, Clerk.

31. Mary Oct. 1862.

(12)

Bombay April 1st 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir It seems proper that we should send you some estimate of the expenses of this Mission for the year 1842. In view of the embarrassments of the Board we wish to put them as low as possible. As nearly as we can estimate the following which includes the expenses of Mr. Graves seems to be as small a sum as we can properly ask from the Committee.

	Rupees
Personal allowance of Messrs Graves Allen & Hume	4944
Conveyance of do.	726
Pundits	485
Boys schools	920
Girls schools	720
2 Boarding schools for girls	500
House Rent, Repairs &c	660
Medical attendance	300
Native Assistants	300
Tours, Incidentals	400
Mr. Webster's passage to America	1.500
Mr. Webster's personal allowance &c. &c. &c for 3 Months	650
Rupees	12.085

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
yours very truly R. W. Hume. Secretary.

1842.

Rec'd June 2, 1842.

Estimates of the Bombay Mission for 1842.

Rec'd Aug. 11.

Minutes of the Bombay Mission.

1842 Feb: 4th Copy of all works printed be placed in Library sent to Ahmednuggur and to the Miss. rooms.

printed in the office in past years be collected and arranged for preservation and that a catalogue be prepared which shall show as far as may be ascertained the year in which they where printed — and that a book case be appropriated for their sole use. Also that in future two copies of all works printed be added. Also that in future one copy of all works printed be placed in Mission Library one sent to the Library at Ahmednuggur and one to the Missionary Rooms.

5th That a complete list be made out as soon as possible of all the numbers of the C. C. Spectator now in the office belonging to Dr. Wilson and that they be kept hereafter in one of the Book-cases formerly used for the Library — Also that a list be made out showing how many copies of the different numbers of the Septator are still due to Dr. Wilson from the office, that it may be known whether there is a defeciency of any of the numbers.

It was also resolved that the Librarian subscribe for the following works in the Maratta language for the Mission Library viz —
and that as far as possible the past numbers of those works be obtained.

Whereas the Journal of the Royal Asiatic society often contains articles of great value and interest to missionaries, therefore Resolved that the Librarian procure the new series of the journal as far as practicable for the Mission Library.

Chapel and burying ground

Resolved that the chapel and burying ground be under the care of the Senior Missionary in Bombay and that

Minutes of the Bombay Mission

1842
Feb: 4th

any expence incured for them be kept as a distinct item in his accounts— Mr. Coward continuing to have the immediate care as in times past.

Resolved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the physicians bill on account of the families of the Mission for 1841 also the bill for Medicine for 1839 40-41

Feb: 12. 1842

Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised to sell one of the bills now in his hands for the current expences of the Mission.

Resolved that Mr. Hume be authorised to employ a Moonshee for one hour daily the charge to be put under the head of allowance for Pundit.

Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised to draw the money due at the Saving's Bank for current expences.

Feb: 23. 1842

Met by agreement. Prayer by Mr. Hume. A paper was read from which it appeared that for some time past Mr. Webster had sold the Bills sent from America, at one rate and entered the sale of them at another rate, in his account, as Treasurer.

Mr. Webster fully acknowledged this. It was agreed to request the corresponding Members of the Board to meet with us for the purpose of considering what should be done in reference to this matter. A note was accordingly sent to them. Prayer by Mr. Allen.

Minutes of the Bombay Mission

1842
Feb: 25.

The corresponding Members having signified their intention to meet with us at 7 o'clock this morning a meeting was accordingly held in the Chapel. Present Rev: Dr. Stevenson and Rev: George Candy. Also Rev: D. O. Allen and Rev: R. W. Hume. Mr. Webster remained below and requested not to be present.

After Prayer by one of the corresponding Members the following paper addressed to the P. Committee was read with the exception of a few charges since made. The paper was read by Mr. Allen. ~~to the Prudential Committee~~

To the Prudential Committee
of the American Board

Bombay Feb: 22. 1842.

Gentlemen

Regard the Fraudulent dealings of Mr. Webster.

It has become our duty to communicate to you some facts which have lately come to our Knowledge.

The division of your Marratta Mission into two distinct Missions made it necessary for each Mission to make arrangements for managing its own pecuniary affairs; and at the first meeting for business in this Mission, after the division took place Mr. Allen was chosen Treasurer for the ensuing year. This Meeting was on the 29th of last month. In the early part of this month it became necessary

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842

Feb: 25. to sell one of the bills, which had been received from the Treasurer of the Board for the current expences of the Mission. As Mr. Webster had been Treasurer of the Mahratta Mission for some years previous to its division and during that time had disposed of the bills from the Treasurer of the Board Mr. Allen in a note to Mr. Webster inquired to whom, and at what rate he had laterly sold our Mission Bills. Mr. Webster replied in a note as follows.

"Mr. Allen, the last three or four bills have been sold for 2/0 3/4 but those in your hands being for three Months* should bring about 2/1/8 to 2/1/4 the last bills have been sold in the Bazar, and I have not a memorandum of the names of Buyers. The native brokers Jehangheer and Dadabhoy Pestonjee are as good agents as any for this purpose"

Signed L. A. Webster.

On the 18th inst. 5 days ago, as money was wanted to meet some Mission Expenses, Mr. Allen went into the Fort, intending to sell one of the bills on hand. At the first Mercantile house at which he enquired he was told ~~that~~ that the bill would have been worth 2/1/4 per Rupee for remission by the last Mail to London. – and they would

* I was surprised at this remark for I knew that the last bills were the same as those in my hands viz payable in three Months.

Signed D. C. A.

Feb. 25th then have taken it at that rate - that they did not now wish to purchase, and that exchange having risen, the most that could be expected was 2s/½ Mr. A. inquired of three other mercantile houses and was told the same. A partner in one of these houses told him that they sold bills on the London agents to be remitted by the last mail to a great amount at the rate of 2s/¼ per Rupee payable in 6 months. As Mr. A did not find any person wishing to purchase at these houses, he consulted a friend who advised him to enquire at the house of Campbell Miller and Co. saying that Mr. Webster had often sold our Mission bills to them, Accordingly he went there. Mr. Miller, the managing partner on looking at the bill remarked that exchange having risen he could not give us much for it as he gave Mr. Webster last month Mr. Allen enquired at what rate the bill had been bought of Mr. Webster, and Mr. Miller referring to his record of the purchase said it was 2s/8 Mr. A. then enquired whether they had purchased other Mission bills of Mr. Webster within a few months past, and if so at what time and at what rates. Answers to these inquires were redily given in view of the information thus obtained we remark.

1st It was with surprise we learned that 2s/¼

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842

Feb: 25th

was the common rate for bills on England for the last Mail, because Mr. Webster had stated in his note to Mr. Allen (which is inserted above) that he sold the bill for the last mail "for 2s/3/4" — and our bill being payable in three months are more valuable than common mercantile bills which are for 6 months.

2nd It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold several of our last Mission bills to Campbell Miller & Co. because he had stated in his note that they were sold in the Bazar. and so he could not give the names of the Purchasers.

3rd It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold one Mission bill Jan 24th at 2s/1/8 one in December at 2s/ one November at 2s/1/4 and one in October at 2s/1/4 because he stated in his note that "three or four of the last bills were sold for 2s/3/4"

These facts were of such a nature and of such importance that we felt it our duty to make further inquiry, and the result has been — that Mr. Webster has sold a large number of our Mission bills at <u>one rate</u>, and entered them in his accounts as Treasurer at <u>another rate</u> for each of these bills he received <u>one sum of money</u> —

Feb 25th

viz its value at the rate he sold it, and credited to the Mission another sum viz its value at the rate he entered its sale in his accounts. appropriating the difference between these sums to his own use. The bills which were used in this manner so far as we have yet ascertained are 22 in number and were sold to five different mercantile houses. The first bill was sold Octr 5th 1839 and the last was sold on the 24th of Jan 1842. The following is a list of these bills, with the time and rate of the sale of each and the sum which Mr Webster received for it - also the rate at which it was entered in the Treasurer account, the sum credited to the Mission and the difference of these two sums.

We remain yours truly
(Signed) D. O. Allen
" R. W. Hume

Advice of corresponding members.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following was furnished by Revs Messrs Candy and Stevenson as their advice under present circumstances. The Revs Drs Stevenson and the Rev: George Candy having been requested by the Revs: D. O. Allen, the Reb: R. W. Hume and Mr R. A. Webster to meet them to consider a matter of much importance which it was desired to lay before them; a meeting of the above mentioned gentlemen (with the exception of Mr Webster who

Feb: 25 desired not to be present) took place at the American Mission Chapel at 7 o'clock; when the case of Mr. Webster's having sold many bills on H. Hill Esq. Treasurer of the A. B. (C. F) M. at a greater rate than what he entered them in his Mission accounts was brought under consideration.

It was shown that some 22 bills had been thus falsely entered, and it was probable that some others would be ascertained. The fact of these fraudulent entries admits of no doubt, and is admitted by Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster having signified his intention to return to America in April, and requested that the statement of his case might not precede him, but be sent home at the same time, the Corresponding Members recommend that the documents relative to the case be not sent home till the April steamer. They also recommend that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the Printing office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month.

(Signed) J. Stevenson
George Candy

Bombay Feb 25. 1842.

March 1st At a meeting of the Bombay Mission held this day March 1st 1842 in the Mission Chapel. Mess.rs Allen

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842.

March 1st. Webster and Hume being present the following was adopted.

Whereas the corresponding Members of the Board have recommended "that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the Printing office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month" ie Feb. 1842 - therefore Resolved that in accordance with this advice Mr. Webster's responsible connections with the Printing Establishment be considered as having ceased with the beginning of the present month. Also.

Mr. Allen to take charge of the Press.

Resolved that Mr. Allen hereafter act as Superintendent of the Press in place of Mr. Webster.

March 21st. Met by agreement in the Mission chapel. The following was approved.

1500 Rupees allowed to Mr. Webster for passage to America

Whereas Mr. Webster has requested the Mission to place at his disposal a sum equivalent to his passage direct to Boston in an American ship, for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to America by the overland route through England. — and whereas the Brethren of the Ahmednuggur Mission have recommended that Rs 1.500 be placed at Mr. Webster's disposal for this purpose therefore Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised to pay Rs 1.500 towards the passage of Mr. Webster and family to America by way of the overland route through England.

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842

April 1st.

Mr. Webster leaves for America

Mr. Webster and family left for America on board the Steamer to Suez.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Anderson on behalf of the Mission

Bombay April 1st 1842

"Rev: Dr. Anderson

Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Estimates for 1842

Deer Sir. It seems proper that we should send you some estimate of the expences of this Mission for the year 1842. In view of the embarrassments of the Board we wish to put them as low as possible. As nearly as we can estimate the following which includes the expences of Mr. Graves seems to be as small a sum as we can properly ask from the Committee.

Personal allowance of Messrs. Allen, Graves and Hume — Rps.	4.944
Conveyance for Do.	726
Pundits — — —	485
Boys schools	920
Girls Do.	700
2 Boarding schools for girls	500
House Rent and Repairs	660
Medical Attendance	300
Native Assistants	300
Tours and Incidentals	400
Passage of Mr. Webster and family to America	1.500

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842

April 1st

Mr. Webster's expences for three month 650
Rupees 12.085

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
Yours very truly R. W. Hume. Secretary."

Resolved to take 50 copies of the Prophets from the Church Miss Soc: at the cost price viz Rs 2. 12 per copy.

Whereas Mr. Allen's connections with the Printing Office renders it more convenient that he should occupy the house opposite the Chapel therefore

Girls Boarding School to be under the care of Mr. Hume

Resolved that we exchange houses.

Resolved that the girls Boarding school be from this date under the care of Mr. Hume.

Resolved that Mr. Hume be authorised to put glass windows into the Study - to repair the well and road - also the roof of the house to be occupied by him - together with the ordinary repairs required.

Resolved that Mr. Hume be authorised to go on a Missionary tour for a few days one the Continent ~~of~~ the South of Bombay.

June 14th

Mr. Hume & family to visit the Deccan

Whereas the physician has expressed the opinion that the state of Mrs. Hume's health is such as to require a change to the Deccan. - also that a change to the Deccan presents almost the only hope of saving the life of Sarah Jane therefore

Resolved that Mr. Hume be authorised to proceed

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842.

June 14th — to the Deccan with his family as expeditiously as possible.

July 25th — Resolved that we concur in the proposal made by the Am. Mission to print an edition of 2000 copies of The New Creature - and purpose that it be printed on the Type now employed in printing the New Test: for the Bombay Bible Society.

Resolved to print an edition of the Gospel according to Mathew of 2000 copies 12 Mo. - the expense to be defrayed with the funds of the Am: Bible Society. This edition to be printed on the new font of small Mahratta type.

Goojarathee Tracts — Resolved to print an edition of 1000 copies of "Good Tidings" and "Three Words" in Goojarathee at the expense of the Am: Tract Society.

July 29th — Whereas Mr. Joseph Symm is the general agent of the American Board for transmitting letters &c. And whereas all letters for them Missionaries in this part of the world sent through the Miss. Rooms are forwarded to the care of Mr. Symm therefore

Mr. Symm appointed Agent. — Resolved that he be regarded as the agent of this Mission.

Resolved that we do not regard this Mission as having any connection with the agency of Brownings & Co. from the time of the division of the late Mahratta Mission.

Minutes

Of the

Bombay Mission

1842.

Minutes of the Assembly. Aug. 18 to 1842.

Minutes of the Bombay Mission

1842. Jan 15th

On the 15th of January 1842 a letter was received from Dr. Anderson the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, dated Oct. 27. 1841 which contained the following resolutions of the Prudential Committee adopted by them Aug 17. 1841.

Resolution of the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. constituting the Bombay Mission

– "Resolved, that the Mahratta Mission be divided into too distinct and independent Missions to be called the Bombay and Ahmednuggur Missions; the former to be composed of the Missionaries at Bombay together with Mr. Graves now at Malcolm Peth; and the latter of the Missionaries in the Deccan."

This resolution was to go into effect from the time of its reception by the Secretary of the Mission.

By this resolution the Bombay Mission was made to consert of the Rev: D. O. Allen, Rev: R. W. Hume and Mr. R. A. Webster, together with the Rev: A. Graves at Mahabaleshwer. The first meeting of the Bombay Mission was held in the Mission Chapel. Jan: 29. 1842

First Meeting the Bombay Mission

Present Rev: D. O. Allen, Rev: R. W. Hume, and Mr. R. A. Webster. It was agreed that all meetings for business should be opened and closed with prayer. The person whose turn it may be to open the meeting to act as Chairman. Prayer was offered by Mr. Hume.

Choice of Officers.

Mr. Hume was chosen Secretary of the Mission, Mr. Allen was chosen Treasurer and Mr. Hume Librarian. Mr. Webster wished it to be inserted that he declined voting in the choice of Officers. Agreed to meet on Friday

Minutes of the Bombay Mission.

1842
Jan: 29th next at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Mr. Webster.

Feb: 4th Prayer by Mr. Allen. It was then Resolved 1st That the Mission hold a monthly meeting on the 12th of each month, for transacting its ordinary business.

Monthly Meeting

2nd That the funds of the Mission be deposited in the Bombay Bank subject to the order of the Treasurer.

Duty of the Treasurer

3rd That the Treasurer lay before the Mission at each monthly meeting the State of the funds, including the payment and receipts during the previous month.

Printing Establishment

In regard to the printing establishment the following was approved.

Whereas, in dividing the Mahratta Mission into two Missions the P. Committee, have committed the management of the Printing Establishment to the Bombay Mission therefore Resolved 1st that we adopt the regulations of the Committee on Printing operations as approved at the general meeting in 1840. and that the superintendent of the Press continue to record resolutions in regard to the office as formerly.

2nd That the 3rd article of the regulations which provides for a monthly report in regard to the state of the Establishment, be regarded as including its pecuniary state (i e) the debts due to and from the office-also the payments of the previous month.

Depositary to be in charge of the Superintendant of the Press

3rd That Mr. Webster as superintendant of the Press have charge of the depositary of scriptures &c.

Press Files

4th That as far as possible two copies of all the work

Records of the Bombay Mission 1842.

October 24th

Purchase of land

Whereas The Prudential Committee have authorised the purchase of the ground adjoining the Chapel as recommended by the Mahratta Mission at its annual meeting in 1840 –

Resolved that the piece of ground with the buildings thereon belonging to Babajee Lavajee Bhundaree be purchased for the sum of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2.500).

October 26

The above named sum having been accepted the papers were made out this day. The deed therefore is dated Oct 26. 1842.

November 7th

Resolved To print an edition of 1500 copies of The First Book for Children in Mahratta – Also 1000 copies of The True Way in Gooperathee with the funds of the American Tract Society

A true copy from the Records

R. N. Hume
Secretary

Bombay
Nov 22nd 1842

1842.

Rec'd. May 30, 1843

Ack'd. July 13

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Bombay Jan 2d 1843

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir

During the year which has just closed we have continued as in years past to make known the gospel to the Heathen in the midst of whom we dwell. To the people at our own houses — in the schools and printing office — in our public sabbath services — by the way side and in the places of concourse we have not ceased to proclaim that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. We have also put into circulation a considerable number of tracts and portions of the Scriptures; some of which, we trust, will be as seed sown on good ground.

For the most part our instructions have been listened to with respectful attention, — sometimes, with apparent interest. But we still have to mourn over the prevailing unbelief and hardness of heart.

During the year but a single individual has been added to the Mission church. This

one of the African females who some years since while children, were taken by a British cruiser from on board a slave ship and brought to Bombay. They were placed under the care of the Mission and a small allowance was given by Government for their support.

It is some time, since she requested baptism. She certainly is much changed from what she once was, and we trust has been made a subject of converting grace.

One of the most interesting of this company who for two years had been a member of the church died with cholera last hot season.

During the year several persons have asked for baptism. Those who appear to be suitable candidates have been recently formed into a class which meets twice a week for special instruction. This class now consists of five persons. Of them we will speak at another time.

The printing establishment has made considerable demands on the time of Mr. Allen, so that reduced in number as we are we have not been able, during the past year, to engage as we could have wished in missionary tours.

Mr. Hume has visited Alibag, Revadundo

Rohee, Panwell, Callian, Bhewndy, Bassein and ~~Tanna~~ Tanna - places to the north and south of Bombay. These are large and important places and should be visited as often as missionaries can find time and strength for this purpose. We look upon touring as an important part of missionary labor even though there may not be a prospect of immediate results.

While we have experienced many mercies during the year just closed we have also had our share of trials. Some of these are already known to you and need not be dwelt on here. We refer to the case of Mr. Webster and to the death of Mrs. Allen.

In addition we have had to mourn over the fall of one of our church members — Mr. Cowan. Previous to his connection with the mission he had been, for many years, a person of intemperate habits. Since that time he has apparently lived a consistent ~~christian~~ Christian life, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of all acquainted with him.

Early in Sept. his wife was removed by death. We then perceived that he was in a state of intoxication and learned on inquiring that for more than [illegible] year he had been in the habit of

drinking and that at times he had been intoxicated. Of this we had had no suspicion although we had noticed that he seemed less efficient than formerly. As soon as we learned his state we took him home with us where he remained for two or three days, and then solemnly promised that he would drink no more. This promise he kept for about a month when he again fell into the same sin and we were obliged to suspend his connection with the church and with the printing establishment. Since then he has for most of the time been in a bad state. He has been sober for the past few days and we can only cherish some hope that he will be restored to his former standing. Still we have great fears in regard to him.

Rev. Dr. Wilson of the Scottish Mission leaves to-day in the steamer for Egypt and will probably be absent from India for two or three years. Rev. Mr. Robertson of the Church Mission is expected is expected to leave for Scotland in a few days. It is uncertain whether he will return. His wife does not enjoy good health. This leaves Rev. Messrs Nesbit & Mitchell of the Scottish Mission and Rev. Mr. Valentine of the Church Mission besides ourselves and Mr. Leonard. This is surely a small number for the 300.000 inhabitants of Bombay and the numerous population in its vicinity. Your letter of Oct 14th 1892 reached us by the last mail. With the exception of Mr. Hume's little girl we are now in good health. And we pray that it may be good to the contrary. [illegible] except of our [illegible] in behalf of the [illegible]

Received Nov. 20, 1892

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Catalogue
of the
American Mission Library.
Bombay
November 1842.

The department of "Books in Other Languages" consists for the most part of different Oriental versions of the Scriptures — Also a few Grammars and Lexicons of Oriental Languages.

The valuation of the Library is perhaps low. But it is to be considered that many of the books are of old editions and considerably second hand.

With the exception of books in other languages it is believed that the catalogue includes all the books now belonging to the Library.

R. W. Hume

Bombay
Nov. 22d 1842

I Anatomy Medicine &c

	Vols
Browns Elements of Medicine	1
Burns Midwifery	1
Crighton on Mental Derangement	2
Curran's Medical Reports	1
Dangers of Interment in Cities	1
Diseases of India by Curtis Edinburgh 1807	1
Domestic Guide to Mother in India	1
Duncan's Edinburgh Dispensary	1
Hamiltons Midwifery	1
Lind on Diseases of Europeans in hot Countries	1
Medical Observations and Inquires	2
Physicians' Vade Mecum	1
Saunders on the Liver	1
Sundry Medical Pamphlets	1

In this department there are sixteen (16) volumes estimated at nineteen (19) Rupees

II Philosophy Science &c.

Asiatic Researches 4 to Vol
Cambridge Mathematics viz
Algebra Euler
do Lacroix
Arithmetic
Geometry Legendre
Trigonometry
Topography
Comstock's Geology
Ferguson's Astronomy
Jervis' Indian Metrology
London Encyclopedia
Scentific Tracts
Turner's Chemistry

In this department there are sixty (60) volumes estimated at one hundred and twenty five (125) Rupees

III Commentaries Lexicon &c

	Vols
Coke's Commentary 4to London 1801	6
Comprehensive Commentary	1
Cruden's Concordance	1
Gibbs Heb: and English Lexicon 1824	1
Greek Testament Griesbach 8vo	1
do do Leno & Gries 16mo	1
Harmoney of Gospels by Greswell Phil 1833	1
do by Newcome Andover 1814	1
Hebrew Bible	4
do do Michaelis	1
Horne's Introduction Phil 1831	4
Jahn's Archeology Andover 1832	1
Kuinoel on the Gospels, Acts and Romans	5
Lowth on Isaiah Edinburgh 1807	2
Owen's Exposition Epistle to Heb: Boston 1811	4
Palfrey's Elements of Chaldee	1
Parkhurst Heb: and English Lexicon Lond: 1807	1
Pooles Synopsis 4to	5
Robinson's New Test: Lexicon Andover 1825	1
do Calmet Boston 1832	1
Rosenmuller on Old Test (Compend)	6

III Commentaries, Lexicons &c.

			Vo
Rosenmuller on New Test			5
Septuagint		1824	1
Stuart on Romans		Andover 1832	1
do on Hebrews		do 1833	1
Tholuck on John by Kanfman			1
Townsend's New Testament			1

In this department there are fifty four (59) volumes estimated at one hundred and sixty nine (169) Rupees.

IV Theology, Ecclesiastical History Practical Religion, Morality.

			Vols
Adam's Dictionary of all Religions	Boston	1817	1
American Unitarianism	do	1815	1
Annals of the Poor			1
Apocyphal New Testament			1
Barclay's Apology			1
Baxter on Justification			1
Bellamy's Works	New York	1811	3
do Religion Delineated	London	1809	1
Bible Conversations			1
Brown's Hist of the Propogation of Christ Gen.		1814	2
Brown's Metaphors			1
Butler's Analogy			1
Cambridge & Saybrook Platform			1
Chalmers Evidences of Christianity	Edin	1817	1
Child at Home 2 copies			2
Christianity and Hindooism Contrasted			1
Christians in India	Calcutta	1827	1
Clarke's Demonstration &c	London	1725	1
Coleman's Christian Antiquities			1

IV Theology Eccl: Hist: Prac: Rel: Morality

			Vols
Collyers Lectures	Boston 1812		1
Coopers Practical Sermons			6
Contemplations on the Cherubim			1
Dick and Parry on Inspiration			1
Doctrinal Tracts			1
Dymond on War 2 copies			2
Edward's Works 8vo	New York 1830		10
Emmons Sermons on Important subjects	Boston	1812	1
do Occasional Sermons	Boston 1813		1
Erskine's Internal Evidence &c	Andover 1826		1
Exposure of Hindooism			1
Foster's Essays			1
Gaston's Collections			1
Gisbornes Sermons	London 1809		1
Godwin against Atheism			1
Halls (Robert) complete works 1st & 2nd vols	New York	1832	

IV Theology Eccl: Hist: Prac: Rel: Morality

		Vols
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Catalogue Volume

17

MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN MAHRATTA MISSION

TO THE

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Fathers and Brethren in the Lord,

The Annual Report of your Board for 1837, contains some general rules for the regulation of the Missions under your care, the fourth of which reads as follows:—"It shall not be deemed proper for any missionary or assistant missionary to visit the United States, except by invitation or permission first received from the Prudential Committee." To this rule we have strong objections, which we will freely state, with the hope that you will give us a candid hearing, and that if they shall appear to you to be well founded, you will reconsider the subject, and cancel the rule to which we have referred.

1. This rule implies, that there is a want of confidence in your missionaries. It supposes that they are tired of their work, and are anxious to embrace the first opportunity to leave it. This we regard as injurious to our characters and to the cause in which we are engaged.

It also implies, that the missionaries are less economical, and less conscientious in respect to the manner in which they expend the funds entrusted to your care, than the Prudential Committee. We cannot agree to this. We are persuaded that whatever may be the views and practices of individuals, the Mission, as a body, is not less conscientious in this respect than the Committee.

It also appears to be implied, that the Mission are less qualified to judge respecting the reasons, which an individual may give for visiting the United States, than the Committee. Yet the former are on the spot, and are intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, while the latter can only sit in judgment upon the reasons that may be assigned by the individual wishing to go, or by the Mission. How can they then, be more competent than the Mission to come to a right decision?

It would be much better in our opinion, for the Board to lay down some general rule or rules, and then leave the Mission to decide according to circumstances. This would increase the responsibility of the Mission, and show that the Board has confidence both in its intelligence and integrity. This responsibility, we doubt not, the Mission or Missions, would meet in such a way as to give satisfaction, both to the Committee and the Board And here we may remark, that all missionary Societies having missionaries in this country, act upon the principle we advocate. They all have Committees in this country, or invest their own missionaries with power, to attend to such matters. The Committees at home have, at least as great facilities for judging, as the Prudential Committee have, yet they do not feel competent to the task.

There is one point of view, in which this want of confidence affects us most deeply, and that is the manner in which your rule will affect the missionary cause at home. It is holding the Missionary up before the Christian community, as a person unworthy of confidence. It is thus publicly giving the sanction of your Board, to the degradation of the missionary and the missionary cause in the eyes of the whole community. How can we feel comfortable in such a situation?

2. This rule is particularly unsuitable for India, even allowing that there are some countries to which it will apply. There are sometimes cases in which the patient becomes so debilitated, that nothing short of a residence out of a tropical climate can restore him—at least such is the almost universal belief of eminent physicians. Of course the missionaries of the different European Societies, as well as Europeans generally, believe and practice accordingly. Nothing more than the certificate of physicians is necessary to induce the Governor in Council to grant leave of absence to any of the servants of government to proceed immediately to Europe for the benefit of their health, and cases are frequently occurring of persons being hurried out of the country, many of whom, are in this way preserved from a premature grave. The expenses incurred are often very great, but this is lightly esteemed in comparison with the value of human life. To the intelligent and Christian part of this community then, your rule will appear not only severe, but cruel.

In the remarks accompanying this rule it is said, "Where it is obvious that there should be a speedy change of climate, it can almost always be found without coming home." We agree that this may often be the case, and that it should always be attempted where it is safe, or where there is a probability of its

effecting the object. But when physicians give their opinion that it will not effect the object, what shall be done? Physicians may say, that should the patient spend nearly all his time in travelling from place to place, he may continue to live for some time, and may even continue in his present state of health, but that there is little hope he can be restored to health and strength in this climate. Should this course be pursued, he must, for the most part, be absent from his field of labour, and be constantly incurring expense, which will be of little use, as he must at last visit his native climate, or sink under the debilitating influence of this.

It may also be remarked, that places suitable for persons greatly debilitated in this country, are distant, and that much expense is necessary to visit them. The two places most frequented, are the Neilgherry Hills and the Cape of Good Hope. The former is within the tropics but is invigorating on account of its great elevation; in some complaints, it is regarded as injurious, and in such cases the climate of the Cape is to be preferred. The expenses of visiting the latter place, are usually the same or nearly the same, as those necessary to visit England—those of visiting the former considerably less; but both are out of the Mahratta country.

The reason why the servants of government often prefer visiting these places to going to England, is not so much on account of the expenses of the voyage being less, as on account of the pecuniary advantages being greater to them while residing at either of these places, than they could enjoy while residing in England. Besides the servant of government, does not regard the time which he spends at these places as altogether lost, in as much as he continues to receive ample allowances, the chief object for which he came to the country. Being released from his duties, he devotes himself for a year or two to the pursuit of his health. But we need not say, that the case of the missionary is quite different. Entirely removed from the field of his labor, and unable to perform the duties, on account of which he came to the country, he particularly needs, at such a time as this, to visit the land of his nativity, and his friends.

As to the expediency of employing returned missionaries as agents at home, your opportunity for judging is much better than ours. It may be, that some missionaries have had an undue desire for this work, and if it be true, as stated in the remarks, that such agents are not always the most efficient ones, the evil will soon correct itself; for as soon as it becomes known, that such agents are not so well received as others, but few will be found who will be anxious for such employment.

3. This rule abridges our liberty. The missionary should be as free as the pastor at home. We do not consider that in becoming missionaries we resigned our freedom in the least. It is true, the missionary may be mistaken in thinking that he should give up his missionary work, or leave it for a time, to visit his native land. If he wishes to return home at the expense of the mission, he should state his reasons fully to his brethren. Should these reasons appear to them sufficient, they should have power to allow him the means to return. If the reasons do not appear to them sufficient, they should tell him so, and endeavour to convince him that he is mistaken. Should these endeavours fail, and he continue in his determination to go, he should be allowed to depart in peace and without censure at his own expense, provided he has faithfully endeavoured to do the work of a missionary, and has preserved an unblemished moral character. Such are our views of Christian liberty, and we cannot pursue our work with cheerfulness and comfort to ourselves, nor with the hope of giving entire satisfaction to you, so long as this rule remains in force.

We may here add, that we have fears that the bearing of this rule upon the subject of liberty, will most injuriously affect the cause of missions at home. Will not the young men who are looking forward to the missionary work, hesitate and stand back, when they find that they are to be bound down by a rule which infringes upon their liberty? Such would be its effect on us, were we now in our native country.

4. A compliance with this rule, would in some instances, require the missionary to violate his own conscience. A missionary is told by his physician, that a return to his native country, and a residence there of one or two years is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health. He is further told, that should this not soon be done, the disease which has begun to undermine his constitution will soon become incurable. These statements he believes. If then he remains, he becomes according to the views of his physician, and of the most intelligent Christians in the country, accessory to his own death. He believes it to be his duty, to use the means prescribed by his physician for the recovery of his health. He brings the subject before the mission—they have the same views as to his danger and his duty. But what can they say? If they allow him the means to return, they violate your rule—if they do not, they violate their consciences by becoming accessory to their brother's death. This consideration we trust will of itself be sufficient to induce you to cancel the rule.

We have said, we think the Mission, rather than the Prudential Committee, should, in the first instance, decide respecting the sufficiency of the reasons which any member may assign for leaving his field of labor. We do not however, maintain, that this decision should always be final. We do not deny the right of appeal by either party (the member on the one hand, and the Mission on the other), to the Committee, and from thence if necessary to your Board.

We request you will take this subject under consideration at your next annual meeting, and inform us, as soon as possible, the decision which you shall have made. In the mean time we will endeavour to comply with the rule in every respect in which it does not violate our consciences, as in cases of dangerous sickness. Here we cannot promise implicit obedience. We cannot, however, but cherish the hope, that, respecting the principle from which we act, you will excuse us in respect to this matter.

Praying that the Lord may guide you in all your deliberations, relating to the interest and promotion of his kingdom and glory, we subscribe ourselves,

Your brethren and fellow-labourers in the kingdom of Jesus Christ,

THE MEMBERS OF THE MAHRATTA MISSION.

Nov. 24th, 1838.

To the Rev. R. Anderson D. D.
Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions—

Rev. & Dear Sir,

As Secretary of the American Mahratta Mission I have the honor of communicating this Memorial to you. The Mission will feel obliged by your embracing the earliest opportunity to bring the subject before the A. B. C. F. M. for their consideration, and then by your informing us of the result.

I remain
Dear Sir
yours truly
S. O. Allen

Bombay Dec. 20th 1838

Memorial of the Mahratta Mission to the A. B. C. F. M.

Recd April 10, 1839

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"	20.	Prospectus Captain Harris Work		Folio		Captain W. C. Harris,
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"	31.	Price Current	3.	"	45	W. Nicol, & Co.
"	"	O.C. Spectator for December 1839	52.	8vo	440	Revd. Dr. Wilson,
		Mahratta				
1839 Jany	28	Daily Help of Devotion	94	12mo	200	Honble J. Farish, Esq
Feby	11.	Gospel of John	68	8vo	1000	Am. Bible Society.
"	"	Gospel of John	68.	8vo	500	Bombay Bible Society.
April	5.	Catechism	21.		500	Am. Mahratta Mission
"	"	Alphabet Spelling Book (Babbud)	19		500	Ditto
"	"	Ditto Ditto (Aksro)	7.			Ditto
Decr	31	Hymn for Worship	138.	8vo	1000	Ditto
Augt	24.	Poetical Books of the Old Test.	291.	8vo	2000	Church Mission
Octr	28	Discourses to the Jews By Revd. A Graves,	62	12mo	2000	

Statement of Printing from 1st January 1839 to 1st January 1840.

Date		Title	Pages	Size	Copies	For Whom
		English				
1839						
Jany	1	Price Current	3.	Folio	45	W. Nicol, & Co
"	.	General Assembly's Eng. School	2	Cards	400.	Revd J. Mitchell,
"	3.	Proceedings Bombay Geo. Society	79.	8vo.	600.	J. H. Hadle, Esq
"	"	Prospectus Indo British Institution	2		300.	Revd G. Candy,
"	.	Hymns for the Young	100.	32mo	300.	W. H. Payne, Esq
"	19.	Price Current	3.	Folio	45	W. Nicol, & Co.
"	26.	Labels 2. kinds	1.		1000.	Sprague, & Co.
"	28	O. C. Spectator for January 1839	42	8vo	440	Revd Dr Wilson
"	"	List of Medicines	1.	Letter folio	200	Sprague, & Co.
Feby	11.	Bombay Bible Society's Report for 1838	21.	8vo.	250.	Revd Dr. Wilson,
"	.	Bill Lading	1	Folio	3100	Pestonjee Asfunnarjee,
"	25	Price Current	3.	.	45.	W. Nicol, & Co.
March	1.	O. C. Spectator for February 1839	44.	8vo.	440.	Revd Dr Wilson,
"	"	Bombay Tract and Book Society's Report	18.	.	200.	Revd A. Nisbet, Sec.
"	18	Policy Marine Ins. Company	1	Folio	200.	W. Nicol, & Co.
"	19	Do In the Name of God.	1	.	100.	Mssrs Forbes, & Co.
"	25	Price Current	3.	"	45.	W. Nicol, & Co.
"	.	Memorial Bom. Bank Co.		8vo.	100.	J. Smith, Esq
April	1.	Notice of establishment School	1.	Folio	150	Mr J. B. Hernandes,
"	"	Forms for Ditto	1.	Cards	150.	Ditto Ditto
"	.	Policy of Hindustan Ins. Company	1.	Letter Folio	200.	J. Smith, Esq.
"	"	O. C. Spectator for March 1839	38.	8vo.	440.	Revd Dr Wilson,
"	5.	Bombay Diocese Church Building Society	2.	Folio	200.	Revd J. Jackson,
"	7	Tropic Insurance Company	1.	"	200	J. Smith, Esq
"	"	Evang. and Reporter for July 1838	32.	8vo.	300.	Revd J. Jackson, Editor
"	19.	Proceedings B. Geo. Society for Novr 1838.	79.	.	600.	J. H. Hadle, Esq
"	"	Bishop's Charge		8vo.	150.	Bishop of Bombay,
"	"	Price Current	3.	Folio	50	W. Nicol, & Co.
"	22.	Revd Mr Samuel Proceeding	31.	8vo.	150.	Revd Dr Stevenson,

Printing at Bowling
for 1839.

Rec'd. May 5. 1840.

acknd. June 12

Marathi Printing for 1840

Date		Titles	Size	Pages	Copies	Total Pages.
1840.						
March	4th	Psalms	8vo	170	2,000	340,000
		Genesis	8vo	86	1,500	129,000
		Ditto	8vo	86	1,500	129,000
May	29th	Colburns Arithmetic	12mo	63	1,000	63,000
August	4th	~~Catechism~~ History of our Saviour	12mo	304	1,500	456,000
"	"	Catechism 19pp.	12mo	19	500	9,500
		Total		728	8000	1,126,500

English Printing for 1840.

Date		Works	Total Pages
1840.			
January	"	Various works amounting in all to	1,15,520
February	"	Ditto Ditto	68,570
March	"	Ditto Ditto	1,32,190
April	"	Ditto Ditto	66,218
May	"	Ditto Ditto	49,411
June	"	Ditto Ditto	35,750
July	"	Ditto Ditto	37,530
August	"	Ditto Ditto	80,320
September	"	Ditto Ditto	24,750
October	"	Ditto Ditto	3,43,950
November	"	Ditto Ditto	1,13,300
December	"	Ditto Ditto	7,000
		Total	10,74,534

Wm. D. Allen.

Printing at Worship in 1840.

Rec'd Feb. 19, 1842.

Ack'd Oct. 14.

Marathi Printing for 1841.

Date		Titles	Size	Pages	Copies	Total Pages
1841						
May	"	The Three Worlds	12mo	16	2,000	32,000
"	"	Wisdom and her ways	12mo	30	1,500	45,000
June	"	True Worship of God	12mo	16	1,000	16,000
"	"	Catechism	12mo	21	1000	21,000
August	"	Great Inquiry	12mo	16	3000	48,000
"	"	On Prayer	12mo	19	3000	57,000
Septr.	"	On Knowing God	12mo	6	3000	18,000
	"	Exposition of the Lords Prayer	12mo	40	3000	120,000
	"	History of Our Saviour (Mord)	12mo	465	1500	697,500
	"	Marathi Hymn (By Rev. C. Worth)	12mo	32	1000	32,000
	"	1st Kings	8vo	72	1000	72,000
	"	2d Ditto	8vo	69	1000	69,000
	"	Mathew	8vo	69	10,000	690,000
	"	Mark	8vo	55	10,000	550,000
	"	Barakadyah	12mo	25	2500	62,500
	"	Forms of Worship	12mo	22	2000	44,000
Novr.	"	Address to Mothers	12mo	21	2000	42,000
Decr.	"	Exposition of the Ten Commandments	12mo	14	2000	28,000
		Total		1008	30,500	2,644,000

English Printing for 1841.

Date		Works	Total Pages.
1841			
January	"	Various works amounting in all to	55.040
February	"	Ditto Ditto	1,31,450
March	"	Ditto Ditto	1,19,600
April	"	Ditto Ditto	9.700
May	"	Ditto Ditto	52,500
June	"	Ditto Ditto	77.210
July	"	Ditto Ditto	1,14,000
August	"	Ditto Ditto	70,700
September	"	Ditto Ditto	1,84,825
October	"	Ditto Ditto	1,22,150
November	"	Ditto Ditto	61,775
December	"	Ditto Ditto	1,39,110
		Total	11,38,060

Rev. D. O. Allen.

Printing at Bowling 1841

Rec'd Feb. 19, 1842

Mission. C

Statement of Printing

from 1st January to 31. December 1841.

2.

Title	No of Copies	No of Pages	Size.	Total Pages.
Oriental Christian Spec for Dec/40	500.	44.	8vo	22,000
Natives Friend for January 1841	500.	16.	"	8000
Private Circular Tarish scholarship	250.	2	Folio	500
Statistic &c. of Asia	1000.	7	8vo	7000.
Hints for Collecting Geo. Information	400.	2.	Folio	800
Address at Meeting of B.B. Society	1000.	4	4to	4000
Report of the Church of Scottish Mis.	250.	40	8vo	10,000
The Sweepers Prayer	1000.	1.	"	1000
Proceeding of the Medical and Physical Society	120	2	"	240.
Title Page Reputation of Muhammadism in Hindustan	1500	1.	"	1500
The Christian Almanack	500	26	12mo	13,000
School Lessons No I	2000	19	16mo	38,000
Circular General Assembly Inst.	400.	3.	Folio	1,200
Price Current	1000	1.	"	1,000.
O. C. Spectator for January/41.	500	60	8vo	30,000
The Bombay Agenda	350.	91.	"	27,350.
Ditto / Ditto	400.	41	"	16,400
Review of Dr. Kennedy's Work	300	16.	"	4,800
Natives Friend for February	500	12	"	6000
Regulation Byculla Club	200	21.	"	4,200
Insurance Policy	100.	1.	Folio	100
Ditto Do.	100.	1.	"	100.
School Dialogues Eng. and Mar.	1,200	41.	18mo	48,200
Circular	100	1.	Folio	100.
Oriental Christian Spectator for February/41.	500	44.	8vo	22000
Natives Friend for March	500	12	"	6000
Blank Bills	400	1.	Folio	400
Certificates	500.	1	"	500
Portraits of Game Quadrupeds of Southern Africa	50	356	8vo	17,800
Report B. Auxiliary Bible Society	300	28.	"	8400
Report Bombay Tract Society	300	32.	"	9600
Voting List	100	1.	Folio	100.
Quarterly Meeting	250.	10	8vo	2050.
O. C. Spectator for March	500	48.	"	24,000.

Title	No of Copies	No of Pages	Size	Total Pages
Oriental Christian Spectator for April	500	52	8vo	26,000
Notice	250	1	Folio	250
Oriental Christian Spect. for May	500	52	8vo	26,000
Principal of Morality	300	24	18mo	8400
Labels ornament January	1000	1	Folio	1000
Oriental Christian Spect. for June	500	44	8vo	22,000
Policy Insurance	1,260	1	Folio	1,260
Natives Friend for April	500	8	8vo	4000
Ditto do for May	500	16	"	8000
Ditto do for June No. 1	500	15	"	7500
Ditto do for July No. 2	500	8	"	4,000
Easy Lessons	500	124	12mo	62,000
O. C. Spectator for July	500	56	8vo	28,000
Native Friend for August No. 3	500	16	"	8,000
Catalogue Poona Library	200	60	"	12,200
O. C. Spectator for August	500	52	"	26,000
Blank account Sheets	2,000	"	Folio	2,000
School Lessons No. 2	1000	37	18mo	37,000
Policy Shipped &c	4000	1	Folio	4000
Contents O. C. Spectator for 1840	500	7	8vo	3,500
Natives Friend for September	500	8		4,000
Services considerations &c	500	7	8vo	3,500
Essay on the condition of Hindu Females	100	28	"	800
Bill Lading	200	1	Folio	200
Correspondence Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.	100	7	8vo	700
O. C. Spectator for September	500	44	"	22,000
Overland Price current	150	3	Folio	450
Bill Lading	500	1	Folio	500
Report Ger. Evang. Mission	500	16	8vo	8000
Proceedings Bombay Bib. Society	700	198	"	147,600
Natives Friend for October	500	8	"	4000
Proceedings of the Medical & Physical Society	175	1	Folio	175
O. C. Spectator for October	500	48	8vo	24,000
Portuguese Alphabet	4000	14	12	56,000
Sixteen Short Sermon Portuguese	2000	21	8vo	42,000
Tickets / Chairs / Byculla Church	150	1		150
Card School Terms	100	1		100
Circular Medical and Physical Society	175	1	Folio	175
Catechism of the Geography and History of Maharashtra	1200	51	18mo	51,200
List of Tracts &c	100	2	Folio	200

Title	No of Copies	No of Pages	Size	Total Pages.
Blank account	100	1.		100
Oriental Christian Spect.r for Nov. /41	500	52	8vo	26,000
Native Friend for Nov.r	500	11.	"	5,500
Ditto Do for Dec.r	500	8.	"	4000
Blank Bill Bombay Gen. Society	300	1	Folio	300
Oriental Christian Spect.r for Dec.r	500	49	8vo	24,500
Price Current	960	1	Folio	960
Overland Price Current	150	3.	"	450
Statistics of Western India	300	18	8vo	3,600
Overseer's Vade Mecum	200	16.	"	3200
American Tract Society				
Three Worlds	2,000	16.	12mo	32,000
True Worship of God	1000	16.	"	16000
Great Inquiry	3000	"	"	48000
On Prayer	3000	19	"	57,000
Exposition of Ten Commandments	2000	14	"	28000
On Knowing God	3000	6	"	18,000
Exposition of the Lords Prayer	3000	40.	"	120000
History of Our Saviour (Mord)	1500	465		697500
	18,500	576		1016.500
Bombay Bible Society				
1 Kings	1000	72	8vo	72,000
2 Kings	1000	69	"	69000
Matthew	10000	69	"	690,000
Mark	10,000	55	"	550000
	22,000	265		1351.000
American Mar. Mission				
Catechism	1,000	21	12mo	21000
Address to Mothers	2000	21		42,000
Alphabet	2500	25		50,500
Forms of Worship	2000	22		44000
	7.500	89		157,500
Others Societies and Individuals				
Wisdoms and Her Ways	1500	30.	12mo	30540
Marathi Hymn by Rev. C. Warth	1,000	32	"	32,000
	2,500	62		62,500
	50,500	992		2587.500

Printing in Michigan
1841

Rec'd May 8, 1

Ack'd May 12

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LIST

Of Marathee books and tracts belonging to the American Mission, arranged in volumes.

Tracts marked thus [*] are authorized to be printed at the expense of the American Tract Society.

VOL. I.

	English Title.	*Marathee Title*	*Authors, Translators, &c.*
No. 1.	First Lessons	प्रथम अभ्यासक्रमवही	Mr. Garrett.
2.	* First Book for Children	लेंकरांची पहिली पोथी	Mr. Hall & Dr. Stevenson.
3.	Catechism	प्रश्नोत्तरावळी	Messrs. Nichols & Hall.
4.	Catechism on the Lord's Prayer, &c.	प्रार्थना संबंधी प्रश्नोत्तरें, इ०	Mr. Munger.
5.	Useful Instruction	हितोपदेशाची पोथी	Mr. Bardwell.

VOL. II.

6.	Intellectual Arithmetic	मनोकृत्य गणित	Mr. Ballantine.

VOL. III.

7.	Arithmetic	गणित	Mr. Abbott.

VOL IV.

8.	Geography	खगोळ भूगोळ	Mr. Hall, enlarged by Mr. Allen.

VOL. V.

9.	A help in acquiring the Eng. language.	इंग्रजी भाषणाचें ज्ञान मिळविण्यासाठीं साह्यकारी	Mr. Hall.

VOL. VI.

10.	Easy Lessons with Dictionary		Mr. Burgess.

VOL. VII.

11.	* History of our Saviour	आमचा तारणारा प्रभु येशूखीस्त याविषयीं सुवर्त्तमान	Mr. Allen.

VOL. VIII.

12.	* Child's Book on the Soul, 1st part	आत्म्याविषयीं लेंकरांची पहिली पोथी	Mr. Stone.
13.	* ——— 2d part	——— दुसरी पोथी	Mr. Munger.

VOL. IX.

14.	* Summary of the Scriptures	धर्मशास्त्र सार	Mr. Allen, originally Mr. Newell.
15.	* On the Worship of God	देवाचें भजन करण्याची रीत	Messrs. Hall and Allen.
16.	* Three Worlds	त्रिभुवनाची गोष्ट	Mr. Hall.
17.	* Good Tidings	शुभवर्त्तमान	Mr. Newell.
18.	* Prayer (for Children)	प्रार्थना	Mr. Allen.

VOL. X.

No. 19.	* Compendium of the Bible	शास्त्राचा सारांश	Mr. Allen (an abridgement of No. 14).
20.	* Scripture Doctrines	शास्त्रांतील उपदेशसार	Mr. Allen.
21.	* History of Joseph and his brethren	योसेफ आणि त्याचे भाऊ यांची गोष्ट	Mr. Bardwell.
22.	* The Trial of false gods, &c	अन्य देवांची परीक्षा. योना याची गोष्ट.	Mr. Nichols.
23.	* Child at Home	गृहवासी मुलाचें पुस्तक	Mr. Abbott.

VOL. XI.

24.	* History of our Blessed Saviour	आमचा धन्य उद्धारणारा याची बखर	Mr. Bardwell.
25.	* Miracles " "	——————याचे चमत्कार	"
26.	* Sermon on the Mount	——————याचा डोंगरावरला उपदेश	"
27.	* Discourses of our Blessed Saviour	——————याचे धर्मोपदेश	"
28.	* Parables " " "	——————याचे दृष्टांत	"
29.	* Ten Commandments, &c	दहा आज्ञा व इतर वाक्यें	Mr. Hall & Mr. Graves.

VOL. XII.

30.	Life of Babajee	बाबाजी याची बखर	Mr. Read.
31.	Address to the Jews	इस्राएलास हितोपदेश	Mr. Graves.
32.	Wrath to Come	होणार क्रोध याविषयीं	Mr. Hall.
33.	Wisdom's Ways	ज्ञानाचे मार्ग	Mr. Munger.
34.	Tract to Mothers	ज्या बायकांस लेंकरें आहेत त्यांस सुबोध	Mrs. Abbott.
35.	Forms of Worship	भजनाची पद्धति	
36.	Hymns for Public Worship	गीतांचें पुस्तक	Mr. Graves.

List of other tracts besides Mission tracts which we are authorized to print or purchase at the expense of the American Tract Society.

1.	The Great Inquiry	मोठा विचार	Rev. J Cooper.
2.	On Prayer (for Brahmans)	प्रार्थना विचार	Rev. W. Mitchell.
3.	Exposition of Ten Commandments	दहा आज्ञा	Capt. Candy.
4.	In Whom shall we Trust	भाव कोणावर ठेवावा याचा विचार	Capt. Candy.
5.	Relief to the Sin-Burdened	पापपीडितांस शांति	Capt. Molesworth.
6.	Ayah and her Lady	चमत्कारीक गोष्टी	Mrs. Farrar.
7.	On Knowing God	भगवान कसा ओळखावा	Rev. Dr. Stevenson.
8.	Exposition of the Lord's Prayer	प्रभूची प्रार्थना तिजवर टीका	Capt. Candy.
9.	On the True Way	खरा मार्ग कोणता याचा विचार	Capt. Candy.
10.	Henry and his Bearer	हेनरी आणि त्याचा संभाळणारा गडी	Mrs. Farrar.

Rec. June 15, 1842.

१ **अध्याय १.** प्रारंभीं देवाने आकाश व पृथ्वी यांस उत्पन्न केलें. तेव्हां पृथ्वी
२ अस्ताव्यस्त व शून्य होती, आणि जलमयाच्या पाठीवर काळोख [होता], आणि देवाचा
३ आत्मा पाण्याच्या पाठीवर हालत होता. तेव्हां देव बोलला कीं, उजेड होवो, मग उ-
४ जेड झाला. आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उजेड उत्तम [आहे], आणि देवाने उजेड व
५ काळोख यांस वेगळें वेगळें केलें. मग देवाने उजेडाला दिवस झटला आणि काळो-
खाला रात्रि झटली; याप्रमाणें सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन पहिला दिवस समाप्त झाला.
६ मग देव बोलला कीं, पाण्याच्यामध्यें अंतराळ होवो, आणि तें पाण्यापासून पाणी वेग-
७ ळें करो. तसें देवाने अंतराळ उत्पन्न केलें, आणि अंतराळाखालील जें पाणी आणि
८ अंतराळावरील जें पाणी त्यांस वेगळें वेगळें केलें, मग तसें राहिलें. तेव्हां देवाने अं-
तराळाला आकाश झटलें; याप्रमाणें सायंकळ व सकाळ होऊन दुसरा दिवस समाप्त
झाला.

९ मग देव बोलला कीं, आकाशाखालील पाणी एका जाग्यांत सांचोत आणि कोरडी
१० भूमि दिसो; तेव्हां तसें झालें. नंतर देवाने कोरड्या भूमीस पृथ्वी झटली, आणि
११ पाण्यांच्या संचयाला समुद्र झटलें; आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम [आहे]. मग देव
बोलला कीं, बीजदेणारें गवत व हिरवळ आणि फळझाड आपल्या जातीप्रमाणें फळदे-
१२ णारें ज्याचें बीज आपल्यांत पृथ्वीवर [होईल], यांस पृथ्वी उपजवो. तेव्हां तसें झालें,
झणजे गवत व हिरवळ आपल्या जातीप्रमाणें बीजदेणारें आणि फळदेणारें झाड ज्याचें
१३ बीज आपल्या जातीप्रमाणें आपल्यावर [असतें], यांस पृथ्वीने उपजविलें; तेव्हां देवाने
पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम [आहे]. याप्रमाणें सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन तिसरा दिवस
समप्त झाला.

१४ मग देव बोलला कीं, दिवस व रात्रि यांस वेगळें वेगळें करावयासाठीं आकाशमं-
डळांत ज्योती होवोत, आणि खुणा व नेमकाळ व दिवस व वर्ष यांसाठीं होवोत; आणि
१५ पृथ्वीवर प्रकाशावयासाठीं आकाशमंडळांत ज्योती असे होवोत; तेव्हां तसें झालें.
१६ झणजे देवाने दोन मोठ्या ज्योती केल्या, जी मोठी ज्योति ती दिवस चालवायासाठीं
१७ आणि जी लाहान ज्योति ती रात्रि चालवायासाठीं [केली], आणि तारेहि केले. तेव्हां
१८ पृथ्वीवर उजेड द्यावयासाठीं आणि दिवस व रात्रि चालवायासाठीं आणि उजेड व का-
ळोख यांस वेगळें वेगळें करावयासाठीं देवाने त्यांस आकाशमंडळांत ठेविलें; तेव्हां देवा-
१९ ने पाहिलें कीं उत्तम [आहे]. याप्रमाणें सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन चवथा दिवस
समाप्त [झाला.]

२० मग देव बोलला कीं, श्वासवान् जीवजंतु यांस पाणी फार उपजवो, आणि पांखरेंहि
२१ पृथ्वीवरतें आकाशमंडळाच्या अंतराळांत उडोत. तेव्हां मोठे मासे आणि प्रत्येक जि-
वंत वळवळणारा जंतु जीं पाण्यापासून फार उपजलीं त्यांस त्यांच्या जातीप्रमाणें आणि
प्रत्येक सपक्ष पांखराला त्या त्याच्या जातीप्रमाणें देवाने उत्पन्न केलें, आणि देवाने
२२ पाहिलें कीं उत्तम [आहे]. तेव्हां देवाने त्यांस असा आशीर्वाद दिल्हा कीं, तुह्मी सफळ
२३ होऊन वाढा आणि समुद्रांतील पाण्यांत वृद्धिंगत व्हा, आणि पृथ्वीवर पांखरें वाढोत. आणि
सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन पांचवा दिवस समाप्त झाला.

Rec'd June 2. 1842.

For the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

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AMERICAN MISSION PRESS,

BOMBAY.

[Reprinted from the Oriental Christian Spectator for February, 1844.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORIENTAL CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

Sir,—The fact of your valuable magazine, now in its 14th year, having been printed from its origin at the American Mission Press, must be some evidence to its readers of the usefulness, if not of the necessity, of such an establishment. Still the question is sometimes asked, why Missions should have printing presses, and you will gratify some readers of your valuable periodical by inserting the following sketch of the origin and present state of the printing establishment belonging to the American Mission in Bombay.

The American Mission Press originated in the wants of the Mission. At the time the Mission was commenced there were no means * in Bombay or on this side of India, for printing the Scriptures or tracts or school-books in the Mahratta language. In these circumstances the Missionaries found it necessary, in order to carry on their operations with any degree of efficiency, to procure a press and to print what was required for their own use. Their apparatus for some time consisted of a single wooden press and one font of Mahratta type, — the latter procured from Calcutta. There was then no intention of having any English department in the office. It was found, however, that the Mission would sometimes have work to be done for their own use in English, that other Missions and Societies would also wish to have such work done for them, and that the superintendence required for doing native work, could easily be extended to printing in English. In these circumstances it appeared expedient to annex an English department to the office. The establishment has been enlarged at different times to meet the demands made upon it, and it now contains materials for printing, to any extent required, in English, Sanskrit, Mahratta Goojrattee, Hindoostanee, Persian, Arabic, Zend and Pelhvi, besides seve- small fonts of other kinds of type to be used in printing extracts, quotations, criticisms, &c. A lithographic press, a book-bindry and a type-foundry have been added to the establishment. In the bindry the books printed in the office are commonly bound, and in the foundry most of

* Lithographic printing was then unknown in this country.

the type used in the office has been manufactured.*—The following are specimens of some of the fonts of type belonging to the office.

SANSKRIT. The Lord's Prayer.

अत दृत्यं प्रार्थयध्वं भो अस्मत् स्वर्गस्थपित र्भवन्नाम पूज्यम्भवतु। भवतो राजत्वम् भवतु । भवतो वाञ्छा स्वर्गे यादृशी तादृशी पृथिव्या मपि सफला भवतु । अस्माकमावश्यकं भोज्यमद्यास्मभ्यं देहि। अन्यच्च वयं निजापराधिगणान् यथा क्षमामहे तथास्माकं सर्व्वान् अपराधान् भवान् क्षमतां । एवमस्मान् परीक्षां मानय किञ्च पापात्मनो रक्ष राजत्वगौरवपराक्रमा एते सर्व्व एव भवतः सर्व्वदेति।

✗ ARABIC. The 1st Psalm.

طوبي للرجل الذي لم يسلك في مشورة الكفرة • وفي طريق الخطاة لم يقف • وفي مجلس المستهزيين لم يجلس * لكن في ناموس الرب هواة وفي ناموسه يهذ النهار والليل * ويكون كالعود المغروس علي مجاري المياه • الذي يعطي ثمره في حينه • وورقهُ لا ينتثر • وكلما يصنع ينجح * ليس كذلك المنافقون ليس كذلك لكن كالهبا الذي تدريه الريح عن وجه الارض * لذلك لاتقوم الكفرة في الدين ولا الخطاة في موامرة الصديقين • لان الرب يعرف طريق الصديقين وطريق المنافقين تهلك

MAHRATTA. The Lord's Prayer.

हे आमच्या आकाशांतील बापा, तुझें नाम पवित्र मानिलें जावें; तुझें राज्य यावें. जसी आकाशांत तसी पृथ्वीवरहि तुझी इच्छा चालू व्हावी. आमचें प्रतिदिवसाचें अन्न आज आह्मास दे. आणि जसें आह्मी आपल्या ऋण्यांस सोडितों तसें तूं आमचीं ऋणें आह्मास सोड. आणि आह्मास परीक्षेच्या अवस्थेंत नेऊं नये. परंतु आह्मास दुष्टापासून सोडीव ; कारण कीं राज्य, आणि सामर्थ्य, आणि गौरव, हीं सर्वकाळ तुझीं आहेत ; आमेन.

* The English type now used in printing the O. C. S. was manufactured in the foundry.

x This font was paid for by the officers x crew of the United States frigate Brandywine

MAHRATTA. The 100th. Psalm.

अहो पृथ्वीचे सर्व तुह्मी परमेश्वराजवळ गजर करा. संतोषाने परमेश्वराची सेवा करा; हर्षनादाने त्याच्यासमोर या. हें जाणा कीं, तोच परमेश्वर, तोच देव; त्याने आह्मास उत्पन्न केलें; आह्मी आपल्या आपणच झालों नाहीं. आह्मी त्याचे लोक, त्याच्या चारण्याचीं मेंढरेंहि आहों. त्याच्या दरवाज्यांत स्तुतीने, त्याच्या वाद्यांत उत्सवाने तुह्मी या; त्याचा उपकार माना; त्याच्या नावाचे धन्यवाद करा; कां तर परमेश्वर उत्तम, त्याची दया सर्वकाळपर्यंत, आणि त्याची सत्यता पिढोपिढीं इतकी आहे.

MAHRATTA. Genesis. 1 Chap. 1—5 verses.

प्रारंभीं देवाने आकाश व पृथ्वी यांस उत्पन्न केलें. तेव्हां पृथ्वी अस्ताव्यस्त व शून्य होती, आणि जलमयाच्या पाठीवर काळोख होता, आणि देवाचा आत्मा पाण्याच्या पाठीवर हालत होता. तेव्हां देव बोलला कीं, उजेड होवो, मग उजेड झाला. आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उजेड उत्तम [आहे], आणि देवाने उजेड व काळोख यांस वेगळें वेगळें केलें. मग देवाने उजेडाला दिवस ह्मटला, आणि काळोखाला रात्रि ह्मटली, याप्रमाणें सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन पहिला दिवस समाप्त झाला.

MAHRATTA. Isaiah. 1 Chap. 1—4 verses.

आमोजाचा पुत्र जो यशाया याने येहूदा व येरूशालेम यांविषयीं जें उजीया योथाम आहाज येहिष्कीया या येहूदाच्या राजांच्या दिवसांत पाहिलें तें त्याचें दर्शन.

अहो आकाशानों, तुह्मी ऐका, अगे पृथ्वी, तूं कान दे, कां तर ईश्वर ह्मणतो, म्या लेंकरें पोषिलीं व वाढविलीं आणि तीं मजवर फितुरलीं आहेत.

बैल आपल्या स्वामीला आणि गाढव आपल्या धन्याच्या कोंडीला ओळखितो, परंतु इस्राएल जाणत नाहीं, माझे लोक विचार करीत नाहींत.

अहा पापी जाति अन्यायभाराक्रांत लोक दुष्कर्म्यांचा वंश दूषक लेंकरें, यानी ईश्वराला सोडिलें आहे, इस्राएलाच्या पवित्राला यानी तुच्छ मानिलें आहे, हीं मागें सरलीं आहेत.

✗ PERSIAN. The 100th Psalm.

اي همه ساكنان زمين پيش خداوند از خوشي نعره زنيد به خوشنودي خداوند را بندگي كنيد بحضورش باترنم درآيد بدانيد كه خداوند اوخداست اوخالق ماست نه ما خود ما قوم اووكله چراگاه وي هستيم با شكرگذاري از درهاي وي درآئيد وبا مدح در صحنهاي وي داخل شويد ويرا شكرگذاري كنيد براسم وي افرين بگوئيد ازانروكه خداوند رحيم است شفقت اوابداني است ووفاداري اوپشت درپشت است

GOOJRATTEE. Genesis. 1 Chap. 1—4 verses.

પેહેલાં પરમેશવરે શવરગ તથા પરથવી શરજાં* ને પરથવી વગર શમારેલી તથા ખાલી હુતી ને ઊંડાંણ પર અંધકાર હુતો ને પરમેશવરનો આતમા પાંણીપર હાલતો હુતો* ને પરમેશવરે કહું કે અજવાલું થાએ ને અજવાલું થઊં * ને પરમેશવરે જોઊં કે અજવાલું શારૂં છે ને પરમેશવરે અજવાલાથી અંધારૂં જુદું કીધું* ને પરમેશવરે અજવાલાને દાહાડો કહો ને અંધારાને રાત કહી ને શાંજ તથા શવાર પેહેલો દાહાડો થઓ *

GOOJRATTEE. The Lord's Prayer.

ઓ આકાશમાંના હમારા બાપ તાહારૂં નાંમ પવીતર મનાએ* તાહારૂં રાજ આવે જેંમ આકાશમાં તેંમ પરથવીપર તાહારી ઈછા થાએ* હમારા નીતના રોટલા આજ હમને આપ*

x This was also said to be by the Officers of the Sanhedrim.

ને જેમ હમે હમારા દેવાદારોને માફ કરીએછીએ તેમ તું હ
મારાં દેવાં હમને માફ કર* ને હમને પરીખશામાં ન લે પણ
હમને ભુડાઇથી છોડાવ [કેમકે રાજ તથા પરાકરમ તથા મહી
મા શરવકાલ શુધી તાહારાં છે]* આમીન*

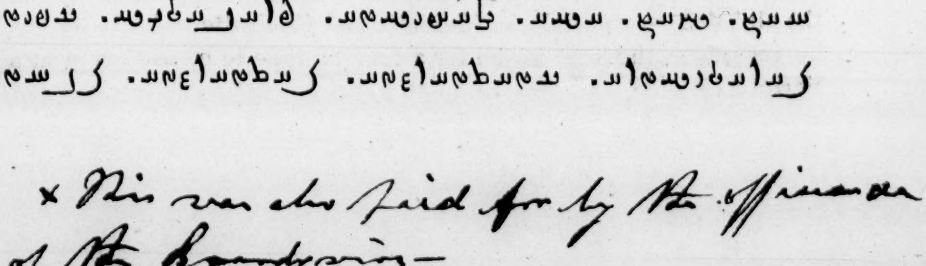
GOOJRATTEE. Acts of the Apostles. 1 Chap. 1—4 Verses.

એ થેઓફીલશ ઇશુએ જે મોકલેલાઓને પશંદ કીધા તેઓને પવીતર
આતમાથી આગના આપીને તે ઊપર લેવાઓ* તે દાહાડા શુધી તેણે જે જે
કીધું તથા શીખવું તે શધલાં શમંધી તો મેં પેહેલી પોથી બનાવીછે* પોતે મુ
આ પછે જીવતો થઓ એ બહુ પરમાણોથી તેણે તેઓને પણ દેખાડું એ
ટલે તેણે ચાલીશ દાહાડા શુધી તેઓથી દેખાઆ છતાં દેવના રાજ શમંધીનાં
કહાં કીધાં* પછી તેણે તેઓને એકઠા કરીને આગના આપી કે તમે ઇરૂ
શાલિમમાંથી ન જાઓ પણ બાપનું વચન જે તમે હુંથી શાંભલુંછે તેહેની
વાટ જુઓ*

× HINDOOSTANEE. The Lord's Prayer.

اسو اسطی تم اِس طرح دعا مانگو کہ ای همارے باپ جو آسمان پرهی
یرے نام کي تقدیس هو* تیري بادشاهت آوے اور تیري مرضي ے
موافق جیسا آسمان پرهی زمین پربهي هو * هماري روزکي روٹي آج
همین بخش* اور جس طرح هم اپنے قرض دارون کو بخشتی هین تو اپنے
قرض همکو بخش دے* اور همین آزمایش مین نه ڈال بلکه برے سے
چا کیونکه بادشاهت اور قدرت اور جلال تیرا همیشه هی آمین*

An extract from the Zendavesta.



× This was also paid for by the officers of the Company—

Native readers have generally learned from written or lithographed books, and most native works yet exist only in manuscript. In this way they have become accustomed to large characters and often have an aversion to books printed in small type. The size and expense of books in the native languages now form a great obstacle to the progress of education as well as to the diffusion of Christian knowledge. Hence it becomes desirable and important to reduce the size of type so that books may be cheaper, be in greater abundance, and of a size more convenient for transportation and use. If the Mahratta and Goojrattee characters can not be reduced as small as the Greek and Roman, they are yet susceptible of much reduction, and will then be read, if people become accustomed to them, with as much ease and facility as they now are. This reduction however should be made with a due regard to the state and feelings of the native population; it may be hastened too fast and carried too far and so defeat the object in view.

The size and kind of type most suitable for printing the Scriptures for the native population in their present state, is a subject deserving much consideration. In places where the people have learned to read in Government or Mission schools or where they read native newspapers, books printed in small type are easily read and generally preferred. But in places where they have learned to read in their own schools or in their respective families and have seen few or no printed works, they prefer a large type. So books which are most suitable for circulation in one place, are likely to be but little valued or read in another. The importance of this subject will in some degree appear from the following facts.—The New Testament printed in type of the 1st specimen in Goojrattee will make 2 vols. 8vo. of 500 pages each; in the 2nd specimen it will make 1 vol. of about 550 pages; and in the 3rd specimen 1 vol. of 400 pages. The expense of printing the Scriptures and other books, will be nearly in proportion to the number of pages.

The shape and form of the characters both in Mahratta and Goojrattee are no doubt still susceptible of improvement. Much attention has been bestowed on this subject, and the Mission will feel thankful to any gentleman,—European or Native—who will favour them with any remarks or suggestions on any of the kinds of type in these specimens with a view to their improvement. They would also be much obliged to any one for the alphabet,—especially in Mahratta and Goojrattee,—in *characters* which he regards as the best model for a font of type to be used in printing the Scriptures.

Experience has shown that in most countries Missionary Printing Establishments are indispensable to the efficiency of missionary operations. To diminish as much as possible the time required for superintendence, to reduce the expense of printing, and to make such establishments as far as possible subservient to the promotion of the missionary cause, they should be in those places where the materials (which are commonly imported) can be most easily procured, and which possess most facilities for transmitting the Scriptures, tracts, and school-books to those parts of the country where they are required for use. Such establishments should have, as far as possible, means of printing in any language and to any extent required for all Missions and Religious Societies, and the charges for such work should not be more than may be necessary to meet the expense of the establishment. On this principle the American Mission Press has always done work for other Missions and for Religious Societies. It has been stated that the Press did not originate in any motives of pecuniary gain, and it may with equal truth be said that it has not been continued for pecuniary profit. As the materials and superintendence required for doing the work for which the press was originally designed and is still continued, are easily applied to doing other work, and in this way diminish the expense of the establishment, printing of all kinds in English and the native languages is done; also lithographic printing and book-binding; and the profits of all such work, whatever they may be, are appropriated to the support of the Mission.

Bombay, 1844. A.

[The following remarks were not in the O. C. S.]

The part of India in which the Mahratta language is vernacular, is called in the ancient history of the country, Maharashtra. For a long period, probably for some centuries, this formed an independent kingdom. The country in which this language is now vernacular extends as follows:—On the sea-coast from Damaun to Goa; from Goa in an easterly direction to Belgaum or to Dharwar, and thence in a north easterly direction to Kulburga and to Ellichpoor; and from Ellichpoor in a westerly direction to Damaun. The population using the Mahratta language has been variously estimated at from 8 to 11 millions. The Missionary Societies which have Missions in the Mahratta country, are the following; the American Board, in Bombay, Ahmednuggur, and Mahabuleshwur; the Church Missionary Society, in Bombay and Nassick; the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Bombay and Poona; and the London Missionary Society, in Belgaum.

The Goojrattee language is used in the part of India, commonly called Goojerat; this was anciently one of the kingdoms of India, having sometimes Surat, and sometimes Ahmedabad for its capital. The population using this language is estimated at 7 or 8 millions. The Mission of the London Missionary Society in Surat, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Ahmedabad, and of the Irish Presbyterian Missionary Society in Kattiawar, are in Goojerat, and have their operations in this language.

× D. O. Allen

Bombay Press & Typ
Recd July 3. 1864

But people using Goojrattee are now found in all the cities and villages in the western part of India. As Bombay became the principal seat of political power and foreign commerce on the western coast of India, many people from Surat and other parts of Goojerat removed to Bombay. Goojrattee is now the commercial language of Bombay, and the number of people to whom it is vernacular, probably exceeds 75,000. This occasions a large demand for the Scriptures and tracts in this language for Bombay and its vicinity.

The Hindoostanee language is generally used by the Mahommedan population through India. It is easily acquired and is more used by Europeans than any other of the languages of the country. The Mahommedan population of Bombay is estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000. They are numerous in all places on the sea-coast, and are found in considerable numbers in the large villages in the interior. In the Presidency of Bombay they have been estimated to make one tenth part of the native population.

The Zendavesta is the sacred book containing the religion of Zoroaster. The greater part of the followers of this religion now live in the western part of India, and are called Parsees. Their principal object of worship is fire. Its worship is enjoined in the extract here given. The number of Parsees in Bombay is estimated at 25,000; their vernacular language is Goojrattee. A knowledge of the language in which the Zendavesta is written, is confined to their priests, and only a few of them can read it intelligibly. This type was manufactured to be used in printing works which are designed to show the *true doctrines* and *precepts* of the Zendavesta. For two or three years past a spirit of religious inquiry has existed among the Parsees, which it is hoped will yet result in much good.

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS, BOMBAY, 1844.
T. Graham Printer.

The Article in the Bhim Herald for October Page 402

called "Specimens of type used at the Bombay Press" Thought sent from Bombay is inserted as Thought editorial - No quotations are used - Thought printed from the printed slips sent to the Press verbatim - This printed in the editorial type which is always supposed to distinguish what is of editorial origin from what is not. This was an unhappy oversight - L.C.A.

Bombay

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

United States of America.

IV.—Anti-conversion memorial.

The following is the reply to the Anti-conversion Memorial, from the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

General Department.

To Shree Govurdhunjee Nathjee Maharaz, Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., and 2113 other Memorialists, whose names are subscribed to the Memorial of the 30th November, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of the 30th November last, complaining of the proceedings of the Missionaries, and of the influential countenance and support, which they have recently received, and requesting that a strong recommendation, may be forwarded to the Supreme Government, and to the Legislative Council, for the Enactment of a Law, to restrain them in various ways, and to render native converts liable to certain civil disabilities.

2d. In reply, I am instructed to state, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, considers the subject to which your memorial refers, one of great and serious importance; and that it will be immediately submitted to the Government of India, with an intimation, that it contains the signatures of almost all the most wealthy and respectable members, of the native community of this place.

3d. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, further directs me to observe, that, he has anxiously sought to ascertain, whether Missionaries on this side of India, have received more than usual countenance and support; or whether their labours have been conducted, in a manner differing materially, from that which is followed under the other presidencies; and, has been happy to arrive at the conclusion, that no such difference exists.

4th. The principle, by which the proceedings of this Government will be regulated, in all questions connected with the labours of the Missionaries, is, I am instructed to assure you, that of the strictest neutrality, the fixed resolution of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, being to carry out generally, the statesman-like sentiments of the late Governor General Lord William Bentinck, in that point, contained in his reply to an address from the Missionaries of Calcutta, and quoted with approbation, in your memorial under acknowledgement.

5th. Whilst, however, the Government are thus resolved to adhere to this path of strict neutrality, it will be obvious to you, that the course of argument and fair reason cannot be impeded, since its progress is a necessary consequence of the extension of education, for which, in the abstract, you yourselves are justly, so anxiously, solicitous.

6th. As regards your complaints, that the Missionaries are allowed to locate themselves wherever they please, even at places which you hold most sacred, the Government of India will determine, whether any, or what restriction should be imposed.

7th. You likewise complain of the extension of Missionary schools, but it does not appear, how Government, adhering to the principle laid down, can interfere to prevent their extension. The remedy is, however, clearly in your own hands, for firstly; It is within your own choice to send your children to those schools, and secondly, you may send them to the Government schools, or unite among yourselves, to establish schools, where Christianity shall not be taught, and where the danger of conversion shall not be incurred.

8th. In alluding to the conversion of the two Parsee youths, you make it matter of complaint, that measures of precaution were adopted, in aid, and at the request of the civil power, to maintain the public peace, notwithstanding a declaration on your part, that it should not be disturbed; you may be satisfied that on so important an occasion, Government would have adopted only those

Rec.d from Bombay Aug. 24/4

measures, which after due consideration, it found to be called for, to provide for the efficient protection of all its subjects.

9th. To your allegation, that Missionary Tracts and Books have been distributed, and publicly allowed to be read in the Government schools, in the Poona Collectorate, the best attention of Government, will be immediately given. I am at the same time, at once, desired to inform you, that the Government would consider any such practice, as you have complained of, as a violation of the principle, on which it was resolved, that these schools should be established; and, if it is found to exist, that it will be peremptorily prohibited, it having never been designed, that Government schools for the education of the youth of the Native Community, should be schools of religious instruction.

10th. With these observations, I have, in conclusion, to repeat, that the specific requests made by you, will be, without delay, submitted for the consideration of the high authority to whom they must be referred, and with a view to meet the wishes of the highly respectable parties, from whom the memorial proceeds, it would have afforded the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, much satisfaction, could he have given them his unqualified support.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. R. Morris, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1840.

Of the 2115 persons who signed the memorial, we believe that not more than a score care a straw about its success. The hopes of its zealous patrons as to its leading to any change in the system against which it complains, are now exceedingly low, particularly as no *recommendation* accompanies it to the Supreme Government. The persons who represented Sir James Carnac as strongly favourable to its objects, now see their error; and it remains for them to explain the presumption of which they were guilty, when they called upon their countrymen to put their names to the document, on the allegation that the support of it had been promised by the authorities.

It will be seen from what follows that the comment on the memorial, which was inserted in our last number, accompanies it to Bengal.

To W. R. Morris, Esq.
Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that a memorial has lately been presented to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, containing various misrepresentations connected with the operations of the different Missionaries, who are employed in disseminating a knowledge of divine truth in this Presidency, and in particular with my own proceedings in the case of the late conversion of two Pársí youths to the faith of Christ; and I beg leave, in consequence, to forward to you ten copies of a small pamphlet containing important information on the said memorial, and repulsive of the unfounded charges which it brings against myself and others, and which I most respectfully solicit the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward to the different authorities to which the memorial may be submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
Bombay, 18th January 1840. (Signed) John Wilson.

No. 283 of 1840.

General Department.

To the Rev. J. Wilson, D. D.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th instant, with the ten copies of a pamphlet, containing remarks on a memorial lately presented to Government, and signed by upwards of two thousand of the most wealthy, respectable, and influential members of the Native community of this place, and to acquaint you that, agreeably to your request, the pamphlet will be forwarded to the different authorities, to which the memorial may be sent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. R. Morris,—Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1840.

The publication of the memorial has given rise to much discussion in the papers of this presidency; and, in our next number, we shall give a full review of the sentiments which have been expressed. The Bombay Gazette and Times have ably and warmly espoused the cause of religious liberty, and strongly condemned the misrepresentations of the petitioners. The Courier has followed a different course, without, however, being able, in any degree, to carry along with it the sympathies of the public. It has been smartly rebuked by friends unknown to us, but whose services demand our grateful acknowledgements. It has found it more convenient to designate them, "intemperate bigots," "wretched beings fixed in crookedness," "hybrids betwixt humdrums and humbugs," "Judases that would betray this country," "Catalines that would subvert it," "insane enthusiasts," "one-eyed, one-sided enthusiasts," &c. &c., than substantially to answer their arguments.

Bombay Tract and Book Society

No.	Names of Tracts.
	Marathi.
1	Three Worlds
2	Catechism for Children
3	Ten Commandments
..	Ditto, *Mod*
4	Search after Knowledge
5	Relief to the Sin-burdened
6	In Whom shall we Trust
7	Wrath to Come
8	Great Inquiry
..	Ditto, *Mod*
9	Conversations at Punar
10	Marks of the True Religion
11	Inquiry concerning the True Way
12	Good Tidings
13	True Atonement
..	Ditto, *Mod*
14	On Prayer
15	On the Nature of God, &c.
16	First Book for Children
17	On Knowing God
18	Rise and Progress of Christianity
19	Confessions of Leang Afa
20	Analysis of the Bhagavat Gita
21	Elementary Catechism
..	Ditto, *Mod*
22	Way of Salvation
..	Ditto, *Mod*
23	Brahman's Claims
24	Prayer for Rain
..	Ditto, *Mod*
25	Instructive Stories for Children
26	Village School
27	Moral Stories
28	Ayah and her Lady
29	On the Holiness and Justice of God.
30	Worship of the Elements.
31	Scripture Narratives in one volume
..	2nd part (old edition)
..	3rd part Ditto
32	On Repentance
33	Good Boys, &c
34	Exposition of the Lord's Prayer
35	Hindu Converts
36	Account of Missionaries
	History of our Lord
	Psalms of David, 1st part
	Ditto 2nd part
	Ditto 3rd part
	Daily Help to Devotion
	Gospel Catechism
	History of Joseph
	Bible Catechism
	School Dialogues
	Easy Catechism

Description of Articles	In Store Jan. 1841.	Received.	Issued in 1841.	In Store Jan. 1842.	Received.	Issued in 1842.	In
.....	718	..	476	242	..	200	
.....	343	700	513	530	3000	200	33
.....	278	..	278	..	..	..	
.....	344	..	344	..	..	..	
.....	319	..	319	..	..	..	
.....	347	..	200	147	..	100	
.....	323	..	323	..	2950	623	23
.....	315	..	315	..	..	..	
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.....	..	..	..	..	3000	168	28
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y.....	..	3000	50				
			2,818			2,227	
.....	1202	..	83	1119	..	255	
.....	353	..	200	153	..	50	
			283			305	
.....	310	..	175	135	..	55	
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.....	..	..	..	..	2000	185	1
.....	..	..	..	..	2000	352	1
.....	564	..	300	264	..	264	
e.....	..	1200	..	1200	..	635	
.....	..	1000	234	766	..	170	
.....	..	100	50	50	..	50	
			759			1,711	
.....	310	..	150	160	..	60	
and Mu-							
.....	310	..	50	260	..	50	
.....	200	450	162	488	..	200	
.....	..	450	100	350	..	150	
			462			460	
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.....	37	..	37	..	..	..	
.....	..	..	..	..	2000	950	
.....	113	..	113	..	..	..	
			150			1,750	

	1841	1842	1841
.....	14,789	14,069 =	2
.....	2,818	2,227 =	5,
.....	283	305 =	5

26

Rev. Dr. Anderson.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE SUBJECT OF CLASS BOOKS FOR THE ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, UNDER THEIR CONTROL.

I. In arriving at the conclusions recorded in this Memorandum the several documents noted in the margin have been attentively considered.

1st. Governor General's minute, 24th November 1839, paras. 28 and 38.
2d. General Report of the late General Committee of Public Instruction for 1840-41, and 1841-42, paras. 50 to 53 and Appendix No. VI.
3d. Circulars of the Proceedings of the Section of the Council of Education for Vernacular Class Books, under dates, 9th and 26th April, 12th May, 1842.
4th. Mr. Adam's Report on Education in Bengal and Behar, 1838, pages 154 to 156.
5th. Report of the Special Committee of the Bombay Native School Book and School Society (appointed in 1823) to examine the system of Education prevailing among the Natives, and to suggest the improvements necessary to be applied to it; also Appendix thereto being a list of elementary tracts and books considered requisite for Education.
6th. List of books for translation to be procured from the Society's Library, appended to Report of the Bombay Native Education Society for the year 1825-26.
7th. First Annual Report from the Governors of the Madras University 1842, page 21, and Appendix, I. p. lvi.
8th. Captain Candy's MS. Report, 28th March, 1841.
9th. Report by Professor Bell, 24th April, 1841.
10th. Ditto by Mr. Eisdale, 1st May, 1841.
11th. Ditto by Ball G. Shastree, 29th April, 1841.
12th. Report by Professor Orlebar, 16th April, 1841.
13th. Memorandum by the Board of Education, July, 1841.
14th. Report of the Committee consisting of Professors Harkness, Bell, and Ball Shastree, 30th September 1842.
15th. Appendix to above Report by Captain Candy, and Mr. Eisdale, 1st November 1842.

II. In several of the marginal references (from 8 to 15) two distinct subjects are discussed, 1st Class Books for English Schools, 2d Class Books for Vernacular Schools. Whereas in the works referred to, from 1 to 7, the latter subject (Class Books for Vernacular Schools) is alone considered.

III. To dispose of these two questions separately will facilitate our proceedings. 1st: In regard to Class Books for English Schools, it will be sufficient, for the present, to cause a careful, systematic and classified selection to be made from among the School Books, &c. in use in Great Britain, and in

English Seminaries in India, and to prepare school Dictionaries of the English and Vernacular languages. By this resolution it is not intended to record a dissent from the opinions expressed in paragraphs 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, of the Report dated 30th September, by Professors Harkness, Bell, and Ball Shastree; for, as the practical application of these opinions is contingent on a considerable improvement in the state of Vernacular Education, judgment in regard to them may be suspended, and our chief attention be given, in the first instance, to raising the efficiency of the Vernacular Schools.

Class Books for Vernacular Schools.

IV. In regard to the 2d subject, (Class Books for Vernacular Schools,) the recommendations made by Captain Candy, in his Report of the 26th March, 1841, and generally concurred in at paragraph 6th of the Report of the Committee, are approved by the Board. They are as follows :—

"That Vernacular Schools should possess a series of Class Books which shall comprise instruction on the following subjects.

I. Arithmetic.

II. Grammar.

III. Geography.

IV. History.

V. Natural History.

VI. Natural Philosophy.

VII. Political Economy.

VIII. General Knowledge and the application of Science to the common pursuits of life.

IX. The Laws and Regulations of the State.

X. Moral Instruction.

The detail of these several branches is thus sketched by Captain Candy.

I. Arithmetic.

1. A set of tables.

2. A first book of Arithmetic containing all the rules up to the Double Rule of Three.

3. A second book of Arithmetic, containing all the remaining rules of Numeral Arithmetic.

4. A treatise on Algebra.

5. A treatise on Geometry.

6. A treatise on Trigonometry and the Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

II. Grammar.

1. A Catechism of Grammar for beginners.

2. A larger treatise for senior students.

III. Geography.

1. A Catechism of Geography for beginners.

2. A work on the Geography of Asia, with particular reference to India.

3. A work on the Geography of the world with particular reference to Britain.

4. Outline Maps.

5. An Atlas and a Globe.

IV. History.

1. A History of India.

2. History of Maharashtra.

3. A History of England.

4. A Compendium of Ancient History.

5. A Compendium of Modern General History.

V. Natural History.

1. The outline of the Natural History, of the most common beasts and birds, for junior scholars, in very easy language.

2. A Compendium of Natural History for advanced students. It is a point of much consequence that this work should not be compiled in a dry and technical way, but so as to interest and please, while it instructs the student, and to lead him to see the power, wisdom, and goodness of God in the creatures He has made.

VI. Natural Philosophy.

1. The rudiments of Natural Philosophy either as a Catechism or a Dialogue for beginners.

2. A work for advanced students.

VII. Political Economy.

1. An easy outline of the Science for beginners.

2. A treatise for advanced students. This treatise should be very comprehensive and have particular reference to India.

VIII. General Knowledge.

1. An account of some of the wonders of the World.

2. One or more works on Agriculture and Handicrafts, stating and explaining various improvements and aiming to remove the prejudices of the uninformed classes of the country against change.

3. A work illustrating the advantages of knowledge and shewing the application of Science to the common pursuits of life.

IX. Laws and Regulations.

1. A Manual of the Laws of England that relate to India.

2. A Manual of the Revenue Regulations of Government.

3. A Manual of the Judicial Regulations. These works should be prepared for advanced students and should be calculated to qualify them for subordinate situations in the public service. The want of these works has been greatly felt, and the compilation of them is of such importance that it

should be committed to some experienced native Functionary under the superintendence of a Civilian well versed in the subject.

X. *Moral Instruction.*

1. Two or three books of moral stories, in easy language for junior scholars.

2. A compilation of moral precepts to be learnt by heart.

3. A catechism of moral duties.

4. A treatise on the duties of man, in the various relations of life, as child, parent, brother, husband, master, servant, subject and neighbour. It should not be written in a dry and scholastic style, but familiarly, and illustrated with examples and anecdotes."

To the series of Vernacular Class Books recommended by Captain Candy, School Dictionaries may with advantage be added.

Decision postponed in regard to adopting the Catecheticalform in so many of the Books.

V. Though thus approving the series of subjects of instruction proposed for the Vernacular Schools, there is one point, in regard to which the Board for the present suspend their final decision, viz. the expediency of adopting the catechetical form in so many of the books. It may probably be conceded that with teachers of moderate acquirements, it is not practicable, altogether to dispense with the mode of instruction by set question and answer; still, in a concession to this extent the Board recognize only the necessity of raising the qualifications of the teachers, not of maintaining the system of instruction if considered faulty in principle.

On this subject there are some very forcible and apposite remarks in the Quarterly Journal of Education, volume 1st, page 392; and the Board would instance the following extracts, as containing matter worthy of attentive consideration.

"We can scarcely too much deprecate that system of instruction in

which every valuable rule is committed to memory, where every species of information, useless as well as useful, is made the subject of question and answer, and the words of the author are to be carefully repeated. So far from insisting that pupils should go through these wearisome tasks, the rational instructor would never require them, and would interdict the system of answering questions by rote. Let it be remembered that reasonable beings, not parrots, are the objects under instruction, and that they have other and higher faculties to be cultivated than mere memory. Now it happens, that of all the powers of the mind, memory, as far as it is merely the aptitude of learning by rote, is of the least consequence to us in after life; and yet this faculty, useful only as a subordinate,—the humble assistant to the nobler powers of judgment, reason, and invention,—usurps their place, and reigns paramount in the academic hall. It would be as reasonable, in developing the physical powers, if only one set of muscles were brought into action. It is said by the advocates for mnemonic tuition, that memory alone can be cultivated in childhood, as the other powers of the mind do not show themselves until riper years. This is entirely a fallacy: it is always found, where the attempt has been made to call forth higher faculties, that memory is precisely that one which they find most irksome to exercise, except as the handmaid to other powers. Familiar explanations, when unaccompanied by hard words, will be understood and applied much more readily by the pupil than if he had learned a form of words by rote, and while he is thus adding to his stock of knowledge, he will at the same time be habituating his mind to the formation of distinct ideas. It will certainly sometimes happen that preconceived and erroneous notions will render a satisfactory explanation the work of time and patience; but this only proves of how much importance it is to remove the difficulties which perplexed the little inquirer, and not to allow him to rest satisfied with words instead of ideas. Hence it may be easily seen why memory is singled out to the exclusion of the other mental powers. It is much less trouble to instructors to hear a lesson than to give an explanation; and the secret spring of their whole argument is discovered in the concluding exclamation, 'How can it be expected that we are to sacrifice ourselves to such irksome drudgery as to explain the never ending questions of a curious child?' During the hours allotted to study, unceasing attention on the part of the teacher is certainly required; but we are now

discussing what is most advantageous for those who learn, and not what is most pleasing to those who teach."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"When the system of cultivating the memory alone is wholly pursued, instead of inviting on to knowledge every thing is done to create and confirm a distaste for it. Long tasks are assigned whose meanings are not understood, and the memory is stored with terms to which no ideas are affixed. The understanding has no part in education: a quick memory gains the palm; and, in consequence, the pupil grows up without ever having learned to think. It is essentially necessary, in plans of rational education, never to teach children any thing which they cannot perfectly comprehend, if a subject prove too abstruse, put it aside till their more ripened intellects enable them to comprehend it.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The greater proportion of what are called school and class books are intended for the cultivation of the memory alone. From what has been already observed, it is very evident why these have obtained so much favor. But in those schools where education has been conducted in a rational way, and where the general intellectual improvement of the pupils is made the first object, these books have been discarded. In domestic education, they certainly should never find a place. The imperfect knowledge obtained from the "Preceptor's Assistant" and other books of that kind, is worse than useless,—it is pernicious. Those young people who have learned so many words at the expense of so much time and labor, are too apt to be vain of their superficial acquirements, and to be quite satisfied that they are wonderfully clever—have they not gone 'right through the book,' and pronounced every hard name with perfect propriety, and what greater achievement can possibly be required on these subjects? It is this knowledge of mere words which makes pedants; those who have penetrated beyond the surface, never pride themselves on their acquisitions, feeling how very small these are, in comparison with what is still to be learnt. To be able fluently to reply to abstruse questions is by the many considered synonymous with understanding them. But would any reflecting parents be willing that their children should rest contented with such knowledge?"

Existing Class Books.

VI. The series of books proposed in the 4th paragraph is filled in by existing treatises to the following extent.

MURATHEE.

In the I, and II, branches, *Arithmetic* and *Grammar*, the series is complete.--In III, *Geography*, Nos. 3, & 4, are deficient.—In IV, *History* Nos. 1, 4, & 5, are deficient.—In V, *Natural History*, Nos. 1 & 2, are deficient.—In VI, *Natural Philosophy*, No. 1, is deficient.—In VII, *Political Economy*, No. 1 and 2, are deficient.--In VIII, *General Knowledge*, Nos. 1 and 3, are deficient.--In IX, Law and *Regulations*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are deficient.— In X, *Morals*, Nos. 3 and 4, are deficient.

I. Arithmetic.

1. Ank Lipl.
2. 1st Book of Arithmetic.
3. 2d do. do.
4. Algebra.
5. Geometry.
6. Trigonometry.

II. Grammar.

1. Catechism by Ball Shastree.
2. Dadoba's Grammar.

III. Geography.

1. Catechism of Geography.
2. Dialogues of Geography.
3. Partially Narayan's Atlas.

IV. History.

2. History of Murathas, by Col. Capon, and Catechism by Mr. Eisdale.
3. History of England, translated by Hurree Kessowjee.

V. Natural History.

None.

VI. Natural Philosophy.

2. Conversations by Hurree Kessowjee.

VII. Politieal Economy.

None.

VIII. General Knowledge.

2. Patially by Jagti Jot, Watsurachee Gosht.

IX. Laws and Regulations.

None.

X. Moral Instruction.

1 and 2 partially by Neeti Kutha—Baloopdesh, Lughoo Hitopdesh, Alsee, Dewalkore.

The existing books which are approved, are noted in the margin, and referred to their respective numbers in the series.

GUZERATHEE.

In I, series complete. In II, No. 2 is deficient.—In III, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, are deficient.—In IV, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are deficient.—In V, Nos. 1, and 2, are deficient. —In VI, Nos. 1, and 2, are deficient.—In VII, Nos. 1, and 2, are de-

I. Arithmetic.

The same as in Murathee, only the different branches have not been published separately to the same extent.

II. Grammar.

1. Ball Shastree's little Grammar.

III. Geography.

1. Little Geography.
2. Dialogues.

IV. History.

None.

V. Natural History.

None.

VI. Natural Philosophy.

None.

VII. Political Economy.

None.

VIII General Knowledge.
None.
IX. Laws and Regulations.
None.
X. Moral Instruction.
None.

ficient.—In VIII, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are deficient.—In IX, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are deficient. —In X. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are deficient.

The existing books which are approved, are noted in the margin and referred to their respective numbers in the series.

Canarese.

With the exception of those noted in the margin, there is a complete want of books in this language.

1. Esop's Fables.
2. Arithmetic, 1st Part.
3. Treatise on the Management of Schools.
4. Lughoo Hitopdesh.

Existing books to be improved as opportunity offers.

VII. The existing works noted in the margin of the above paragraph as approved, are considered sufficiently suitable for use in the Vernacular Schools; but it is to be kept constantly in mind that they are all susceptible of more or less improvement, and that every opportunity which may occur of amending them ought to be sedulously turned to account.

Class books to be prepared in English in the first instance.

VIII. The Board fully concur in the now generally received opinion that the series of class books should in the first instance be prepared in English, with the view of their being rendered, with more or less modification and adaptation, into the several Vernaculars, and they are further of opinion that in conducting this part of the proceedings, a certain order should be observed. The principle suggested on this point in the following extracts from the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Bengal Council of Education on Vernacular Class Books, is concurred in by the Board.*

* General Report of the late General Committee of Public Instruction for 1840-41 and 1841-42. Appendix VI. Page xlviii and l.

"The Commencement would be made with the most elementary books of the series, and in the course of the work it would be necessary to examine all the books in every branch of knowledge designed to be taught, which are now in use either in this country or in England, selecting what is best from each, and by proper modifications and additions, adapting the compilations to the intellectual and moral wants of the people."

And again,

"The works should be compiled as far as practicable in parts suited to the different degrees of progress, in the several classes of the schools, with a view to economy in the printing, adaptation to the pecuniary means of the people and prevention of waste."

Class Books ordered from England.

IX. The Board have sometime since commissioned the following School Books from England, 1 Chamber's Educational Course, 2. The series of Irish National School Books, 3. The Juvenile Library, published by the Kildare Place Society; and it is their intention to make an immediate and considerable addition to the list. These School Books, with those at present in use in the schools in this country, and the following works either completed or in course of preparation by J. C. Marshman, Esq., of Serampore,

1. A Brief Survey of History,
2. History of India,
3. History of Bengal,
4. History of England,
5. A work on the wonders of nature and art in India, will enable the Board, it is hoped, to commence at an early date to give practical effect to the views set forth in this Memorandum.

Committee for the preparation and selection of class books, constituted.

X. The immediate charge of these very important arrangements will be intrusted to the Committee, which was nominated in the Board's Memorandum, dated July, 1841, with the addition of the

Secretary to the Board of Education who will also officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee will thus consist of the following members, Professor HARKNESS; Professor BELL; Professor BALL SHASTREE; The Secretary to the Board of Education.

Corresponding Members. Captain CANDY; Mr. EISDALE.

Duties of the Committee.

XI. The Committee, though required to conduct their proceedings in conformity to this Memorandum, ought to take every opportunity, by correspondence or personal intercourse, of possessing themselves of the opinions of others experienced in education in this country, with the view of communicating such information for the consideration of the Board, if deemed expedient.

XII. The Committee should commence their proceedings by submitting to the Board a list of books which they may desire to possess, for reference, in addition to those noted in the 9th paragraph of this Memorandum, in order that such may be obtained without delay.

XIII. As soon as practicable after the receipt of the works noted in the 9th paragraph, the Committee should submit to the Board a classified selection of the books proposed for use in the English Schools. In making this selection, regard should be had to those books of the series which it is proposed to translate or adapt for use in the Vernacular Schools; so that the principle advocated in the 9th paragraph of the Board's Memorandum, dated July 1841, the Professors' Report para. 22d, and Captain Candy's, and Mr. Eisdale's Appendix thereto, para. 5th, may be kept in view, viz. that the Vernacular School Books should, to a certain extent, be counterparts of those used in the English Schools.

XIV. After having carefully examined the school books in use in English Schools in this country and in England, the Committee should proceed to select and submit to the

Board, those books which they recommend for translation into the Vernaculars, (Murathee, Guzerathee, and Canarese,) commencing with the most elementary of the series and proceeding *seriatim*. In submitting the works, the Committee should state, whether any and what modifications are necessary preparatory to translation. As the supply of existing school books is very different in the three languages (Murathee, Guzerathee, and Canarese), for which provision is to be made, it is very probable that it may be necessary to follow an order of procedure peculiar to each. This the Committee should keep distinctly in view.

XV. At the time of submitting the books for translation, the Committee should name the parties to whom the work of translation should in their opinion be intrusted, and they should further intimate the amount of reward which in their judgment is adequate, in each particular instance.

XVI. With the first work proposed for translation, the Committee should communicate to the Board a list of persons best qualified for undertaking translations in the different Vernacular languages, entering their names in the order of their supposed proficiency. This list should not be confined to residents in Bombay, but should include the entire Presidency.

XVII. On the recommendation of the Committee being approved by the Board, the work will be returned to the Committee in order that the translation may be at once commenced with. At this stage of proceedings the Board will be prepared to take into consideration any suggestions of the Committee tending to insure an efficient supervision and examination of the several translations.

Efficient supervision and examination of the translations to be secured.

XVIII. When the translations have been completed, they should be carefully examined by the Committee and when ap-

proved, be forwarded to the Board, in order that the necessary measures for their publication, may be ordered.

Past and future proceedings on the subject of class books to be communicated to the Bengal Council of Education.

XIX. The Board will communicate a copy of all their past proceedings relating to the subject of class books for the information of the Bengal Council of Education, with an intimation that all further proceedings will be from time to time transmitted.

The Board would request the Council of Education to favor them with copies of the English version of the several works ordered, so soon as they are prepared.

XX. In order that all interested in the Educational proceedings in progress, may be aware of the views and prospective arrangements of the Board in the important subject of class books, a limited number of copies of this Memorandum will be printed for distribution.

By order of the Board of Education,

C. Morehead,

Secretary.

Bombay, November 18th, 1842.

I have hesitated about sending this overland on account of the postage. But there is no prospect of an opportunity direct to America for some time to come. Mr. Allen agrees with me in thinking it best to send it by mail. R. W. H.

Education at Bombay.

Rec.d Sep. 4. 1843

Ackd Dec. 14. DG

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By order of the Board of Education,

C. Morehead,
Secretary.

Bombay, November 13th 1842.

Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. H. A. D. G. Ju

Henry Lewis

Esqr.

The Lord's Prayer in Mahratta.

हे आमच्या आकाशांतील बापा, तुझें नाम पवित्र मानिलें जावें, तुझें राज्य यावें. जसी आकाशांत तसी पृथ्वीवरहि तुझी इच्छा चालू व्हावी. आमचें प्रतिदिवसाचें अन्न आज आह्मास दे. आणि जसें आह्मी आपल्या ऋण्यांस सोडितों, तसें तूं आमचीं ऋणें आह्मास सोड. आणि आह्मास परीक्षेच्या अवस्थेंत नेऊं नये, परंतु आह्मास दुष्टापासून सोडीव; कारण कीं राज्य, आणि सामर्थ्य, आणि गौरव, हीं सर्वकाळ तुझीं आहेत; आमेन.

The same in small type.

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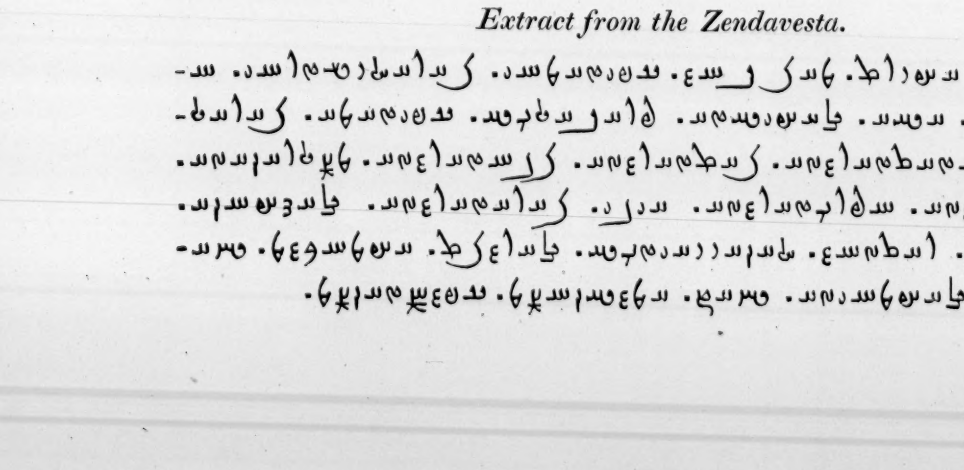
The Lord's Prayer in Goojerattee.

ઓ આકાશમાંના હમારા બાપ તાહારૂં નાંમ પવીતર મનાએ* તાહારૂં રાજ આવે જેંમ આકાશમાં તેંમ પરથવી પર તાહારી ઈછા થાએ* હમારા નીતના રોટલા આજ હમને આપ* ને જેંમ હમે હમારા દેવાદારોને માફ કરીએછીએ તેંમ તું હમારાં દેવાં હમને માફ કર* ને હમને પરીખશામાં ન લે પણ હમને ભુડાઈથી છોડાવ કેંમકે રાજ તથા પરાકરમ તથા મહીમા શરવકાલ શુધી તાહારાં છે * આમીન*

The same in small type.

ઓ આકાશમાંના હમારા બાપ તાહારૂં નાંમ પવીતર મનાએ* તાહારૂં રાજ આવે જેંમ આકાશમાં તેંમ પરથવી પર તાહારી ઈછા થાએ* હમારા નીતના રોટલા આજ હમને આપ* ને જેંમ હમે હમારા દેવાદારોને માફ કરીએછીએ તેંમ તું હમારાં દેવાં હમને માફ કર* ને હમને પરીખશામાં ન લે પણ હમને ભુડાઈથી છોડાવ કેંમકે રાજ તથા પરાકરમ તથા મહીમા શરવકાલ શુધી તાહારાં છે* આમીન*

Extract from the Zendavesta.



The part of India in which the Mahratta language is vernacular, is called in the ancient history of the country, Maharashtra. For a long period, probably for some centuries, it formed an independent kingdom. The country in which this language is now vernacular extends as follows: On the sea-coast from Damaun to Goa; from Goa in an easterly direction to Belgaum or to Dharwar, and thence in a north easterly direction to Kulburga and to Ellichpoor; and from Ellichpoor in a westerly direction to Damaun. The population using the Mahratta language has been variously estimated at from 8 to 11 millions. The Missionary Societies which have Missions in the Mahratta country, are the following; the American Board, in Bombay, Ahmednuggur, and Mahabuleshwur; the Church Missionary Society, in Bombay and Nassick; the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Bombay and Poona; and the London Missionary Society, in Belgaum.

The Goojerattee language is used in the part of India, commonly called Goojerat; this was anciently one of the kingdoms of India, having sometimes Surat, and sometimes Ahmedabad for its capital. The population using this language is estimated at 7 or 8 millions. The Mission of the London Missionary Society in Surat, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Ahmedabad, and of the Irish Presbyterian Missionary Society in Kattiawar, are in Goojerat, and have their operations in this language. But people using Goojerattee are now found in all the cities and villages in the western part of India. As Bombay became the principal seat of political power and foreign commerce on the western coast of India, many people from Surat and other parts of Goojerat removed to Bombay. Goojerattee is now the commercial language of Bombay, and the number of people to whom it is vernacular probably exceeds 75,000. This occasions a large demand for the Scriptures and tracts in this language for Bombay and its vicinity.

The Zendavesta is the sacred book containing the religion of Zoroaster. The greater part of the followers of this religion now live in the western part of India, and are called Parsees. Their principal object of worship is fire. Its worship is enjoined in the extract here given. The number of Parsees in Bombay is estimated at 25,000; their vernacular language is Goojerattee. A knowledge of the language in which the Zendavesta is written, is confined to their priests, and only a few of them can read it intelligibly. This type was manufactured to be used in printing works which are designed to show the *true doctrines* and *precepts* of the Zendavasta. For two or three years past a spirit of religious inquiry has existed among the Parsees, which it is hoped will yet result in much good.

The type with which these specimens were printed, was manufactured in the foundery connected with the printing office of the American Mission, in Bombay. The office contains several other fonts of Mahratta and Goojerattee type of different sizes. It contains 4 iron presses, which are employed in printing the Scriptures, tracts and school books, and various works in the English language. It also contains a book bindery.

Bombay Nov 24th 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir

I send you this System of Regulations lately prepared by the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society for the use of their Missionaries on this side of India. The Committee will doubtless be glad to see the opinions of a body of men who have the advantage of personal observation and most of them of long residence ~~& work~~ in India and much experience in such matters.

These Regulations will show that while the "Fundamental Regulation" of the Society is the same as that of the American Board the allowances of the missionaries of the two Societies differ very considerably. This System of Regulations shows two things - viz -

1 That the allowances or salaries of the Church Missionaries are very considerably higher than ours in the same places & cir

cumstances— Thus our system of regulations
gives to a married man 136 rupees per mo
—or including 20 rupees for keeping a conveyance
—156 rupees per month. The Church missionaries
in Bombay receive 267 rupees per month,— or
is 111 rupees more than ours. Again our regul
give to a single man—like myself— 90 rupees p
month— or including 20 rupees for keeping a con
veyance,—110 rupees per month. Were I a Church
missionary my allowance would be 177 rupees p
month,—which 67 rupees monthly more than I do
receive. (67 rupees monthly gives about $375 yearly.)

2 This Regulation shows the opinion of the
Government that missionaries in Bombay should
receive more salary than those at out-stations
—or also belong to Missions in the interior. This
opinion—this fact in the allowances of the
Church Missionaries—is for the same reason
that salaries are necessarily higher in Boston than
they are in Hartford, Springfield, Northampton
Our brethren living in the Deccan have often acknow
edged that 120 rupees for a personal allowance there
is as good,—will go as far in procuring the necessaries &c
of life—as 136 in Bombay.—

I mention these things—because it is well for the Board
written to know them— yours very truly

D. C. Allen

REGULATIONS

For the guidance of the Missionaries in connection with the Bombay and Western India Mission of the Church Missionary Society, 1842.

N. B. Those rules marked with an asterisk * are extracted from, or in accordance with, the Parent Society's standing Regulations as now in force.

I. Fundamental Regulation.

*1. The principle on which Missionaries, Catechists, and others, connect themselves with the Society, is, that of giving up themselves and their time to the prosecution of its object, which is to promote the glory of God by the promulgation of the Gospel of Christ in foreign countries according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England; receiving such a salary, while connected with it, as the Committee may deem requisite to provide for their necessary expenses in prosecuting that object at the stations where they may be severally placed.

II. Instructions.

*I. The Missionary is to consider the instructions delivered to him on his departure to his station permanently obligatory, unless altered or modified by the Committee, or the Representatives of the Society in the Mission, under their sanction.

*II. The Missionary is also to conform to the Regulations which may be in force in the Mission to which he is appointed, until altered by the Committee, or the Representatives of the Society in the Mission.

*III. It is recommended to the Missionary carefully to study the instructions and addresses to Missionaries already sent out, as recorded in the Appendixes to the Annual Reports, especially those which relate to the Mission to which he may have been appointed, and to make them the rules of his conduct, so far as they may be found applicable to cases, which may have been specially provided for in his own instructions.

III. Property.

*I. The books, and all kinds of public supplies, furnished to the Missionaries by the Committee, are the property of the Society, and as such are subject to the appropriation or disposal of the Committee, or the Representatives of the Society in the Mission.

*II. On the death of a Missionary, or the dissolution of his connection with the Society, or on his temporary return home, the property of the Society which may have been in his possession shall be placed at the disposal of the Representatives of the Society in the Mission.

IV. Settlement and Conduct at Station.

*I. The Missionary's salary will commence from the period of his arrival in the Mission to which he may have been appointed. The rate of salary will vary at different stations, according to the price of the articles on which it is to be expended; but in every case it will be limited to the amount requisite to provide for the necessary expenses of the Missionary at the station assigned him, agreeably to the Fundamental Regulation I.

*II. Every Missionary is expected to act under the direction of the Representatives of the Society in the Mission wherein he is stationed, conformably to such Regulations as may be in existence at the period of his entering on his labors, or which may be sanctioned at any subsequent period.

*III. In case of difference of opinion on any point between the Missionary and the Corresponding Committee, he will be at liberty to appeal to the decision of the Parent Committee; but he will be required, pending such appeal, to act in conformity with the directions which he may have received from the Corresponding Committee.

*IV. All official communications, are to be addressed to the Parent Committee through the Corresponding Committee, who will transmit to the Parent Committee all such communications entire and unaltered; but it is to be understood that every Missionary is at liberty to address the Secretaries of the Society direct, on subjects of a private and confidential nature.

*V. Each Missionary is to keep a Journal of his proceedings from the date of his departure from London. The journal of his journey or voyage to be transmitted to the Committee by the earliest opportunity after his arrival in the Mission to which he may have been appointed. Subsequently to his arrival at his station, his journal, or extracts

of the principal parts of it, is to be transmitted to the Committee quarterly, made up to the 31st of March, the 30th of June, the 30th of September, and the 31st of December, in each year. The Committee earnestly press upon every Missionary connected with the Society the deep importance of veracity, fidelity, and accuracy in composing his journals; as the Committee necessarily depend on the Missionaries for the truth and correctness of their communications, in laying the proceedings of the different Missions before the Society and the public. The Committee also earnestly expect regularity in the preparation, and punctuality in the transmission, of the Missionary's journal, without which they can neither intelligently direct the affairs of the Mission, nor make those communications to the public, which are suited to draw forth the sympathy and prayers of Christian friends on behalf of the Missionaries and their labors. It is recommended that each journal should be accompanied by a letter with such explanations, suggestions, and remarks, as the writer may judge necessary.

*VI. All Journals and other communications transmitted from the Missionaries are to be considered as the property of the Society, and are to be made such use of as the Committee may judge proper; it being understood that such parts of them as may be marked "private" or "confidential," will not be made public by the Committee.

*VII. The Missionary is expected to hold himself at the disposal of the Committee, not only in the selection of his original station, but with reference to the period of his continuance there, and his removal to another, subject to the approval of the Diocesan.

*VIII. It is earnestly and affectionately recommended to every Missionary, to practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of all money entrusted to his care.

*IX. The Missionary's salary and every branch of the expenditure shall, as far as practicable, be reduced to a fixed ratio, such ratio having been previously sanctioned by the Parent or the Corresponding Committee; and such ratio, when settled, shall on no account be increased, without previous sanction. No new expenditure whatever to be entered upon without such sanction.

*X. It is expected by the Committee that every individual connected with the Society in its different Missions, in whatever department of labor, will keep a full and accurate account of the expenditure of the funds placed at his disposal, in the form that may be pointed out to him, and that he will regularly transmit such account at such periods as may be specified for that purpose.

V. Disabled Missionary Fund.

*I. Taking into consideration the principle on which the connection between the Missionary and the Society rests, the Committee recognize the following obligations on its part:—

*1. To make such provision for the Missionary or Layman who may have become sick or disabled in the service of the Society, and during the continuance of such sickness or disability, (unless he be otherwise provided for,) as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Committee, require, and the funds of the Society enable them to afford; — respect being had, in making that provision, to the class to which the individual may belong.

*2. To extend such aid to the widow of a Missionary or Layman who many have died in the service of the Society, as the circumstances of the case, in either class, may, in the judgment of the Committee, require, and the funds of the Society enable them to afford; unless she be otherwise provided for.

*3. To render such aid in the education of the children of a Missionary or Layman, who may be still engaged or who may have died in the service of the Society, as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Committee, require, and the funds of the Society enable them to afford, till they attain the age of 15 years respectively, should they so long continue under circumstances to need such assistance; — respect in affording that assistance, being had to the class to which the parent may belong.

*II. It appears advisable to make that provision for sick and disabled Missionaries and Laymen, their Widows and Children, which is contemplated in the preceding Resolution, through the medium of a separate Fund, to be opened for that purpose; under such Regulations, as to the rate and mode of its distribution, as the Committee may, from time to time, determine.

*III. The expense incurred on account of sick Missionaries, their Wives and Children, when they remove from their stations with the sanction of the Corresponding Committee, and in conformity with the Regulations of the Society, are to be charged to the head of Disabled Missionaries, and drawn for under that head.

VI. Departure from Station.

I. Whilst in accordance with Church rule no Missionary Minister can quit his Station without the sanction of his Ecclesiastical Superior, it is to be distinctly understood that by the same post by which he

applies to the Diocesan for leave, he communicate his intention to the Corresponding Committee.

The Corresponding Committee fully recognize the same principle in reference to any contemplated change of station, or department of labor in the Mission.

*II. That while the Committee will always treat with kind consideration the case of a sick Missionary, it is essential that no one should quit his station on account of ill health, without a medical certificate, if it be practicable to refer to a medical man.

*III. In those cases wherein it is requisite for any one to quit his station on account of ill health, the invalid will proceed to such place for change of climate as his medical adviser may recommend ; — a return home being authorized only when absolutely necessary.

VII. Allowances on Temporary Return Home.

* I. On the anthorized temporary return home of a Missionary, his necessary expenses to London from the point of debarkation will be borne by the Society.

* II. From the period of such Missionary's arrival in London, he will be placed on the allowance fixed by the then existing Regulations, out of which he will provide for himself ; which allowance will be continued, or such a proportion of it as the case may require, should he continue in connection with the Society during his stay in England, under the sanction of the Committee.

* III. The medical expenses of Missionaries and their families when sick or invalided will be allowed under their authorized return home, and during their authorized sojourn in England, when incurred with the sanction of the Committee.

VIII. General Direction.

*I. Every congregration gathered from among the heathen, is to be settled and governed according to the Constitution and Discipline of the Church of England ; and the children in all schools connected with the Society are to be instructed in the Doctrines of Christianity, according to the principles and formularies of that Church.

*II. Every Missionary is strictly charged to abstain from interfering in the political affairs of the country or place where he may be situated.

* II. It is affectionately urged on every Missionary to have as little

as possible to do with any secular matters or literary labors, not immediately connected with his Missionary duties under the sanction of Corresponding Committee.

* IV. The term Missionary, as used in these Regulations, is to be understood as including persons of every class, employed with the sanction of the Committee, in any of the Society's Missions, whatever the precise nature of his or her employment may be.

* V. These Regulations are to be considered as binding on all persons connected with the Society in its several Missions, unless the same shall be altered by the Committee.

IX. Finance, Personal Salary, and Allowances.

1st The following consolidated salaries to Missionaries include all contingent charges for Missionary tours in the districts, confinement allowance, conveyance, and every other personal expense ,except for *house rent, medical attendance* and *medicine*, as fixed in Committee on the 17th and 22nd March 1842, payable half yearly in arrears.

	Monthly Salary of ordained Missionaries Catechists & Children.					
	Single.			Married with wife or family in India.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
At an Outstation	160	"	"	250	"	"
At the Presidency { The Bombay Mission	177	"	"	267	"	"
At the Presidency { The Money School	165	"	"	240	"	"
Unordained Catechist, if of European birth	87	"	"	130	"	"
For each Child of an ordained Missionary { Under 10 years of age				10	"	"
For each Child of an ordained Missionary { Above 10 years of age				15	"	"

2nd. The widow of a Missionary whose husband may die in India, will be allowed 75 rupees a month exclusive of house rent, (where specially sanctioned) considered as a temporary measure until embarking for Europe, and should she remain in the employment of the Mission, a separate consideration will be given to the case, in no instance to exceed 100 rupees a month with house rent. The outlay in the case of unemployed parties to be debited to the "Disabled Missionary Fund."

3d. To each married Missionary there will be once granted an outfit allowance of 500 Rupees, and to each single Missionary a similar allowance of 300 Rupees, and a further sum of 200 Rupees on his marriage to cover all charges for equipment, and the purchase of a con-

veyance on first arriving in India, and not to be repeated on any future return to the country from leave of absence.—

* 4th. House rent will be allowed at a station where there is no house belonging to the Society ; the amount to be fixed by the Committee.

5th. The scale of allowances above fixed, include all personal charges incident to the Missionary's situation in this country, and they embody all contingencies for confinement and for the puchase or renewal of conveyances, which separate allowances accordingly will cease.

6th. All the extra expenses of a Missionary whilst absent from his station, are to be covered by his personal salary as above fixed, whether he be absent on the prosecution of the objects of his mission or on private affairs. But when on sick leave, house rent, medical, and travelling charges, (as below fixed,) will be met separately by the Society, and debited to the Disabled Missionary's Fund, so as to cause no diminution in the sum allowed for the branch of the Mission to which the Missionary may belong.

7th. When a Missionary proceeds to, or removes from, a station upon duty or on sick certificate, and upon no other occasion, travelling allowance will be granted as follows, viz.:

For a single Missionary at the rate of 4½ Rs. per 10 miles.

For a married Missionary with his wife 8¼ Rs. per 10 miles.

This does not refer to the expenses of Missionary tours in the districts.

8th. All charges incurred for medical attendance and medicines, by the sickness, journeys, (provided for in Par. 7,) and voyages on sick leave of Missionaries and their families, will be separately preferred and debited to the account of "*The Disabled Missionary's Fund*," and be thus separately rendered in the Corresponding Committee's annual account sent home, on the 1st January, yearly. The amount not being included in the sum required by the annual estimate for the prosecution of the Bombay and Western India Mission.

9th. The following rate of passage money will be allowed to any Missionary who may be compelled to return to England upon medical certificate, and to the widow and children of any Missionary deceased, but in no other cases. This is not intended however to interpose any obstacle to the return of the Missionary or his family to England on private leave, by special sanction of the Parent Committee, obtained through the Corresponding Committee, and in no case is the Society to be called on to defray the additional charges incured by any other than the ordinary sea route.

Table of Passage Money.

Description.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Married Missionary with Wife without Children	1800	"	"
Do. with two Children	2300	"	"
Do. with three or more Children	2500	"	"
Missionary's Wife or Widow alone	1200	"	"
Do. with one Child	1500	"	"
Do. with two Children	1700	"	"
Do. with three or more	2000	"	"
A single Missionary *The same as the amount allowed by Government to Assistant Chaplains*	1200	"	"
A Missionary's Child or Orphan proceeding home alone	500	"	"
Ditto 2 Children { If under 10 years	900	"	"
Ditto 2 Children { If one or both above 10 years	1000	"	"
Ditto Three or more	1200	"	"
Ditto { Above 14 one Son and one Daughter	to be regulated according to circumstances of Age, &c.		
Ditto { two Sons and two Daughters			

N. B. The above rates are estimated to procure for the Missionaries and their families good and comfortable accommodation. The Parent Society provide [by Art. VII. above] for expenses from the point of debarkation.

X. Finance — General.

1. *Form of Accounts.*

* 1. Each Missionary will furnish an estimate of the expense of his own branch of the Mission for the ensuing year not including his personal salary, classed under the several heads shown in the annexed form A. to be transmitted annually for the sanction of the Corresponding Committee, as early in December as practicable.

* 2. Each Missionary will prepare the account of the expense of his own branch of the Mission not including his fixed salary, framing his account according to the order and form observed in the estimate, transmitting the said account half yearly as soon after 30th. June and 31st. December as practicable.

* 3. The personal salaries of the Missionaries and allowances for their children will be remitted to them quarterly in arrears as heretofore, totally distinct from and unmixed with the general accounts of the Mission.

* 4. The sum allowed to each branch of the Mission according to the above mentioned estimate when duly sanctioned by the Corresponding Committee, will be forwarded in advance, on or before the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, when the Secretary will duly inform each

Missionary of the several heads of prospective expenditure, as thus sanctioned by the Committee.

* 5. It is to be remembered that the object of thus exhibiting the prospective outlay *of each separate head of expenditure*, is to secure as far as may be, *steadiness and uniformity in the system pursued*. In allotting the respective sums to each department of the Mission, regard will always be had to the expenditure of the preceding half year, and although the sanctioned distribution of the expenditure is designed for the Missionary's guidance, it is still open to such alteration as peculiar and unlooked for circumstances may at any time render expedient under the previous sanction of the Corresponding Committee. *But as no more funds are available than the amount of the sanctioned estimate, no excess of expenditure beyond the amount thus sanctioned can be met by the Committee*, and consequently such excess, should any arise, must be deducted from the resources of the next half year and thus correspondingly curtail the future operations of the Mission, a consideration of much importance and one which should constantly regulate the outlay of each department of the Mission.

6. The exact sum required to be drawn from the Parent Society being thus estimated and sanctioned, Bills in convenient sets will be advertised for sale by public tender by the Secretary at such times as will best suit the convenience of the Parent Society, to provide funds for the current expenditure of the Mission, care being taken never to fall in arrears with the Treasurer.

*7. The whole of the supplies sent out from Europe to any branch of the Mission, or furnished from Bombay or elsewhere, for which the Corresponding Committee are liable, whether books, medicines, or other articles, will be debited to that branch of the Mission, and the half-yearly abstracts and cash remittances of that branch will be less than the sum originally allowed, by the amount of the cost of such articles including all incidental charges.

8. All travelling expenses (par. 7th of Art. IX) and all other expenses whatever (except outfit on landing, and such as are chargeable to the Disabled Missionary Fund,) will be charged to the respective branch of the Bombay and Western India Mission in the same manner.

9. The expenses caused by any addition to the Mission by the arrival of Missionaries from England, will be understood to form an additional credit on the Parent Society, beyond the amount of the sanctioned estimate for the year, to the corresponding extent of the salaries and other incidental charges the addition may involve, and be drawn for accordingly.

* 10. The funds of the Church Missionary Society are not applicable to the support of converts to Christianity *as such*, irrespective of remuneration for Missionary work or other engagements in furtherance of the operations of the Mission under special sanction of the Corresponding Committee.

* 11. The funds of the Church Missionary Society cannot be expended in the board and maintenance of orphan children, nor in the relief of destitute poor. These and similar expenses ought to be provided for by local contributions.

* 12. In case of repairs being required or new buildings proposed, plans and estimates in detail must be forwarded to the Corresponding Committee, before their sanction can be given.

The Money School in Account with the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society for the ending 18

	Receipts.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
	Balance in hand from last half year						
	Local collections (as per list)						
	Amount allowed by the Corresponding Committee						
Average number during the half year.	Total Rupees.						
	Expenditure.						
	I. Personal expenses of Missionaries and European Catechists						
	Salaries (as per list)						
	Allowance for children under 15 years of age (as per list)						
	New buildings, Repairs of buildings, and House rent (ditto.)						
	Pundit, Moonshee, Translator (ditto)						
	Medical attendance						
	II. Personal expenses of native Teacher and Catechist						
	Salaries (as per list)						
	III. Books and Stationary, and for Library, purchased in India (as per list.) . .						
	IV. Boarding expenses (as per list)						
	V. Mahratta Girl's School (ditto).						
	VI. Ditto Boy's School (ditto).						
	VII. English School (ditto).						
	Assistant Teachers						
	Puntojees or School Masters in Mahratta Department						
	VIII. Sundries (as per list)						
	IX. Balance due from last half year						
	Total Rupees.						

Duplicate

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To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay April 12th. 1837

Dear Sir

As Secretary of the American Mahratta Mission, I transmit to you the accompanying papers. They are upon an important subject which is referred by the Mission to the consideration & decision of the Prudential Committee. Some of these papers, & some things written in several of them, will not perhaps appear of sufficient importance for us to take the trouble of preparing & sending, & to give you the trouble of examining them. But all these papers are Mission circulars, and the Mission have thought it expedient that they should be communicated to the Missionary Rooms that the Committee in examining the subject may have before them the entire proceedings of the Mission, including the facts & circumstances in which these proceedings originated & on which they were founded. The Mission have also thought it important that copies of the Mission circulars which show the entire proceedings of the Mission upon the subject, — I mean since the first of these circulars was issued, Dec. 17th 1836, — may be deposited in the Missionary Rooms for future reference should there at any time be occasion for it. You will see that the importance of this subject renders it desirable that it should immediately engage the attention of the Committee, and that their decision should be communicated to the Mission in duplicate letters by the first opportunities which may occur for transmitting them. to wit

Yours Truly,

D. O. Allen, Secy
of the A. M. Mission.

Duplicate [Copy of a Mission circular issued by D. Allen.]

Circular for, Messrs Stone, Webster, Mungen, Briggs, Ballantine, Abbott, Hubbard, Graves & Allen.

"Dear Brethren",

"As a member of the Mission I feel it to be my duty, — painful as it is, — to submit to your consideration the following facts. —

"On Thursday the 1st. Inst. several circumstances unconnected with each other, occurred which excited our apprehensions that Br. Hubbard had that day used some kind of intoxicating liquor and was disguised through its influence. In the course of a few days further circumstances and also some reports coming to our knowledge we felt it our duty to make inquiry and the result was a conviction that our apprehensions were founded in truth. — The evidence consisted of the testimony of several individuals who saw Br. H. on the afternoon of that day and who from various indications as his peculiar appearance, his inability to walk properly and his vomiting then believed and still believe that he was intoxicated; — Also the testimony of the man (not his former Horsekeeper, Pernbla, but another man) who drove Br. H. on that day into the Fort and who says then once, as he says, perceived that Br. H. had been drinking liquor ("दारु") from the smell of his breath. — A Mr. Turner a European has informed us that he & Br. H. drank some wine together that day in the tavern called the "Rose & Crown", which is in the native town. We have also been informed that Br. H. drank some wine that day in a Parsee shop in the Fort. These different kinds & sources of evidence, if given concerning any person have been such as could leave no doubt in our minds that he was not at that time in the state in which he should be.

Previous to our having acquired this information Br. H. left Bombay to visit the schools on the continent. On his return we embraced the first opportunity to converse with him on the subject. As he will have an opportunity to make his remarks on this communication before it is submitted to the Mission it is unnecessary to say more here of our conference with him.

The immediate consideration of this subject appears to me to be important, — to be indispensable, — and the Members of the Mission are respectfully requested to express their opinions as to whether any further measure shall be taken, and if so what course shall be pursued.

Bombay Dec 14th 1837. Yours affectionately

S. O. Allen."

[Mr. Hubbard's remarks &c]

"Dear Brethren,

"As painful as it is to me that any one of you should ever have an occasion to mourn & weep over my sins and that your hearts should bleed for the injury done to the cause of Christ I say as painful & trying as it is I feel it my duty which I owe to you as members of the Church of Christ and also to my heavenly Father to confess that these statements which Br. Allen has so kindly laid before you are correct. Yes, dear brethren I am guilty. I am guilty and what shall I, what can I say, say upon this subject. I am astonished perfectly astonished with myself. I feel you will lose all confidence in me, for it is no small affair "to offend one of Christ's little ones who believe in him;" and how much more so many of you as I have caused to weep, and to bring reproach upon his cause. I do most humbly ask & beg your forgiveness

If you can will you will you forgive me & grant me one more indulgence, do not I beseech you dear brethren send me from the field untill you have once more tried me, do bear with me a little longer and I will ask no more. I feel confidently you will forbear once more, your hearts will never, never again bleed over this my sin. I feel very very different now on this subject from what I did when the subject was before you the first time, and perhaps I was left to break ~~to break~~ my promise because I did not merit your kind improvements as I ought. If this could fall all of it ~~upon~~ my own head, I would most gladly have it so, though it should sink me to the grave, but it cannot, my dear brethren if you say I must go it must be known to Mrs. H. and it will it will break her heart; if you can I entreat that you will spare her and grant that I may remain untill the next Gen. Meeting, and if you any of you discover again any thing of the kind that I have ever tasted or handled then let me be immediately cut from your number. I do not ask for any thing more. Then dear brethren, let me leave this place and I will leave all my servants and you shall never never have occasion any more to weep over this sin of mine. I can not & do not wish to justify myself. I can only say "God be merciful to me a sinner" and grant me grace that I may humble myself in the dust before him.

Yours affectionately

~~G. W. Hubbard~~ G. W. Hubbard"

[Mr. ~~Hilton's~~ remarks & spirit]

"I heartily forgive Br. Hubbard and pray that the Lord ~~may forgive~~ him from again falling and may keep him by his power through faith unto salvation, — But my duty in this case does not terminate with personal forgiveness to a professing christian and a

missionary I am called on to act in view of the spiritual good of the heathen population of India, — of the cause of christianity in this country, — of my obligations to the Society with which I am connected, and of the honor & glory of the Redeemer. In view of this fearful & painful responsibility, and of the facts & circumstances contained in this circular in connexion with those of a similar kind which were brought to the knowledge of the Mission at our late annual Meeting, and in view of those in connexion with Br. H's affair with Mrs. Sampson, (which from its preceding, accompanying, and following circumstances, as these are admitted by all the Mission, indicate to me a premeditated act, and previously cherished vicious affection) — I can not but express the opinion that it is expedient for Br. H. to become unconnected with the Missionary cause in India. As to a further period for trial which Br. H. intimates the Mission to allow him, I can not think in view of what has taken place and its consequences, and in my fear when contemplating the past, of what may take place and its consequences should such period for trial be allowed, — I can not think that it is expedient or prudent for the Mission to permit it. My opinion is that Br. H. should proceed to America by the first opportunity, and should he request permission to do so, I as one of the Mission shall comply with his request.

"Our Regulation prescribed by the Society with which we are connected requires the Mission to consult the Corresponding Members of the Society in this Presidency in doubtful cases of importance. The subject of this Circular is such a case and I wish that this Circular with the views with the opinions which may be expressed upon it by all the Mission

may be referred to the Corresponding Members for advice with as little delay as possible, and that the whole subject may then come again before the Mission for final decision.

S. O. Allen."

[Mr. Webster's remarks & opinions]

"As a member of the Church of Christ and as an individual I most cheerfully forgive Mr. Hubbard. I do it as freely as I hope to be forgiven. But there are other & higher duties than those I owe to his family and other than personal or individual feelings are to be consulted. While I feel deeply for those who are so intimately involved with him in the disgrace of his unhappy conduct and will do all in my power to save the feelings & character of himself & family, I still deem it a duty I owe to the cause of Christ in India, to the Board, and to the churches in America to advise Mr. H. to return home by the first opportunity. When the subject of his unhappy fall first came up in June last, together with the extraordinary & aggravated offence which he offered to Mrs Sampson, he promised to leave off the use of all intoxicating drinks. Before this, he was a member of the temperance Society both here & in America. His pledges were broken in the first instance. They were renewed to Mr. Morgan (whose duty it first became to talk with him) under the most solemn & impressive circumstances. But they were again violated in less than two months and again renewed to Mr. Stone & myself on about the first of August last, at which time the Mission are aware it became our painful duty to speak to him the second time on this subject. Thus the matter stood till the time of the general meeting at Ahmednuggur in October last. Then the whole matter was discussed by the

Mission and in the presence of us all his pledge of total abstinence was again renewed. His own admissions show into what irregularities he has since been betrayed.

"These repeated instances of instability & weakness of character under the impropriety of his remaining in India, a matter but little, if in the least, doubtful. Then when we consider that this case is well known among the natives and that the odium of such conduct attaches to every one who bears the name of Christian, the only way to obviate the difficulty as I conceive is the removal of the object of such unhappy remarks & feelings.

"Still I feel it to be too grave a matter to be rashly decided, and as we are instructed to consult with the Corresponding Members of the Board in difficult cases and as they are disinterested individuals, and therefore capable of the best decision, I wish the whole document with the remarks of each ~~[illegible]~~ member of the Mission to be laid before them for a written expression of their opinion.

"Should a majority be in favor of allowing Mr. H. to remain in the country, I shall of course acquiesce, and endeavor to the best of his ability to treat him as a Christian brother. But I again repeat I think it plainly his duty to return but whether he does, or does not return I hope & pray that he may be kept from falling and made useful in whatever field he may hereafter occupy, either here or in America.

Dec 19th. 1836 (~~Signed~~) "C. A. Webster"

[Mr. Ballantine's remarks & opinion]

"I can not but think that under existing circumstances it will be the most expedient course for Br. Hubbard to return immediately to America, — after the repeated violation of the most solemn

pledges it would be hazarding too much to allow him to remain another year in connection with the Mission.— I do hope that a regard to the feelings of one so intimately connected with him, as well as other considerations may with the help of divine grace be sufficient to keep him from violating his last most solemn pledge recorded above, and while I am unwilling the experiment should be hazarded here, I will hope & pray that the course which the Mission shall regard the most expedient to be pursued may result in his good, & may prove most happy towards all those connected with him."

[~~Signed~~] H. Ballantine"

Ahmednuggur Dec. 21st. 1836

[Mr. Boggs remarks & opinions]

"I fully agree in the opinions & sentiments expressed by Brother Ballantine and would add that I do not wish the subject to go before the corresponding Members of the Mission unless it shall appear to be necessary. And here I remark that I know Br. Ballantine is of this same opinion, but it perhaps escaped his attention at the time of writing.

[~~Signed~~] G. W. Boggs"

Ahmednuggur Dec. 21st. 1836

[Mr. Stone's remarks & opinions]

"In view of the whole affair in relation to Br. Hubbard, it is my deliberate opinion that it is advisable for him to leave this field of missions, and I trust after prayerful deliberation & in view of the opinions expressed by his brethren, he will be of the same opinion,— will ask for permission to return to America. I freely forgive him as an individual, and Christian brother and fervently pray that he may be forgiven of God, & obtain grace to come out of the trying furnace, purified ~~that~~ consumed. I hope there will be no necessity for ~~referring~~ asking the opinion of the corresponding members.

[~~Signed~~] C. Stone

[Mr. Munger's remarks & opinions]

"It is well known that on a former occasion I attempted a defence of Br. Hubbard in relation to offences of a kind similar to this under consideration. I then acted from a conviction of duty. In the present case there appear no palliating circumstances, his own confession renders his guilt most certain. While I do therefore most unqualifiedly censure Br. H's conduct in this matter, & am filled with utter astonishment in view of it, I cannot but wish that my brethren had been willing to grant the indulgence of one more period of trial which he so earnestly desires. I admit that he has no sort of claims upon them for such indulgence. He has abused in a most shameful & flagrant manner the indulgence which they have before granted, & they have much reason to fear a similar abuse of any lenient measures. I find no fault with the brethren for withholding this assent to such an additional period of probation, for I believe they have advised the course which they think will most conduce to the safety of the mission, as well as the good of our dear Br. Hubbard. In ordinary cases it might be extremely unkind to deny an individual the single indulgence which is all that he craves, — but this is not a case of that description. It is one in which the interests not of one or two simply, but of the Sagar millions of India are involved — I do therefore most sincerely hope that Br. H. will regard the advice which has been given him as an expression of kindness to himself & family, & will give good heed thereunto. In the present attitude of the matter I see no occasion for a reference to the corresponding Members — but much occasion for not making such a reference. Under existing circumstances I should be much pleased to see a request from Br. H. for permission to leave the mission & return to America.

[Signed] S. B. Munger."

Ahmednuggur. Jan. 23rd. 1836.

[Mr. Abbott's remarks & opinions]

"I cannot but think it expedient that Br. Hubbard should be unconnected with the Mission here in India and hope he will without delay ask this permission. I feel deeply for Br. H. and his family — do freely forgive him, and shall always regard him as a Christian brother so long as he exhibits true penitence.

As this question does not appear to be a "doubtful one", I am not in favor of its being laid before the corresponding Members, unless it is the wish of Br. Hubbard.

A. Abbott."

Mhowedruggur Dec. 23. 1836

[Mr. Graves remarks & opinions]

"I deeply sympathise with the Mission on this awful subject and feel great tenderness in regard to Br. Hubbard's spiritual prospects. I concur with the brethren in thinking it expedient that he go home by the earliest opportunity. As to consulting the Corr. Members of the Board in Bombay, it may be well to act agreeably to Mr. Hubbard's wishes. — May the Lord in infinite mercy grant him deep & lasting repentance

Malewan Bath Dec. 26 1836 M. Graves ~~for~~ behalf of A. Graves."

[After the preceding circular had passed round the Mission it was suggested that the best way to communicate to the Missionary Brethren a knowledge of the facts referred to in the circular would be to send the circular or a copy of it. This was subsequently ascertained to be the opinion of a majority of the Mission. And as it was not expected such a use would be made of the circular, it was determined that a copy should be circulated that each one might have opportunity to correct any errors, make any explanations, & modify any opinions which he might observe in reviewing what he thinks wrong. The copy was accordingly circulated & the following are the additional remarks which were made]

[Mr. Briggs additional remarks &c.]

"I would merely remark in addition to my former remarks, that I fully agree in opinion with Mr. Allen respecting the unhappy affair of Mrs. Sampson, — and that there appears to be strong evidence of premeditation on the part of Mr. Hubbard. I also agree with Mr. Webster in the historical view which he has given of the origin & progress of the whole affair."

Feb. 3rd. 1837. G. W. Briggs."

[Mr. Ballantine's additional remarks &c]

"The circumstances which led the Minister to the unanimous decision expressed above, have been already fully detailed in the remarks of Mr. Briggs & Webster. To this detail I see nothing that need be added. — I would only say that the Confidential Committee can easily ascertain the correctness of the statements with regard to the affair of Mrs. S. by application to Mrs. Sampson herself, or to Miss Farrar — both of whom will probably be in Georgia before this circular reaches the Diocese.

Feb. 3rd., 1837. H. Ballantine."

[Mr. Munger's additional remarks &c.]

"I see no occasion for the allusion of Br. Allen in the first instance to the case of Mrs. S. & now repeated by Messrs. Briggs & Ballantine. What is there in the circular to call forth such remarks? Nothing — absolutely nothing, & if the brethren wished to make this an occasion of complaint why not make it an item in the accusation? This matter was settled fully so, & to the satisfaction of Mrs. S. as Mr. H. had reason to believe. So she assured him, & most solemnly pledged herself not to make mention of this I have heard her say. But I will not add. Never she have written and themselves responsible for so doing. I will only say that Mr. Allen, considering that the allusion made by him had no connection with the matter of the circular gave encouragement that it should be left out in the cu

not know; but it may be that these brethren have engaged to support him in this matter - certainly ~~these have been referred~~ the Mission has not, as no reference has been made to it.

Huggins 15th. Feb. 1837. S. R. Munger.

[Mr. Stones additional remarks &c.]

"I cannot approve of this circular being sent to the Rooms in its present form, inasmuch as it does not in my opinion give so full & fair a representation of the whole affair as shall enable the gentlemen at the Rooms to form a correct opinion of the nature & extent of Br. Hubbard's offence. I fear they will be led to suspect he is guilty of more than he is. Br. Adler says in his remarks, "In view of this fearful responsibility, & the facts & circumstances contained in this circular, in connexion with those of a similar kind which were brought to the knowledge of the Mission at the general Meeting" &c. Now what those facts & circumstances of a similar kind brought before the Mission at the Gen. Meeting were is left for the gentlemen at the Rooms to conjecture; and I fear they will suspect something worse than they were. Br. Webster says "when the subject of his unhappy fall ~~first~~ came up in June last" &c. What this fall - in its nature & extent, was, is not stated. Now these brethren expressed themselves properly & understandingly to the members of the Mission who were acquainted with all the "facts & circumstances", this nature & degree of aggravation; but not so for the information of those who reside 15000 miles over the waters, & can know nothing of those "facts & circumstances" only as stated & suggested in this circular, & the remarks upon it. The gentlemen at the Rooms ought to have a specification of the charges brought against Br. Hubbard, & the result of investigation respecting them. At least they ought to know for Br. H. has been proved guilty of intemperance, & to what extent he has been in the habit of using vinous & spiritous liquors. This they can not know unless a more detailed account of the affair be furnished them than this circular contains. I feel assured that the gentlemen at the Rooms will

not be satisfied with any thing short of such a specification of facts; for how otherwise can they decide whether he is deserving of the anathema of excommunication from the service which they had appointed him? & how can they satisfy the inquiring of Mr. Hubbard's friends? I therefore think in justice to all parties concerned that a full & impartial representation of the whole affair should be sent to the Brethren. I wish Bro. Munger & Ballantine who preferred the first charges against Br. H. would make an account of the charges & result of investigation. Br. Webster & myself — the second instance of offences mentioned in Br. Webster's remarks — Br. Allen & Briggs of the 3rd which came before the Mission at the general Meeting. The 4th. is sufficiently explained in this Circular. Let these different accounts be embodied in one, and submitted to Br. Hubbard for his remarks, and to the Members of the Mission for their approval.

C. Stout.

Albany Feb. 20th. 1837

[Bombay March 3rd. 1837. — This circular was returned to me this day by Graves to show & forwarded it some days ago. Mr. Graves made no remarks on the circular, but on a separate piece of paper wrote thus, — "I have no additional remarks to make that need to be sent home; especially if the history of the case be brought down to the present time, as I presume it will be." — The circular was also sent to Mr. Abbott but he returned it, not wishing to make any remarks in addition to those he had formerly made. —

S. O. Allen Secy.]

[Mr. Allen's additional remarks &c.]

"I have nothing to add to what I before wrote, nor do I see reason to alter what I wish to explain. I thought it proper to write what I did because the things considered together, and not simply the one, which was the occasion & subject of the circular, were the reasons for the opinions I expressed. I believed it to be my duty to express the opinion which I did, and also that I ought in justice to myself to refer to those facts & circumstances on which

that opinion was founded. When a desire was expressed that I would efface a part of what I had written, I did not feel that I had a right to do it without the consent of the Mission, because other members had expressed their opinions in view of what I had written, and the circular had thus become the property of the Mission. Accordingly I consulted the members whose opinions on this point were unknown to me, and found that it was the opinion of a majority of the Mission, that what I wrote should have been written and should remain on the circular as I wrote it. So it remains.

Bombay March 3rd. 1827 S. O. Allen."

[Mr. Webster's additional remarks.]

"My opinion is the same now that it was when this circular was first issued. I have nothing to add, nor do I feel that any explanation or statement of the case is required beyond what was made before".

Bombay March 4th. 1827. C. A. Webster."

[Mr. Hubbard's additional remarks &c.]

"I feel it to be my duty as painful as it is to my feelings, to make some statements concerning the unhappy affairs which have been the cause of this circular, & of so much grief & sorrow to the Members of the Mission, & I do it, not by the remarks which I may have occasion to make, in any way to justify myself, for I do not or ever have I attempted to do so. I do not know that I have ever given any one of the Members of the Mission, any reason to believe that I wished in the least to justify myself. I feel that I have sinned not only against man but above all against a holy & righteous God. At the time of my arrival in this country I was a member of the Temperance Society in America, & had been from the very first formation of that Society. I never had been in the habit of using any kind of ardent spirits long before that Society was formed, although

I labored upon a farm & at the time when it was universally thought necessary for every working man to use spirits in some form, yet I felt much better not to use any. At the time when the subject was first agitated in the town in which I lived, & it was thought by some ~~[illegible]~~ advisable to stay & form a Temperance Soc. in connexion with another young man we drew up a paper with a constitution annexed to it & went from house to house until we had been to every house in the place. We met with violent opposition both from our friends & others, we were counted as fools & mad, and meddling with what we had no business. Notwithstanding we were thus opposed we had the satisfaction to know that our efforts were not all made in vain, for at the end of two days we had obtained about seventy names upon the plan of total abstinence, a much larger number than we expected we should obtain when we first commenced. When I left America this Soc. was one of the most flourishing Societies in Mass. and continues thus to be, as I have recently heard from them. I then felt it my duty to abstain from the use of all fermented liquors, even from the use of cider which is in so common use by all in the United States. I did it because I thought the good of the cause demanded it. Thus I was when I arrived ~~[illegible]~~ in this country, & thus I believe I should have remained until the present day, had I not found on my arrival that beer & wine were almost in daily use among the members of the Mission I then became acquainted with. We boarded for the first month after our arrival, in the family with Mr. Sampson. They told us we must use some of our temperance notions for we could not carry them out in this hot & unhealthy climate, & that it was absolutely necessary to use spirits. I remarked to him I did see how he could use beer & wine daily as he was a member of the temperance Soc. in America without violating his pledge. He replied to me that while it would be inexpedient & improper to use it in America, we could not well do without it, here, that the water was so bad

we drank it we should be very liable to have the cholera or the bowel-complaint, & that its use was recommended by the best physicians in the country, & if I did not use it, but drink the water here I should be sure to get sick. I refused to use either wine or beer until I had one or two ill turns which was ascribed to my drinking water. I must say I [was] influenced by what Mr. S. said to me to believe that it was expedient & necessary to use spirits in this country, & I was aware he had experience which I had not & could judge much better in the matter than I could. Before I left Mr. S. I began to use it & I believe I drank some brandy & water twice while I was with him for he used brandy occasionally upon the table. I considered that pledge was as effectually broken, or it would be considered so in America, as though I had not taken any thing but the beer & wine which I used. I felt it my duty to do as I did, but I have great reason to regret that I ~~[illegible]~~ ever consented to taste a drop. It is now no question of ~~expediency~~ but from a fair trial I am better & have not in the least any use for beer or wine. After we commenced housekeeping we were connected with Mr. Mungen's family, we ate & drank at the same table I believe for about six months. The first three months I believe we ~~used~~ beer & wine upon the table almost daily, but we thought it was not exactly proper & we discontinued the use of it, & only occasionally used it. After we separated I had both wine & beer in the house but never made a daily use of it. In a few months after I again became connected with Mr. Mungen's family as a boarder, there was no beer or wine used there by him at all as I know of. I have been more than two thirds of the time I have been in India in the same family with him, & he must I am sure know how guilty I am of intemperence. The first intimation I had I believe was communicated to me last May by Messrs. Ballantine & Mungen in a letter which they wrote me, saying it was reported that I was in the frequent use of drinking intoxicating liquor. In my reply to them I [mentioned] all the use I had ever made of any kind of liquor, & that I had no wine or beer in my house for more than a year, except what had been ordered to Mrs. ~~Hobbard~~ by

the physicians, & that I used any other kind of spirits in my house or abroad
& that I was not then in the habit of using either except occasionally when I
went out & was exposed to the heat, & that the occasion which I had given
them or others to think I had been using too freely of spirits, I would state
to them & they might judge for themselves. "I was accustomed to have
ill turns & to be taken suddenly & these were such as dizziness in my head
sickness at the stomach attended sometimes with violent vomiting & weak-
ness in my limbs, & sometimes almost as helpless as a child, & that I was
subject to these turns before I left Tennessee, & had them there more frequent-
ly than I had since I came into this country, & that I had thought they were
much more severe if I was taken while I had been drinking either wine or b
& as it was only a species of biliousness & never came on unless I had been e
posed too much to the sun, or had become fatigued & at those times I had
taken after beer or wine, & that I had no doubt but that its use should b
I then made of it was the means of making them far worse, & should any
one come & witness me at such a time they would very naturally think
I was intoxicated, & especially take my breath. I also stated to them that
I would discontinue the little use I then made of it. I received a letter
reply to mine from Mr. Munger in which he assured me he was satisfied, th
from his connection which he had with me from our first arrival in the c
try. I did not know but that Mr. Ballantine was perfectly satisfied, for he
never was the man to come & speak to me a word upon the subject. The
subject as I thought was settled. I confess I did not do as I ought to have do
for I drank some wine, I think but three times after this in the course
two months in the fort, this coming to the knowledge of Mr. Stone he
came immediately & talked with me upon the subject. I told him I sorr
had done my wrong, but at that time I did not think I was doing so
others of the soldiers had done the same thing, that Mr. Webster had dr
both beer & wine with me there, & that it was not uncommon among Europea
& respectable men to do the same as I had done, & that I felt I had given

for others to bring reproach upon the cause. I furthermore told him I would do so no more. This promise I kept in every sense of the word until the circumstances occurred which brought forth this circular. Why I should then break it, I can not say; but this I do say, it was not because I was hankering after drink, or that I ever did in the least, or that I had any appetite formed for such spirits. In the course of the day which is mentioned in the circular I drank wine but three, once in the front & once in the native town with the person mentioned, that I had business with the person which called me to the house at which he boarded, & there in his room he asked me to take a glass of beer with him. I refused, he then asked me to take a glass of wine which I accepted. I immediately left & returned home. I do say that it was not in the quantity I took that day without any thing else produced the effect it did. I had been without any food all day & exposed to the heat most of the time, & that I should have been sick & vomited had I not tasted a drop of any thing, but I was very much worse than I should have been had I done as I ought & not tasted, as I ought to have done & as I promised to do. In a few repeated instances of my breach of promise to the Mission, I know is sufficient for them to lose all confidence in my word. I do not condemn myself for no one thing so much as for this. It is now almost* one year & I have not tasted nor used beer or wine or any other spirits in any degree nor taken except the times mentioned in this circular. Nor do I believe I shall ever taste or handle any again. I am fully determined that though other members of the mission may use it, that I will never have any more to do with it or use it. I am charged by one member of my having broken my temperance pledge which I made in America before I came to this country, this I confess, but I do not believe I have done it any more by the little use I have ever made of brandy & water, than that person who alluded to it, has broken his temperance pledge, or at least the spirit of it by the use of wine & beer which he has made since he came to this country. The last instance

[* See page

I have never taken any thing but what is allowed by the temperance society here, & what is in almost daily use among its members, & I do not consider I have broken my pledge. I make these remarks not wishing by any means to justify myself in the course I have taken, for I do not I can not. I ought in the first instance to have taken a drop, & it would [have] saved me many a painful hour & very much sorrow to the Minister. And after I had promised to abstain entirely I ought to have been more careful of my word, but it is & thus I have shamefully abused my word. If the brethren could permit me to remain on trial, they would never, I feel confident, have occasion to mark my departures from the path of duty in this respect. I have no doubt but that I shall be able to keep in every respect my promise, & never never again fall into the sin again. I feel should I be called from the field it would be just. Still I must say my desire to live & labor among the heathen never was great as at the present time. Nor do I feel my influence is gone but that it would be soon restored.

There is one other subject which has been alluded to by Mr. Allen, Mr. Webster & that is the subject of my above to Mrs. Sanford. I feel it my duty to make a full statement of the affair. At the time which is alluded to in these remarks, I was returning from a singing meeting which was held at Miss Dorrance's that evening with Mrs. Sanford. Just before we reached the house I used these words as nearly as I can recollect, "Mrs. S. would not any kind in our connection together". They had not more than passed from my lips when I seemed to have a sense of the awful sin I was proposing to her. Mrs. S. met the insult as I presume every chaste female would. I found I had greatly injured her feelings & not without a cause of the most aggravated kind. I immediately returned home & besought God to forgive this gross & awful wickedness. I felt that I had sinned not in deed but in words. I went to see Mrs. S. the next morning as soon as I could. I stated to her what I

had worse for, that I felt I had greatly insulted her by what I had said to her the previous evening. I asked her what I could do to satisfy her, & if she could forgive me. She said she could most cheerfully forgive me, that if I felt humbled under a sense of my guilt it was all she desired. I then told her what then were my feelings, & what they had been during the night, & then asked her again if she could forgive me. She said she could & did, & that she was perfectly satisfied with what I had said to her. I asked her if I had ever before given her any reason to suspect me. She replied, no, I never did, & was astonished that you should put such a question to me. She most solemnly promised that she would never mention it to any one, not even to the Members of the Mission. This she made voluntarily without my prompting her. I then said if she was not fully satisfied, to let me know it. She said she was satisfied fully. I then said if she should ever see me, or know of my doing any thing of the same kind again, I hoped she would never keep this for a moment. She moreover said she felt it her duty to forget & forgive, & I never had any intimations but that she was perfectly satisfied in every way. I did all I could as a christian, & all I believe any one in the church would require me to do, & I had no doubt but that Mrs. S. was satisfied, perfectly satisfied, until after it was made known to every member of the Mission, & that she was making it an excuse to return to America. She stated to Mr. Munger what she had engaged to do, & that she was satisfied, as I believe he will now testify, & it was his impression I had fully satisfied her, & that she ought to be so. I now ask what I could do more than I did? Or what is there in the nature of the case that "from its preceding, accompanying, & following circumstances indicate a premeditated act, & previous cherished vicious affection"? I have made a full statement as it occurred that others may judge of the affair as well as those who thus accuse me. And I do declare that I never cherished such a vicious

affection as they ascribe to me, towards Mrs. S. or any other person whatever — I do most most sincerely & humbly pray God to forgive me of these great & awful sins I have been guilty of, & I can not but hope he will through his grace keep me from ever falling again into these awful sins. " " " " " G. W. Hubbard."

March 23rd. 1837.

A true copy of the Circular. — Attest. — S. O. Allen. Secy.

[The preceding Circular with the "additional remarks" which follow (including pages 10–20) contain I believe all the facts & circumstances, as well as opinions of the Mission which are essential or important to a consideration & decision of the subject. It appeared desirable however that the ~~accompanying~~ papers [Mission Circulars] should be sent with this Circular that the Prudential Committee might have before them the entire action of the Mission upon the subject and that all the documents evidencing & showing such action might be deposited in the Missionary Rooms for future reference should there at any time be occasion for it. With this view the following Circular was addressed to the Mission. — S. O. Allen Secy]

N. B. All the following Circulars should be read before the subject is properly taken into consideration & decided. S. O. Allen Secy.

Duplicate [Copy of a Mission-Circular issued by L. Allen]

"Circular for

Messrs Stone, Hubbard, Webster, Graves, Munger, Briggs, Abbott, Ballantine, & Allen.

Dear Brethren

In a circular addressed to the Mission by Br. Hubbard, dated Sonna, Feb. 14th. 1837. he thus writes—

"I have just received the circular issued by me, Jan 28th concerning my going home to America with my family. It is not the opinion of a majority of the Mission that I should go by the way of England or St Helena, but wait until a favorable opportunity ~~that~~ offers to go to A. direct. This being the case I now prefer to remain till I hear from the Board to whom this matter is to be referred, and abide their decision whatever it may be in regard to me."

In view of this conclusion of Br. Hubbard the following Resolutions are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Mission.—

Whereas Br. Hubbard has concluded to remain till he shall hear the decision of the Board in respect to his case,—

1 Resolved,—That all the circulars which have been addressed to the Mission on this subject with the opinions which have been expressed upon them by members of the Mission, be communicated to the corresponding Members of the Board in this Country, for their opinion & advice.

Yeas	Nays
E. A. Webster.	Gr. W. Hubbard
	G. W. Briggs
	H. Ballantine.

2 Resolved,— That attested duplicate copies of all the circulars addressed to the Mission on this subject with the opinions expressed upon them, and also of the opinions of the corresponding Members of the Board expressed in view of these circulars, be forwarded to the Missionary Brethren by the first opportunities that shall occur.

Yeas	Nays
E. A. Webster	

If the 1st Resolution should be disapproved by the Mission, I propose the following as a substitute for both the Resolutions,—

Resolved,— That attested duplicate copies of all the circulars addressed to the Mission on this subject with the opinions expressed upon them, be forwarded to the Missionary Brethren by the first opportunities that shall occur.

Yeas	Nays
G. W. Hubbard	
S. O. Allen	
G. W. Briggs	
H. Ballantine	
A. Abbott.	

A true copy of the circular,— attest— S. O. Allen. Secy.

[Messrs. *Greene, Munger & Stone did not vote on any of the above Resolutions in the affirmative, or the Negative. Their opinions however are clearly expressed in many places in these circulars. These circulars contain the entire action of the Mission on the subject since it was taken up & brought by the Mission by the first of these circulars which is dated Dec. 17th. 1836. This circular [which is the preceding one] I have marked [A] as it is the first in order & chiefly important. The other circulars should be read in the order they are marked—viz— [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]. If read in this order, the principal, as well as incidental subjects in them will be more easily understood. They should all be read & examined before the subject is decided. ---- S. O. Allen Secy.]

[* Mr. G. is often bugging & vexating the Mission out to trouble him with subjects & questions of business. In this spirit he often does not attend at all. — S. O. Allen.]

[Copy of a Mission circular issued by L. O. Allen]

"Circular for

Messrs. Stone, Webster, Munger, Briggs, Ballantine, Abbott, Graves & Allen.

"Dear Brethren,

When the late circular respecting Br. Hubbard was returned to me, I informed him of the result, & soon afterwards sent to him for perusal a copy of the circular. In a letter just received from Br. H. he says,—

"I am now prepared to comply with the advice of the Brethren & to ask a dismission from the Mission, when I shall be assured that this affair is not to be referred to the corresponding Members & to the Churches. If this is to be referred thus, I can see no object in my asking a dismission from the Mission. I again say as I before said, I am prepared to comply with the opinion of the Mission, & to ask a dismission when I am assured that this unhappy affair is, not, & will not, be referred to the Churches."

"The members of the Mission are requested to express their opinions in view of the abovementioned communication from Br. Hubbard.

Bombay Jan. 12th 1827. Yours Truly

L. O. Allen."

[Mr. Stone's opinion & remarks.]

"I am happy to learn that Br. Hubbard has, in accordance with the advice of his Brethren, concluded to ask a dismission from the Mission. I hope there will be no necessity for referring this unpleasant affair to the corresponding Members in Bombay, nor to the Churches.

Bombay Jan. 12th. 1827. L. Stone."

[Mr. Webster's opinion & remarks.]

"I think the mission have no power to give Br. H. a dismission. We can not dissolve his connexion with the Board. This is an affair between

him & the Board, & in which the Mission cannot interfere. All that we can do is to permit him to return to America and inform the Board of the reasons for giving such permission. No one will I hope question the propriety of this measure. No one can doubt the prudence of a body of men like the Board in a matter of this kind. They stand between us & the public at large. Their relation to all requires that they may have such information as will place it in their power to do justice to all in any case that may arise. The present juncture requires this, and it is a matter that we can not avoid.

I am very far from wishing this affair made public, unless circumstances require it in order to assure the Board that in the opinion of competent judges we have not acted rashly or unkindly. — Circumstances may arise which will ~~require~~ render a reference to the Corresponding Members necessary. In this case I am anxious that such reference should be made. I wish attested copies of all circulars on this subject sent to the Board. Then all will come before the Board in the same order & as nearly as possible in the same light, as it ~~came~~ before the Mission; and then the whole will be set before them in such a manner that they will, as I conceive, be better able to judge of its merits than from any representation that may be made by the Members of the Mission without these documents.

Bombay Jan. 18th. 1827. E. A. Webster."

[Mr. Allen's opinion & remarks.]

"Br. Hubbard appears to have mistaken the opinion of the Mission as expressed in the circular. The opinion was, not that Br. H. should ask a dismission from the Mission, but that he should ask permission to return to America. The Mission I believe has no authority to grant a dismission to Br. H. should he request it. His engagements as a missionary were, & are, with the Prudential Committee, and they alone can dissolve that connexion. All the Mission can do is to permit Br. H. to return to America, — furnishing him with the means of ~~[illegible]~~, and communicating to the Com. Corr. a statement of their reasons for giving such permission. I do not wish this affair, or any circumstances connected with it

should be made to perform any further than duty, as I view it requires. If all the Mission should be of the same opinion, and this united opinion is to be communicated to the Missionary Board, I have no wish that the subject should be referred to the Corresponding Members. But should there be a difference of opinion in the Mission, then the subject becomes a "doubtful case of importance", and in view of the responsibility involved in it, whether I belong to the majority or to the minority, I wish the whole subject may be referred to the Corresponding Members for advice.

When the subject came before the Mission for consideration in Ahmednuggur, I expressed the opinion that should Dr Hubbard request permission to return to America, I as a member of the Mission would favor his doing so, and make an communication to the Missionary Board at the time, further than that Dr. H. had requested permission to return to America, and that the Mission in view of the reason which induced him to ask such permission, thought it expedient to grant it. I did not suppose the Prudential Committee would remain, or could be kept in ignorance on the subject, as I had no doubt the Mission would be required to communicate to the Miss. Board with as little delay as possible, a full statement of the whole affair. But as some time must elapse before this could be done, Dr. H. would have some time, to turn to his own advantage.

"After returning to Bombay I made the same remark and with the same view to Dr. H. in conversation with him. And if nothing had since occurred, perhaps I might still be of the same opinion, though I am now inclined to believe that opinion was neither judicious nor correct. But events have occurred which invest this subject with new circumstances. They have induced me carefully to examine the subject in its relations & consequences, and I am now of the opinion, that if Dr. H. should request permission to return to America, & the Mission should grant such request it will be the duty of the Mission to inform the Prudential Committee fully & particularly of the reasons why such permission was granted. Such is my opinion, & to act as a member of the Mission in accordance with this opinion I believe to be my duty.

"If Br. Hubbard should conclude not to comply with the opinion of the Mission that he should ask permission to return to America, — and this implies to the former circular (of Dec. 18th) which is placed at the beginning of this circular appears to imply that he will not, unless he can be assured that the affair is not to be referred to the Missionary Rooms, — then in my opinion a statement of the reasons which induced the Mission to express that opinion to Br. H. should be communicated to the Miss. Rooms by the first opportunity for the consideration of the Prudential Committee. This reference of the whole affair to them for decision will relieve the Mission from the responsibility now resting upon us. — It shows of no way in which a statement of these reasons can be so well made to the Com. Committee as to send attested copies of the different circulars which have brought, & may yet bring this subject before the Mission. These circulars will show in what way the subject has been taken & acted upon by the Mission. They will show the different opinions of the different members of the Mission as expressed by themselves. — And they are likely to give beyond any thing which could be prepared, just views of the whole subject to the Prudential Committee. I am therefore in favor of sending attested copies of the Mission-circulars on this subject to the Missionary Rooms.

Bombay Jan 13th. 1837. D. O. Allen."

[Mr. Munger's opinion & remarks.]

"The circumstances under which Mr. H. obtained a copy of the circular referred to in the commencement of this paper are detailed in my remarks upon the circular of the 14th inst. We are very gravely told in reference to the extract from Mr. H's letter, that we have no power to dissolve a connection in the formation of which we had no concern whatever. — That this dissolution can be effected only by the parties who formed the connection. I am not aware that any one of the Mission had need of being informed of this — for I presume that this very fact is a matter of rejoicing to us all. Mr. H. was not ignorant of this, and the expression he has employed is wholly a lapsus linguae, and he has corrected in the circular he yesterday signed.

"I think we should give Mr. H. the assurance that nothing shall be made known to the Prudential Committee, unless they call upon us for the circumstances which induce us to comply with his request for permission to return to America. I have many reasons for thinking thus. We then act up to the rule which requires us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. I suppose we are to understand this in the highest sense that it will admit of. Suppose I have fallen into sin and appear properly penitent on account of it. A given course in relation to my fall will save me & my family & friends from very sorest grief & unhappy feeling; a course directly the opposite will produce results directly the opposite, and nothing will be gained by this course which is not equally certain of being secured by the other course. Now I have a right to expect that those to whom this matter is known, will adopt the course which will favor me; and they in similar circumstances would have the right to expect the same course from me. If I am never guilty of the things into which Mr. H. has fallen, it will be because I am kept by the grace of God. If left to myself I shall be guilty of them before a month is gone, perhaps. And this precept is addressed to just such frail & helpless things as I am. Now what is gained by sending this stale matter to the Rovers until we are asked for it? I can not see that any thing is gained. In ordinary cases they might expect us to give the reasons for what we do.— But if we assure them that we have reasons which we think fully justify us in complying with the request of Mr. H. and which we can furnish, if they are desired, I have sorest confidence that Prudential Committee will be satisfied that we have done right. If they are not satisfied they will ask an explanation of the matter, & we shall then give it,— & I can not believe that having obtained such an explanation they will ever censure the Mission for not having previously made known the circumstances in the case,— rather then censure us I believe they will commend us for our wisdom & discretion. It is presumed that no one will question the prudence of the Board. I certainly do not and the fact of their being prudent induces me to believe that they expect those in their employ to be prudent also, but not over-prudent. I think then

do we gain by sending the circular there, — or what is the same thing, making the circumstances of this matter known before they are called for? We gain this & this only — we prepare the way for a most disirable reception of our brother, & his agrieved & almost heart-broken wife, among the gentlemen at the Rooms. We break the bruised reed — we add drops of bitterness to the cup which is already overflowing.

"2. In doing this we treat Mr. H. in a christian manner. He has given evidence of being truly penitent on account of his offences. He has not manifested a spirit of ill-will or stubbornness in this matter. He has done all that we have desired him to do. He wishes to go home & dissolve his connection with the Board. He does not desire that the Mission that the Mission shall sustain any injury, nor the Board feel in any manner dissatisfied by the manner in which he wishes to go home, — that is without these things having been made known. Then why shall we add any greater burden than this. If I could conceive of any possible way in which the kingdom of Christ would be injured by a compliance with his wish then I would say that the feelings of an individual should be sacrificed. But as matters now are, I feel disposed not only to forgive Br. H. but to endure or to provide against unnecessary grief.

"3. We act in accordance with the regard to Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard's feelings which we have before avowed. I called on Mr. Allen one evening on business when he made acquainted for the first time with the fact that the circumstances in relation to Br. H. were being agitated in the Mission. — I mean at the annual Meeting. He then expressed a conviction that some thing should be done, & desired my opinion as to what could be done. I replied I did not know. He says — what should you think of his going home in case he can go without censure? I remarked that that was impossible. Oh no said he, I think not. If he asks permission to go, we can grant it without assigning our reasons. But, said I, will not the Board call for our reasons? will they let it rest still? He replied that he did not think they would take the trouble to inquire into the matter. Another individual pledged himself

on the circular to do all in his power to save the feelings of Mr & Mrs. H. The brethren at Nauvoo in conversation upon this subject after the circular was received expressed a desire to prevent, as far as possible, the matter being known out of regard to the feelings of those concerned. It is true that this was not said with reference to sending the facts of the case home, for I do not think that any one supposed there would be any necessity for so doing, in case in case Mr. H. should do as we desired him. There was the same occasion for a reference to the Brethren at the time of the annual meeting that there is now. If Br. H. had then asked leave to go home, it would have been granted him, & he would have gone without these things being made known to the Brethren, at least not until they were called for. No one except myself, as I recollect, expressed a contrary opinion at the general meeting. Now that a repetition of the offence can invest the case with circumstances which under what was then admissible altogether inadmissible, I can not conceive. Until better occasion is found for referring this matter home than has yet been stated, I shall believe that we are pledged not to do this by our expression of regard for the feelings of our brother & sister.

"4 I will add but ~~add but~~ one more reason in favor of permitting Br. H to go home without ~~making~~ these things known, & that is, this is the shortest way of settling the whole matter. If it does go home, then I shall have occasion to devote much more precious time to this subject, time which I could just now usefully employ among those for whom I ought to live & to labor. If this is not referred home, Mr. H. will improve with the approbation of the Mission the earliest ~~favorable~~ favorable opportunity for returning to America, but if it is sent, he will, at least I should, wait the result which the Board shall determine. It is true ~~that~~ that this course of things will give Mr. H. much time which he can turn, not to his own advantage but to a higher purpose, the spiritual advantage of the poor heathen.

"As to making a reference to the corresponding Members I have the same objections in general, that I have to a reference to the Brethren. but

the consideration of this particular has not been brought before me in formal manner, under it was in the circular of Dec. 17th. when it was lost.

Rome, Jany 17th 1837. S. R. Munger.

[Mr. Boggs opinion & remarks.]

"Having already expressed my opinion on this subject on Br. Hubbards circular of the 14th. Inst. I need not repeat it here except to say that I think it safest & best for the Mission, for Br. Hubbard & for the Board, that a full ~~statement~~ account of the whole matter be sent to the Directors. & accompanied with this account I am willing that Br. H. should return to America.

"In respect to the subject being referred to the brethren Members, I am of the opinion that in case Br. H. should ~~refuse~~ be unwilling to return, and there should be a difference of opinion on the subject in the Mission, it being a doubtful case of importance, it may become necessary, (and any member has the power to do it,) to refer the subject to the brethren Members for their opinions & advice.

Jan. 21st 1837. G. W. Boggs.

"As to what has been said ~~about the~~ respecting Br. Hubbards repentance I can truly say I wish he may be a true penitent. But I have no evidence that he is except what he wrote on the circular. And I do not know whether any member of the Mission has expressed himself satisfied with this except the one who has just preceded me; and it will be recalled that he, after having advocated this cause to the utmost extent of his powers before the last general meeting expressed himself fully satisfied with evidence of true repentance given by Br. H. yet the letter in violation of his most solemn promise made before all the Mission was in a few days afterwards found guilty of the same offence for which he was brought before us.

G. W. B[oggs]

[Mr. Ballantine's opinion & remarks]

"I fully with Br. Boggs in the remarks he has made above. — I think that Br. Hubbard should go to America by the first opportunity, accompanied by a full statement of the reasons which occasioned his return, & a full account of the action of the Mission in the matter — My reasons for preferring this course have been fully given in the circular of Br. Hubbard of the 14th. Instant.

"With respect to laying the matter before the Corresponding Members, it might be said in addition to what Br. Boggs has remarked above, that the case is rather different now from what it was before — All were agreed in the matter of the first circular, — of course it was a doubtful case. Now, on the contrary, a division of opinion appears, & it becomes "doubtful", at the same time it is "important" to know what is to be done.

"I would further say on the subject of Br. H's penitence, that I am unable to go so far as Br. Monger does in his remarks upon this matter. The only evidence we have of the state of Br. Hubbard's feelings, is found in what he has written on the subject. — This confession contained on the circular of Dec. 17th. was elicited as it appears after considerable pains taken in investigating the matter. — It does not appear to have taken place at all in consequence of his view of the sinfulness of his sin. — I should be happy to have my fears on this point completely removed, and to know that God had granted him repentance unto life, — that this may be the case, I think, it is the duty of us all to pray.

H. Ballantine."

Jan 21st.

[Mr. Abbott's opinion & remarks.]

"I am of the opinion that Br. Hubbard should return to America by the first opportunity, but I think he should do so without being accompanied with a full account of the circumstances which induced the Mission to give this permission. If Br. Hubbard should express to go in this manner, I think we should have the advice of the Corresponding Members on this subject.

A. Abbott."

Jan. 23rd.

[Mr. Graves opinion & remarks.]

"I agree to the remarks made by Bros. Boggs, Ballantine & Abbott. Could we be so favored as to have evidence of Br. H's true repentance, (for which may we instantly & perseveringly pray) the case would be much altered.

Here let me add that I was not aware in my remarks on a former circular (I was ill & could not be very attentive,) that I was voting to ask Mr. Hubbard to ask leave to go home, it was merely my opinion that he ought to go home, or rather that it would be for the good of our Saviors cause here that he should go. And I thought he would be told our united opinion without being requested to ask leave to go. But whether he goes or stays, unless he soon manifests a decided change, I think the Committee should the Church should be informed of the matter with all tenderness having previously shown the communication to Br. H. of course.

Jan. 26. 1827.

Allen Graves."

Duplicate

[Copy of a circular issued by S.D. Allen]

Circular for

Messrs Stone, Webster, Morgan, Hubbard, Boggs

Abbott, Sullivan & Jonas H. Allen

Gentlemen

The Committee have been requested by a number of the members of the Mormon Church to inform you that it is the desire of the members that the business (of which you are aware) connected with the Church should be put into the hands of those persons who the Mormons have made choice of to act and that any thing should be sent to the Mormon Bureau in Nauvoo which has not been previously communicated to the Committee of the Mormon Church. But I believe it is the duty of the Mormons to send to the Mormon Bureau a statement of the various claims which matters may exist in the Church. That to avoid all fear of permission to be given to the Mormons that a statement from such statements may be made which will be satisfactory to the Mormons & to the Church and will allow the Bureau to be made acquainted with the whole affairs as they should have it as well as by providing a central office of the various branches in this country of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Your attention to the above is requested and the presence of the Committee of the Church will be expected. Upon the receipt of this circular you will be expected to inform the Committee of the Church of the Mormons of the receipt of this circular. Yours respectfully

S.D. Allen

[Mr Green's speech resumed.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible

Duplicate

30

[Copy of a circular signed by S.O. Allen]

Circular for

Messrs. Stone, Webster, Munger, Hubbard, Byers, Abbott, Ballantine Graves & Allen.

Dear Brethren,

The opinion has been expressed by some of the Mission & believe by a majority of its members, — that the late circular, (of Dec. 17th.) respecting Br. Hubbard should be sent to the Missionary Rooms. To this course some of the Mission have made objections. — I do not wish any thing should be sent to the Missionary Rooms on this subject which has not been previously communicated to Br. H. and to all the Mission. But I believe it is the duty of the Mission to send to the Missionary Rooms a statement of the reasons which induced them to express the desire to Br. H. that he would ask for permission to return to America. And I know not how such a statement can be made, which will do justice to the Mission & to Br. H. and will show to the Prudential Committee the whole affair as they should know it, so well as by sending attested copies of the Mission circulars on this subject. As the former circular (of Dec. 17th.) was not submitted to the Mission with a view of its being sent to the Rooms, and the members of the Mission did not write their opinions with that expectation, I propose that an attested copy of the circular (the original is too important a document to be entrusted to the mail, — mission papers having sometimes been lost,) be sent to all the Mission that each one may have an opportunity to correct any errors, to explain any expressions, and to modify any opinions which he may observe on examining what he before wrote. When these remarks shall be returned to the Secretary of the Mission, they shall be appended to the circular so that an authenticated copy of the circular & remarks can be prepared to be

sent to the Missionary Rooms when the Mission shall direct.

Bombay Jan. 14th. 1837. Yours truly
L. O. Allen

"I am in favor of the course proposed. Br. H. will have an opportunity of saying any thing in defence or extenuation and any one will have an opportunity of stating his reasons for views expressed by himself and of explaining any part of his remarks. This will I believe be even handed justice and I hope this circular so will be forwarded to the Rooms, if any should be sent on this subject.

Bombay Jan. 14th. 1837 C. A. Webster"

"It appears to me quite singular that in the place of a circular a circular was not issued, providing for sending the circular referred to at the commencement of this sheet, to the Rooms. This certainly would have been the proper course, for then the views of each individual on the subject could be seen, — I mean his reasons pro. & con. But as the case is I have yet to be informed what reason influence any to think the matter should be made known at present at least, to the Prudential Committee. I have before expressed my entire disapprobation of this course, and I have this day made remarks upon a circular issued by Br. Hubbard, asking for permission to return to America with this proviso, that none of the circumstances which cause him to make shall be made to the Rooms unless the Prudential at the Rooms shall call for a disclosure of these circumstances. These remarks supersede the necessity of my expressing my views on this circular in reference to the particular therein mentioned of sending the circular of Dec. 17th. to the Rooms.

It is said that there is no wish to send things home which have not been seen by Br. H. &c. I am glad ~~to find~~ that it is so. Things for a time wore a different aspect. When Mr. H. left Bombay which was on the 27th. of Dec. the Shepherdess was expecting to sail on the first or second of January. But subsequently to his leaving, a resolution was passed by the Brethren at B. to send the circular of Dec. 17th by the Shepherdess. This resolution was approved at Nuggur and a letter, addressed to Mr. Stone & myself, informing us of this business which had been done, was sent to us from Nuggur. This letter was received on the 31st. On the next day, Feb 1st. Mr. H. received a letter from Mr. Allen, informing him of the return to him of the circular, & the expression of opinion which was made upon it. This letter gave no intimation of a design to send either the circular or a copy of it for Mr. H's perusal. This circumstance was the occasion of much grief to Mr. H. He had heard of the Resolution which had passed the Mission to send the circular home, and the fact of his having received the letter instead of the circular, and there being no mention of a design to let him see it, caused him to believe that it was to be sent home without his seeing it, or even without his knowing it. Mr. H. wrote in the early part of the week, requesting permission to see the circular. This was with the expectation of being told in reply that it had been sent to the Brethren. He received a copy of it in the latter part of the week. But even before this his mind was somewhat relieved by having learnt that the Shepherdess sailed on the 4th. Jan. & knowing the time in which the expression of opinion in regard to sending the circular home, made by myself & Mr. Stone was dispatched for B. He was convinced that the opinion of the whole Mission on the subject could not have reached Bombay in season for sending it home per the Shepherdess.

Still the opinion was entertained that had the resolution been transmitted to Bombay in season it would — the circulars have been sent in the Shepherdess. I said that the resolution was passed in B. subsequent to Mr. H's having to come to this place. Of this I am not certain. But if it was passed previous to his leaving it was without his knowledge. When the copy was received no apology was made for its not having been sent at an earlier period. — about one week having elapsed since its return to B. before being sent to Mr. H.

It is farther said that the remarks upon that circular were written with reference to being sent to the Rovers. This is very true. I certainly say that I had not the least idea of such a thing when I remarked upon that paper — nor had Mr. H. — nor do I think that any other had, unless it was the brother who issued the circular. I made no remark that I have any objection to being known in themselves considered. But I should certainly have made very different remarks, had I known they were to be read by those who are wholly unacquainted with this subject. It is now proposed that the circular be referred again to the brother that they may "correct any errors, explain any expressions & modify opinions &c". This to me appears to me quite strange in correction and a resolution to send it home by the Shepherdess which was expected to sail within two days of the passing of this resolution at Bombay. If it goes by the S. agreeable to resolution, what shower could there have been for any member to "correct his errors, modify his opinions &c. The mere fact of not being able to send it in the manner contemplated does not render it any more important that such corrections & modifications should be made, than it would have been in case of having been able to carry the resolution into effect. But as a matter of fact I am not aware of there being any errors in my remarks which I have need to correct, — nor any opinions to modify, & I do not know that any expressions need to be simplified. Still if that circular, bearing

remarks is to be sent to the Brethren I have ~~many~~ ~~many~~ ~~many~~ things to say

S. B. Munger."

Corona Jany. 16th. 1887

"I now believe from the manner in which the consent of the Minister was obtained to send the circular of Jan 17th. those by the Shepherdess that it was the design of the mover of that circular to have kept me in ignorance upon that subject, and to have sent the circular to the Brethren without my seeing the remarks of the brethren upon it. If not why was not the resolution to sent said circular before sent to me? or why did not the mover in his note to me which was written after the resolution had gone to the brethren, say what he intended to do with the circular? I did not receive it until after I had written two letters to the mover of it, & requesting permission to see the remarks of the brethren upon it, and then I obtained only a copy, but as it was an attested copy, it was sufficient.

I have the same desire that I have had which I have ever had, that this affair should not be referred to, unless called for by the Prudential Committee. It was stated to me by some of the brethren that I could go home and no reference of the matter being made known to the Board, & it was moreover said that they did not think that the Brethren would be anxious to know if the Minister assured them that they had good reasons for so doing, & it was also said that should the Board ask the reasons then the Minister could state to them why they did thus, & it was also the opinion of the brethren at B. or at least they expressed the same opinion to me. If I could see any good resulting from such a course, or that the Redeemer's Kingdom would suffer if this course was not pursued, and that the Church of Christ at home demanded such a proceeding for its own good, I would not

object in the least. I still think the whole might be settled in a much easier & a more christian like way than the one proposed & save me & others many very many unpleasant feelings, & at the same time do unto me as they would wish others to do to them in circumstances.

Jan. 18th. G. W. Hubbard."

"I approve of Br. Allen's proposal. I regret that Brethren Hubbard & Morgan should have fallen into a mistake respecting Resolution which was passed to send the circular to the Brethren, and that this mistake has given rise to many hard remarks respecting a Member of the Mission. The Resolution was not as they supposed, sed by the brethren in Bombay, but by the Brethren in Nuggur is true, it was suggested by the expression of a wish in a private communication from Bombay. — Still as far as it is official it was all our own act. After passing the Resolution we forwarded to the Brethren Stone & Morgan who were then at that place, — of course we expected it would be seen by all. This is sufficient to show that the arguments on this subject fall lifeless to the ground.

Jan. 21st. 1837 G. W. Briggs."

"I approve of Br. Allen's proposition — My reasons for such a course have already been given on the circular of Br. Hubbard of the 14th. Instant.

I am really sorry that so many hard things have been said against a Member of the Mission on the supposition, (which proves to be a false one) that that member was the author of the Resolution to send the circular home by the Shepherdess. — to ourselves we felt the importance of sending the circular to the Brethren so soon

after it was suggested, that in order to save time as the Shepherd was soon to sail, we passed and sent it on by Sowa to Bombay. Of course we understood that the brethren in Sowa would have the opportunity of making their remarks on the Resolution before it could be carried into effect — & we of course knew not where the circular was, but supposed that Br. Hubbard would be able to see it before it left the country, as he had a right to do. — I do hope that the hard feelings which may have arisen in consequence of the false supposition mentioned above may entirely cease.

Jan. 22nd. 1887 "H. Ballantine."

"I approve of Br. Allen's proposition"

Jan. 23rd. "A. Abbott."

[*]

A true copy of the circular. — Albert D. V. Allen. Secy

[When the above circular was returned to me I prepared a copy of the circular of Dec. 17th. (as I had proposed & had been approved by the Mission) for additional remarks &c. And learning from the remarks on the above circular that some of the Mission had fallen into unhappy mistakes in respect to what I had done & had not done, I addressed the following note to the Mission and sent it round with the copy of the circular —

"Dear Brethren

In looking over the circulars which were addressed to you on the 12th. & 13th Jan. and which have to day been returned to me, I have been sorry to observe the unhappy mistakes into which some of the Mission have fallen. To correct these mistakes and with the hope of allaying the unhappy feelings excited by them I shall state some facts which I hope all the Mission will take the trouble & do me the justice to read.

[* Mr. Stone & Jones saw this circular but ~~[illegible]~~ made no remarks about it]

1 When the circular of Jan. 17th. was issued and I wrote my opinion of it, I had no intention of sending or proposing to send it, or a copy of it to the Missionary Brethren. It was not some days after the circular was sent forth that such a course was suggested.

2 No Resolution to send that circular to the Missionary Brethren has been passed or proposed by this branch of the Mission. In a private note to one of the Mission in Ahmednuggur the inquiry was made, whether it would not be best to communicate the subject to the Missionary Brethren by sending the circular, and the Brethren in A. on the suggestion of this course expressed their feelings by a Resolution.

3 I had never any intention of sending the circular to the Miss. Bros. by the Shepherders, unless it could be previously seen by Br. H. and all the Mission and should also be prepared & forwarded in every respect as they should direct.

4 There was no delay which was not unavoidable in communicating the circular to Br. H. When it was returned to me, as I did not think it prudent to intrust the paper to the mail, and could not possibly spare a copy, (the circular contained 9 closely written pages, and I could not commit such work to any copyist) I informed Br. H. of the result of the circular in a note. And as soon as I could find time to make a copy, I did so, & sent it to Br. H.

The above facts are respectfully communicated to the Mission for information of any who may be unacquainted with them. It is my desire that this note (for this is not a circular) may accompany the circular sent to the Mission today, & be returned to me with that circular.

Yours truly

[W. Allen]

[Hard Bod. This note was returned to me this day, having been seen by all the Mission. — W. A.]

[Copy of a Mission Circular issued by G. W. Hubbard]

Circular. Forma Jan 14th. 1837.

"Dear Brethren,

In accordance with your opinions as expressed on the Circular issued by Dr Allen in December last in relation to my connection with the Mission being dissolved, I am now prepared to ask permission to return to America. & I do hereby prefer to you a request that you permit me to return with my family by the earliest favorable opportunity to America. I make this request only with this proviso, that one of the circumstances which gave occasion for the circular, & for the expression of opinion which you made upon it, & which induced me to make this request shall be made known either to the corresponding Members of the Board in this country, or to the Board itself unless the Conductor of the mission, after having seen me, shall desire to be made acquainted with the reasons which have induced you to comply with ~~the request~~ this request. I have much hope that you will grant me this request.

Yours truly, G. W. Hubbard."

"My reason for making the proviso in the above Circ. lt. If I should return home to America as proposed by you, I do not see any reason why I may not do so without this being made known either to the corresponding Members or to the Board, unless they should ask the reason for your so doing. When the subject was before the Brethren at the annual Meeting, I was then assured by the Brethren that I could ask a dismission from the Mission, or leave to return to America without any reference of the matter being made either to the corresponding Members or to the Board at home. If I could do so then, why may I not now? Also if this is made known to the Board, it must cause me as well as my family & friends very unpleasant feelings, which I hope the Brethren will duly consider, & what end will be gained by so doing? nothing as I can conceive but what might be effected without this course. After I should return to America, should the Board want for the reasons of

such a course of procedure, you can then make the same statements you will now, should the subject be referred to them. Br. Allen has informed me that some of the brethren are of the opinion that that circular should go home as it is, to the Rovers, but I earnestly hope that my asking the mission to return home will prevent any such measure. I hope brethren you will grant me my request, as I think it is the best & quickest way that this affair, as unpleasant as it must be to you, & especially to myself & family can be brought to a close.

G. W. Hubbard."

[Mr. Munger's opinion.]

"In view of present circumstances I can most cheerfully give my consent to the request of Br. Hubbard for permission to return to America. I regret the necessity of his going — but as this course is unanimously advised by the Mission I am highly gratified with this manifestation on the part of Br. H. of a wish to render the duty of the brethren in regard to this matter as easy as possible. The manifestation of this I discover in this request for permission to return to America. We have only to say that we permit him to go, & our duty is done, until we are called upon by the Foundational Committee for the reasons which have induced us to grant this permission. I said — "our duty is done" — I mean that we can do it in this way, & I believe this the only proper way in present circumstances. In this way we do all that we can to save the feelings of Mr & Mrs. Hubbard, every desirable end is gained. It will certainly be in season to acquaint the Board with our reasons for adopting this course when they shall require us to do this. If we can say to them that we have reasons which we believe fully justify us in permitting him to go from the field — agreeable to his own request, & that we can state these reasons, if they desire a statement of them. I think they will not expect any thing more — at least I am quite confident that should they desire a statement of our reasons, when we have given them, they will fully justify the course we have taken

in withholding our reasons until they are called for. I certainly will not without cause do any thing to render the return of our brother & sister unpleasant; nor will I countenance any thing which will have a tendency to embitter their future life. It is bitterness enough to be under the necessity of quitting this field to which they had consecrated their lives, & of returning to friends from whom they had once parted, as they believed no more to meet till the earth be no more. This is enough. I do therefore comply with the request of Br. H. in the manner that it is presented.

Boston. Monday Morning, 16th. 1837 S. L. Munger."

[Mr. Briggs opinion & remarks.]

"I regret that Br. Hubbard has added any proviso to his request to be permitted ~~to be permitted~~ to return to America. He more than once said that if he ~~could return~~ should return he wished the Mission to assign reasons for his doing so. I know no good reason for his changing his mind on this subject. I was at first in favor of his being permitted to return & make his own statements. But in my opinion the circumstances have since that time materially changed, in consequence of his subsequent conduct, and I now think it will be safest & best for the Mission, for him, and for the Board, that a full communication be made to the Board on the subject. He has plainly given us to understand that he considers this treatment by the Mission as severe. However, heart there may be his intentions whilst he views the subject as he does, the Mission cannot I think safely permit him to state the case without being heard itself.

It will in the end too I am persuaded be best for Br. H. to have a full communication made to the Board. The utmost confidence may be placed in the wisdom & prudence of the Committee that they will never make it public unless necessary. Nor will they in my opinion rest satisfied until the Mission has laid the subject before them and Br. H. will be under less temptation to prevarication and make the best he can of his case.

The Board too may justly blame us, if we censure us for withholding from them the means which would induce Br. H. to leave the field.

Honolulu, Jan 17th. 1827. G. W. Boggs."

[Mr. Ballantine's opinion & remarks.]

"I fully concur with Br. Boggs on this subject. I think Br. Hubbard should return to America, & that at the same time a satisfactory communication should be made to the Board regarding the matter. Any other course I think will lay the Mission open to censure from the Board — besides exposing ourselves to being misrepresented at the Board as unjustly severe, since we know that such are Br. Hubbard's feelings with regard to the Mission, & he will doubtless speak as he feels. And why does he wish to go home without such a communication from the Mission? He must either intend to say nothing about the matter to the Prudential Committee, — or he aims to give them a different view from that which the Mission itself would give. — I should suppose from what Br. Hubbard says in the circular that he will endeavor to satisfy the Prudential Committee with regard to the reasons of his return. — And if so, he can not but give expression to those feelings which we know he cherishes with regard to the action of the Mission in the matter. — In these circumstances I do not see how Br. Hubbard can reasonably expect that the Mission should consent that the only communication to the Board should be made by himself. — Besides, a communication from the Mission will not make the matter any more public than it will necessarily be made by the information which he himself will give.

If Br. Hubbard does not intend to satisfy the Prudential Committee, and if the Mission make no communication on the subject, — the Prudential Com. of course will not be satisfied, & we only pretend that they will. — Reference will then be made to the Mission, the whole matter will be investigated, & the result will be more unpleasant to Br. Hubbard, &

to those connected with him, than if the whole had been told at once. Surely it will be better that the matter should be fully known at the first, than that a year should be passed in anxious suspense, & then that the blow should fall.

With these views then, both as to our duty, & as to the course which will "render the return of our brother & sister least unpleasant," I do not think it best that no communication should accompany Br. Hubbard home as to the causes of his return.

And is it possible that Br. Hubbard does "make the request to return to America, "only with this proviso"— I do hope that Br. Hubbard will not be so unwise as to embitter his future life, at least for the few coming months, by pursuing the course here implied.— I do wish that Br. Hubbard could not regard the Members of the Mission, not as his enemies, but as his friends—

H. Ballantine."

Jan. 17th.

[Mr. Abbott's opinion & remarks.]

"I concur in the opinions expressed by Bros. Boggs & Ballantine, and making Br. Hubbard's case my own I am of the opinion that considering all the circumstances we can not do him a greater kindness than by communicating a full statement of the matter to the Rooms.

A. Abbott."

[Mr. Allen's opinion & remarks.]

"It would be very gratifying to my feelings towards Br. H. & his family, and all who are, or will be affected by this unhappy affair, to comply with his request,— could I view it consistent with my duty. But I believe it to be the duty of the Mission to communicate to the Missionary Rooms a full statement of the facts & reasons which have induced them to express the opinion that it is expedient for Br. H's connexion with the Mission to cease by his returning to America by the first opportunity. Such being in my view the duty of the Mission, I as a member shall act according to it.

S. O. Allen."

Bombay Jan. 21st. 1837.

[Mr. Storrs opinion & remarks.]

"It is well known to the brethren that when the case of Br. Hubbard was investigated at Shmednuggur, I was of the opinion of the was not true, the Mission was bound in justice to Br. Hubbard, & to itself & to the Board to furnish Br. Hubbard & the Prudential Committee their reasons for doing so. I then saw no other way of putting the Prudential Committee in possession of circumstances which would enable them to act on a case of so much importance, as the dismission of a missionary laborer from their service. But hearing the strong confidence expressed by some that should the Mission be unanimous in the opinion that it was expedient Br. Hubbard should retire from the Mission should he request permission to do so, and the Mission state to the Board that it had granted him permission for reasons which it deemed justifiable but which they chose not to divulge, the Prudential Committee would be perfectly satisfied without asking the why & wherefore. — I say hearing this I deliberated and thought it might be so, & if so, I should be in favor of it, that painful feelings might be spared. I am still in favor of this course, if it can be safely taken. But at the same time, I must confess, I find my mind strongly inclined to sanction the correctness of my original opinion, that such a course would not on the whole, be the most honorable & happy in its results, either to Br. Hubbard, the Mission or to the Prudential Committee. In view of the whole subject in its present attitude I should be in favor of having an honest & candid statement of the reasons which have induced the Mission to deem it duty to grant Br. Hubbard permission to return to America, without allusion to any extraneous circumstances or facts that would be deeply wounding to Br. & Sr. Hubbards feelings, and send this statement to the Boards by Br. Hubbard, that they may present it, if reasons for the Mission permitting him to return home be called for. But as I can see no good object to be obtained by laying such a statement before the corresponding Members in Bombay I am averse to doing so.

C. Storrs.

Bombay Jan. 21st. 1837.

[Mr. Webster's opinion & remarks.]

"As I have already expressed my opinion on a circular issued by Br. Allen on the 14th. Jan. and which must I think have been in Corona before this was sent from there to Shreedrugyus, it is of no importance that it be again expressed here.

C. A. Webster."

Jan. 21. 1837.

[Mr. Graves expressed no opinion on this circular.]

A true copy of the circular. — Attest. — S. O. Allen.
Secretary.

[Copy of a Mission circular issued by G. W. Hubbard, Jan. 26th. 1837]

Circular

Covra Jan 26. 1837

Dear Brethren, Having seen your remarks upon the circular which I issued on the 14th inst. I feel it my duty to ask permission from the Mission to return home to America by the earliest opportunity & I do hereby prefer to you a request that you permit me with my family to return by the earliest favorable opportunity. If the Mission are laying themselves open "to blame & censure from the Board," as some of the members have stated, then I am willing they should make just such a statement to the Board as they wish, & I hope I may have the same privilege. If the Mission had permitted me to return home as I proposed, I should not have made any statement whatever to the Board, & if the Board had not been satisfied they would then have had to written [write] to the Mission for the reasons. Although as bad as I may seem to be in the view of some of the Mission, yet I hope I have more honor & benevolent feelings (not to say any thing of my duty as a professed christian) than to make such a representation of this affair to the Board, as some of the members of the Mission have said in their remarks that I would probably make. I do not see any thing in my last circular, nor in any remarks I ~~previously~~ have previously made which I believe any unprejudiced mind would say was giving the Mission to understand that the consider his treatment by the Mission as censure. If the members of the Mission who expressed their sentiments on this circular feel conscious that they have given me reason to feel ill will towards them, I suppose they have a perfect right to express themselves in the way they did. I did not, before I saw those remarks, believe that the Mission as a Mission, felt unkindly towards me, but I do consider those remarks at least unkind. I have said by the earliest favorable opportunity, hoping that you will permit me to return by the way of

Liverpool or St. Helena, unless you will consider the time which I should have to wait for an American ship, as a state of probation, & this I think such prospect. Than to go by the way of Liverpool or St. Helena, it would be my choice to remain only on trial until an American ship should arrive in which it would be proper for me with my family to return home.

G. W. Hubbard.

P.S. Br. Morgan is too unwell to remark upon this circular & he will do it at Nauvoo I suppose, as he will be there next week.

G. W. Hubbard."

[Mr. Allen's opinion]

"As a member of the Mission I am in favor of Br. Hubbard returning to America by the first convenient opportunity. I see no urgency in the case as to render it expedient to incur the expense of his going by the way of Liverpool or St Helena. It is far as I believe, ~~as I think~~ for him to wait till some opportunity shall occur to return to America directly. With this view let inquiry be made as silently as possible, of the first American ship or ships which may arrive at Avonbay and the result communicated to the Mission, who being responsible for appropriating the means, or expense, must be the contractors on our part. In the meantime H. may find ministerial work enough to do, and for his comfort & encouragement he will have the same motives to exertion, except in further urging the language, that he would have more be expecting to continue persons connected with the Mission. Nor do I believe that Br. & Sr. H have any reason to expect any other than kind & friendly feelings & treatment from any one of the Mission in consequence of what has occurred.

L. O. Allen"

Avonbay Jan. 27th. 1837

"N. B. It is important that this circular be preserved for future reference & authority, if required. I therefore propose that after it shall be passed around the Mission, it be sent to Avonbay or Manchester to be preserved among the papers & records of the Mission.

L. O. Allen"

[Mr. Webster's opinion]

"In accordance with the opinions which I expressed on the circular of the 17th of December last, I still feel that it is best that it is best for Br. H. to return by the first opportunity to America. I do not think the circumstances of the case will justify his going by St. Helena, or Liverpool, and I think that the mission will justly expose itself to censure if that course is taken, as none of us now know what were the instructions of the Board to Mrs. Woodward of Leghorn on the subject of her return by way of England. If Br. H. has been told that he is to be denied the right of defending himself the mission have been very unjustly represented to him. So far as I can judge from the expressions of opinions on this subject, every one has wished the circulars submitted to Br. H. before they were sent to the Burmans. The Mission are of course to see what may be written by Br. H. on the subject.

Bombay Jan. 28th 1837 E. A. Webster."

"Note If permission is given for Br. H. to return this becomes a mission-document and must be kept in the records of the Mission

E. A. W."

[Mr. Graves opinion]

"If Mr. H. does not manifest to the mission very clear evidence of repentance I am in favor of his going home the first favorable opportunity, but I would by no means have his departure hurried.

Jan. 30th. A. Graves."

[Mr. Boggs' opinion]

"I am in favor of Br. Hubbard's returning to America, not by way of Liverpool, but by the way of St. Helena by the earliest opportunity, provided the brethren in Bombay can make suitable arrangements for this purpose. I would here say in reply to what is intimated in the circular that I have not, and never have had, the least hard feeling of a personal nature towards Br. Hubbard. I am

in favor of this circular being preserved for the use of the Mission.

G. W. Briggs"

Feb 11th 1837

[Messrs. Ballantine & Abbott's opinion]

"I am willing that Br. Hubbard should return to America by way of St. Helena, or by any opportunity directly there which may occur. — I prefer however that it may be left to the Bombay Branch to make the arrangements with respect to the passage to the best advantage, in either of the ways — & I think that the first opportunity should not be taken, if unreasonable price is demanded. — There is no reason for hurry in the matter — I am not in favor of Br. H's going by Liverpool after what has been said by the Board on the subject.

H. Ballantine."

Ahmednuggur — Feb. 11. 1837

A. Abbott."

[Mr. Munger's opinion]

"I am not in favor of Br. H's going to America either by the way of St. Helena or Liverpool. I need not state my reasons further than this, he can continue better in this country without any disadvantage to the cause. The events that have not impaired his influence to any considerable extent for the very reason that they are known only to a few. I am therefore in favor of his continuing in the field, regarding this whole figure life as a period of probation.

S. B. Munger."

February 13. 1837.

[Mr. Stone's opinion]

"I think Br. H. had better remain till an opportunity occurs for him to direct to America, and hope that in the mean time such fruits of genuine repentance, reformation, devotedness to the work of the Lord to which he has been called in the Providence of God — and stability & consistency of character, as shall secure the confidence of the brethren, show that his influence is not at an end in this field of labors, & so prevent the necessity of his having it under present painful circumstances.

Ahmednuggur March 2nd. 1837

G. Stone."

[Mr. Hubbard's addendum]

"I issued this circular that I might know what was the feelings of the Mission & their opinions. I do not feel myself there is any necessity of my going by the way of Liverpool or St. Helena

G. W. Hubbard."

A true copy of the circular. — Attest. — S. V. Allen.
Secretary.

[Copy of a Mission circular issued by G. W. Hubbard.]

"Circular.

Poona Jul. 14th 1837

Dear Brethren.

I have just received the circular issued by me Jan. 2d. concerning my going home to America with my family. It is not the opinion of a majority of the Mission that I should go by the way of Liverpool or St. Helena, but wait until a favorable opportunity should offer to go direct. This being the case I now prefer to remain until I shall hear from the Board to whom this matter is to be referred, & await their decision whatever it may be in regard to me. In the mean time I wish the members of the Mission to say where I shall be located,- if I shall be permitted to return to Bombay,- to go to Nuggur, or on to Jalna. I hope the brethren will not delay this circular as they did the last, but forward it immediately.

G. W. Hubbard.

P. S. I send this first to H. that Br. Munger may see it before he leaves, if he has not gone. Should he have left, then I do not wish it to be sent to him, but to pass round to the other brethren

G. W. H."

[Messrs. Boggs & Ballantine's opinion.]

"As ~~the Mission~~ we have two houses vacant in Bombay, and the brethren there have need of assistance, and as they will be ready ~~no doubt~~ I have no doubt to receive Br. Hubbard with great kindness, I am in favor of his going to live there for the present.

G. W. Boggs.

H. Ballantine."

[Mr. Munger's opinion.]

"It would afford us much pleasure to have Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard accompany us to Jalna, & I have much confidence that they would be useful there. There is work certainly sufficient for us, & the pleasure of having one of our own number with whom to take counsel can not be lightly esteemed by us.

But we are willing to forego this happiness for the sake of their contributing to the aid of our brethren in Bombay. I believe they may be of special service in that field, ~~especially~~ particularly on account of the schools. And I am much rejoiced to see that the brethren are beginning to think with me that Br. H. may yet be useful in Bombay, — that his influence has not gone & of course that his offences are not so generally known as has been supposed. If this affair was known to any considerable extent, it certainly would not be politic to sent him to B.; but as I believe that it is not known by many, & as I think that he has as much influence there as he ever had, & as much, perhaps, as any member of the Mission, — I mean among the pietistes & scholars who are acquainted with him, I can therefore most cordially approve of his going to Bombay, & as he is resolved on waiting the result of a reference to the Board, I hope he will resume his labors in the hope of doing much for the kingdom of holiness.

S. B. Munger."

Ahmednuggur February 17. 1837.

[Mr. Abbott's opinion.]

"I am in favor of Br. Hubbard's going to Bombay in preference to either of the other stations, as he will ~~have~~ the ground to embrace the first favorable opportunity for going home in accordance with the opinion of the mission.

A. Abbott."

Ahmednuggur Feb. 17th.

[Mr. Graves opinion.]

"Probably it may be expedient for Mr. Hubbard to reside in Bombay for the present, & I hope he will be watchful, & be strengthened against the temptations he may meet with. He has written me a letter, which so far as profession goes, is quite satisfactory on one of the subjects only.

Malcolm Peth Feb. 21. 1837.

A. Graves."

[Mr. Allen's opinion.]

"I am in favor of Br. Hubbard's remaining in Bombay. He will then be in more favorable circumstances to embrace the first opportunity to proceed directly to America

D. O. Allen."

Bombay Feb. 25th. 1837.

[Mr. Webster's opinion.]

"I think that Br. H. will be better situated in Bombay than elsewhere, as he will be enabled to embrace the first direct opportunity for America.

E. A. Webster."

[Mr. Stone's opinion.]

"I approve of Br. Hubbard & family residing in Bombay for the present, and pray that his devotedness to the work of the Lord & future conduct may be such as to evince that he may still be useful in this field of missionary effort.

C. Stone."

Alibag. March 2d. 1837.

A true copy ~~copy~~ of the circular. — Attest. D. O. Allen.
Secretary.

[Agreeably with the above expression of opinion by the Missions Mr. Hubbard & his family returned to Bombay, — here to remain till his case shall be decided by the Prudential Committee, and he & the Missions shall receive instructions from them on the subject. — Thus the matter now stands. — Bombay. April 1st 1837. — D. O. Allen. Secy]

[Copy of a Missionary Circular issued by G. W. Hubbard.]

Circular to

Bombay March 20th. 1857.

Messrs. Stone, Webster, Graves, Briggs, Ballantine, Abbott, Allen, & Hubbard.

Dear Brethren,

I feel it my duty to prefer one more petition before you. As it is now nearly four months since my last unhappy fall, and during this time I have not in any instance violated the pledge which I then made to you and since that time I have made it a subject of daily prayer, that God for Christ's sake would pardon those awful sins which I have been guilty of, and cause that the bad influence I have exerted might not redound to the distruction of any soul among the heathen, — and that he would keep me from ever again falling into the same sins, — and give me a humble & penitent heart, and grace to be more devoted to his cause. It is under a sense that I can yet be useful & by a humble walk with God in future in a good degree & perhaps entirely do away the bad influence I have exerted and by his grace assisting me I do hope & feel I shall not fall again into these sins but that he will keep me through faith unto eternal life, & the desire I have to spend & to be spent among the heathen in doing some little good for the promotion of their eternal & spiritual welfare, it is I say feelings of this kind that prompt me to make one more request, & that is, after all the circulars are prepared according to your direction to be sent to the Donors will permit them to remain in the hands of the Secretary of the Mission for the present, & let me stand on trial. If you will consent to grant me this petition it is all I will ask. — & by the grace of God which I believe he will grant to me I feel I shall be able in every respect to keep my promise, & that you will never have occasion to bring this subject again before me. I shall be willing to remain under just such circumstances as you may think best, & you may make the annulation of my bond such as you may wish. It is now nearly one year, & I have not used any kind of liquor, nor in any shape with the exception of the time which has been already brought before you, & I can say I

have no desire in the least for it, nor do I believe I shall ever again tarry or handle it nor remain here or return home to America. Since my return to Bombay I am more convinced that my influence can be regained, & in in a few months by the blessing of God, & by a humble & godly life, gain the confidence of those whom I have lost. Could you have a full assurance that I should never again violate in any way the pledge I have made to you would you not be willing to grant my petition? — If so why will you not stay in this once & I will ask no more. I wish the brethren would grant my request. Will the Brethren please to make their remarks & return to me as soon as they can conveniently.

G. W. Hubbard.

[Mr. Graves opinion & remarks.]

"If in the judgment of the brethren, especially of those acquainted with Mr. Hubbard's daily deportment, this circular is really true, I am inclined to think it may be best to comply with his wish as herein expressed. But if they think this contains erroneous statements in regard to his temperance, I should think the communications to the Dr. brens. should be forwarded.

Allen Graves."

22d March 1837.

[Mr. Munger's opinion & remarks.]

I am quite in favor of Br Hubbard's remaining in this country. I believe that he may do this without injury to the cause but rather with very great advantage to it. I have been of this mind for some time past & have been led to it by the following considerations, —

1 I believe Br. H. has had real repentance on account of these things. By this I mean that he has experienced sorrow for them which resulted from a deep conviction of their vileness in the sight of God as affecting his honor, his kingdom, & his people, & has purposed, the grace of God assisting him to refrain totally from these sins. I have had more opportunity of judging in regard to these things which no other member of the Missions has enjoyed, Mr. H. having been in my family during our recent sojourn in Bom-

that in during the month of January. On this account I feel authorized to say what I should refrain from saying under other circumstances, knowing that these events will be met by him during this time we witnessed in him a tenderness of spirit, a mourning over sin, importunate entreaty for grace and favorable acceptance upon this as the only means of deliverance from the power & influence of sin, & advance in spiritual feeling & acting which greatly rebuked us. In view of this fact I do trust that his fall will by the grace of God become the means of his greater usefulness.

2 The circumstance that Br. H. has not lost his influence in Bombay among the natives to whom these things must be known if they are known by natives in any place has operated to lead me to such conclusion. If these unhappy matters are not known to any considerable extent then we may hope that by a devoted & godly walk in future, Br. H. may completely regain the influence that he has lost. And if these events have the effect that I confidently expect they will have, in stirring him up to more watchfulness & prayer, & in causing him to abound more in efforts to contribute to the spiritual good of the brethren then the cause will sustain no loss by his remaining, but rather much advantage will result from it.

3 Br. H. has yet in some measure the confidence of the brethren. This appears from the fact of their desiring him to return to Bombay for the purpose of assisting the brethren there in their operations. And it still farther appears that it is not believed that his influence is so far gone among the natives that he can not still be useful from the fact that, as Br. Ballantine has kindly informed me the branch at Bombay has made over to both superintendence three schools in Bombay & one in Poona, also to Mrs. H. three girls schools.

4 If Br. H. goes home the churches will hear of it, & they will know that there is a cause, whether they be now acquainted with it, or not. And the fact of his going home will produce a most unhappy effect upon the churches. They will feel almost like giving up this mission. This putting the matter in the easiest possible posture. Suppose the circumstances which

cause him to go from to the known, how dreadful would be the consequences! Ter-
rible as these results might be, I admit that even there no prospect of sup-
it would be necessary to make these things known. But to my mind there
is such a prospect & therefore I feel a happiness in attempting to avert
such results, to save the churches from the agony of feeling which a dif-
ferent course might produce.

I am also in favor of all circulars that have passed upon this subject
remaining in the Secretary's box in Bombay, under seal. Suppose the Gen-
tlemen at the Rooms be made acquainted with these things in some
way then they will doubtless address either Mr. H. or the Mission
on the subject. If they address the Mission then I think we can find re-
sons for not sending to them these circulars which will satisfy them. In de-
as they have confidence in us they will, I think, believe that we deem it the best
course not to mention these things. But I do hope that some of these things
will be known to them. It is the business of the Mission to determine what
things, particularly of an unhappy character should be reported to the Board.
If I thought that individuals on returning to America would reveal such
things, I would never give my consent to their leaving India. If such persons
have gone I hope they will stay there. I have said that these circulars
should be kept under seal. I do not wish these who may come after us to
know these things without it is absolutely necessary. It will do them no good but
tend to distress them.

I have of late thought that many of these things have been allowed to come
for the purpose of awaking us all as a Mission, to more watchfulness, prayer,
brotherly love, & christian faithfulness. Had we possessed these virtues in the
case that we should have done, perhaps this brother had not thus fallen. I do
not exculpate myself. I condemn myself. I know I have not felt & acted toward
Br. H. & the other brethren as a christian & particularly as a fellow labor-
er among the heathen ought to do, & I know that unless I get a better state of feel-
ing God will not bless me. I confess these things with shame & confusion of face.
I pray that all will forgive me, — for all I have offended.

S. B. Munger."

Jaffna March 29th. 1837.

[Mr. Briggs opinion & remarks.]

"I am of opinion, all things considered, that it is best to refer the whole subject to the Board.

G. W. Briggs."

Ahmednuggur April 2nd 1837.

[Messrs Ballantine & Abbott's opinions &c.]

As Br. Hubbard has appealed from the decision of the Mission, & determined to await the decision of the Board in this country, I do not see how we can do otherwise than to refer all the documents to them. — It would certainly be improper to take the case out of their hands after it has been referred to them. — Besides, I for one am anxious that the Board should relieve the Mission from the responsibility of deciding whether Br. Hubbard should remain in this country or return to America. This is a question involving so many important interests that I am anxious the Board should decide it.

H. Ballantine.

A. Abbott."

[Mr. Webster's opinion & remarks.]

"With regard to the third head of Br. Munger's remarks upon this circular, I would merely say that the reasons which influenced the Mission to favor the return of Br. H. to Bombay are fully expressed in his circular of Oct 14. 1837. The schools referred to were placed under Br. H's care by that part of this branch of the Mission now resident in Bombay (Br. Allen & myself) whose opinions & reasons for his return to Bombay are expressed on the circular above referred to. I fully agree with Messrs Briggs, Ballantine & Abbott on the importance of referring this matter to the Board.

C. A. Webster."

Bombay April 8. 1837.

[Mr. Allen's opinion & remarks.]

"I have carefully examined this circular and the opinions & reasons for them in connection with the whole subject as it now stands before the Mission, and I am of the opinion that it is best that the course, proposed

& decided in the circular of Feb. 17th. (the last that was issued before this) to be carried into effect, viz. Refer the whole subject to the Prudential Committee for consideration & decision. The Mission circulars which will be sent the missionary Herald, will put the Committee in possession of all the facts circumstances, & opinions which they will want both in respect to Dr. Hubbard, & the Mission; and the Committee can judge better than the Mission in respect to any circumstances & consequences in connection with this subject which may affect the Missionary cause in Ceylon. It is my opinion therefore that this whole subject with all the responsibility it involves should be referred to the Prudential Committee for decision.

S. B. Allen.

P. S. What I have written above, is not to be understood to contain or imply any expression of opinion one way or the other, respecting Dr. Hubbard's persistence. ---- This is apparently the last circular on this subject and as I issued the first circular and thus brought the subject before the Mission, it is not improper for me to make a few remarks. — I know no that any one has ever questioned the propriety or duty of my issuing that circular. And an examination of the opinions of the Mission on that circular when returned to me, will show that I could not, without neglecting to do what was expected of me, and without a dereliction of my duty as Secretary of the Mission, do otherwise than pursue the subject till it should be brought to a close. The circulars were Mission papers, adopted, or designed to be, to the state of the subject at the time they were issued. My own views & opinions as a member of the Mission, were written separately & afterwards. In this unhappy affair I have acted from a conviction of duty; — and a painful one, for in respect to Dr. Hubbard & every person affected by this subject I am conscious of no other feelings than it is my daily prayer may be increased while I live & in exercise when I die.

S. B. Allen

Bombay April 12th 1837.

[April 12th. A Bombay ship now here is preparing to sail tomorrow for New-York. This circular has not been seen by Mr. Stone who is now at Alibag. As the desire of the majority of the Mission is that the circulars shall be sent to the Missionary Rooms by the first opportunity and another may not again soon occur it appears desirable to send them by this ship. In this course Br. Hubbard consents, and as Mr. Stone has not seen this circular to express his opinion upon it, Br. H. was informed that he might make any minute he might wish to make on this circular respecting Mr. Stone's opinion. Br. H's minute is the following—]

"I regret that Br. Stone has not an opportunity to see this circular but as it must go to-morrow it can not be sent to him. So far as Br. S. has expressed his opinion to me, it is that I might yet be permitted to remain in the country, & not return to America. The Lord will direct & hope & pray in this matter as will be for his glory & the good of souls."

Bombay April 12th — 37. G. W. Hubbard."

[Copies of all the Mission circulars on this subject were forwarded to the Missionary Rooms by the ship above referred to, agreeably with the opinions of the majority of the Mission as expressed on the circular of Feb. 17th. This circular was then sent to Mr. Stone, as it is desirable that each circular should show the opinions of all the Mission on the subject.]

[Mr. Stone's opinion & remarks.]

"This circular I received this morning with request to be returned immediately with my remarks in regard to the propriety of referring the notably subject of Br. Hubbard's to the Prudential Committee in the form the circulars present it, I have already expressed my opinion on a former circular. As to Br. Hubbard's request in this circular, I could wish the Mission had granted it, and had they, I should cordially have approved of it, for reasons similar to those specified by Br. Munger.

C. Stone."

Alibag April 24th. — 37.

A true copy of the circulars — Attest — S. O. Allen, Secy.

of Michratta Mission.

(Duplicate)

Rec.d Nov. 8. 1837

☞ $2.45 postage, via N. York.

Ans.d Nov. 29.

No. B.

35

Jaffna July 30th 1853

Reverend R. Anderson. D.D.

Dear Sir.

Before this communication reaches you. you will probably have received intelligence through Mr. Stone. of his having withdrawn himself from your service. & become connected with the Church Missionary Society; you will also have received a statement of the reasons which have prompted this course of conduct. We do not know what reasons he will assign to you; but from a remark which he was heard to make. we are led to think that he may not give you the same reasons which he gave us. when he declared his intention of separating himself from the Mission to which we belong. Be this as it may. we are constrained to say that we do not regard the reasons which Mr. S. gave us on this occasion. as the real causes of his having separated himself from us. We are of the opinion that you will expect from us an expression of our views in relation to this matter. In attempting to discharge this duty. in many respects unpleasant. you will bear with us. if we speak more freely than we should feel ourselves justified in doing. on any occasion. were Mr. S. still connected with us. After all that can be said, it may not be possible to make the same impression upon your mind. as to the probable causes of this strange conduct on the part of Mr. S. which has been made upon our minds. by being witnesses of his feelings & movements for some time past.

In opposition to the reasons assigned by Mr. S. for dissolving his connection with us. we would state it as our belief that he was influenced in this act by a feeling of dissatisfaction toward the different members of the Mission. resulting from their not concurring with him in his views of personal duty, & in their not always favoring his wishes in respect to fields of labour & plans of operation. We think that we are borne out in this belief by the following circumstances. At the annual meeting of the Mission in 1852. our instructions from the Missionary Rooms & the state of the Mission, made it necessary to locate one of our number on the continent. in the vicinity of Bombay. After much consultation this field of labour was assigned to Mr. Stone. In this arrangement he entirely concurred indeed he repeatedly expressed the hope that this lot would fall upon him. The Mission was of the opinion that Aipoutray would be the most suitable [illegible]

upon residing at Allebag. He at length yielded to his wishes in this particular; at the same time expressing our fears that he would not long be permitted to carry forward his operations at that place, being the seat of government of the native prince to whose dominions it belongs. We did not consent, however, to incur the expense of erecting buildings, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. S. before it had been well ascertained whether a permission for a permanent residence could be obtained. In case of opposition arising at Allebag it was thought it would be an easy matter to remove to Nagoathney, which being in the Company's territory, afforded toleration & protection. Such were the views of the Mission when Mr. S. went to Allebag, in February of 1837. After entering into the field of labour he seems to have been much pleased with his situation & prospects. In a letter to a member of the Mission he writes - "We believe the Lord has sent us here; & we have never happier in our work. Never before have I felt so much like being a Missionary to the heathen." It was the expectation of the Mission that, in case of Mr. Stone's not being able to obtain a suitable house for the monsoon, he would keep the seat of the mission at Bombay. The native government, on learning that it was his intention to leave Allebag, & spend the rainy season elsewhere, in consequence of not being successful in procuring a house, intimated to him that it was not their pleasure that he should return & reside among them again. Thus the plan of the Mission, in regard to a permanent location at Allebag, was abandoned but still it was possible to remove the seat of mission operations & without much trouble or expense to Nagoathney or some other village in the Company's territory. This was the design of the Mission; but Mr. S. not favoring these designs, either respect to spending the monsoon in Bombay, or the occupation of Nagoathney, visited Rutnaghiry, a place belonging to the Company, at the distance of some 100 or 150 miles from Bombay & finding it, as he thought, eligible for missionary operations proposed to remove his operations to this place, & remain during the rains, with a view of considering it as a place for permanent occupation at the next ensuing annual meeting of the Mission. For obvious reasons we could not sanction any measures of this kind, & decided on its being the duty of Mr. S. to return to Bombay, agreeable to our previous intentions. At this time the fever of disaffection began to assume a settled & determined character. He expressed much dissatisfaction at the

Mission having interrupted him in his labours in Bombay, & having sent him to Allibag, without giving the end of rendering his continuance in that place permanent. The erection of buildings, as he believed, would have secured this end.* In accordance with the decision of the Mission, Mr. S returned to B., where he remained for a time. When being advised by his physician, on account of illness, he went to Poona, & continued there until the annual meeting of the Mission at Ahmednuggar, which he attended. At this meeting he expressed a wish to make a trial of the effect of the Dekkan climate upon his health & desired permission to go to Joonar for the purpose of commencing operations there. This request he urged with much anxiety. Some other places were talked of, but of them he did not think so favorably. Still he would have been quite willing to go to Poona. But the Mission, for reasons stated in the minutes of the last meeting, did not feel themselves justified in forming a new station at that time, & decided that Mr. S. should remain at Ahmednuggar until his location could be determined. Soon after this, he was asked to connect himself with the station at Jalna, with a view of touring during the cold season, & of being associated in the labours of that field until it should be judged expedient to form a new station, & it was suggested that Aurungabad, being quite in the neighbourhood of Jalna, might be worthy of consideration in this respect. It was believed that in case of our being reinforced, Mr. S. would choose to occupy a new field in connection with some one of the recruits; but a new station was not thought of, until such reinforcement was made, by the individual who made the request, or expressed the desire that Mr. S. should join that station. Upon his own request the Mission gave their consent to his removing to Jalna. From the first of his intercourse with the brethren at that place, it was evident that he had no idea of being associated in the labours which they had commenced. He was heard to say, both in the Mission, & out of it, that he could not consent to enter into the work of others, when there was so much ground yet wholly ~~un~~ unoccupied, & that he did not like to interfere with plans then existing. His mind was fully determined on having nothing to do in the field which was occupied by the brethren at Jalna, & on entering a new field in which he could mark out a course of labour which would comport with his own views of duty. Under these circumstances, they consented to his going to Aurungabad for the purpose of making inquiry as to the eligibility of this place for missionary operations, & the day following his return from a tour which occupied him seven weeks he left home on this business. Having

the prospects at A. of an encouraging character, he brought forw
a Resolution proposing to commence a station there, as a part of th
Jalna Branch. This was acceded to by the members of the station
J.; but Mr. S. was repeatedly assured that if he went to Aurungabad
with, out the consent of the other members of the Mission, he must do th
upon his responsibility; they would not sanction his taking such
course. He was farther assured by them that, in their opinion, th
other brethren would not approve the Resolution. The Resolution
was sent to Ahmednuggur; but before sufficient time for obtaining
an answer had elapsed, he removed his family to Aurungabad,
without waiting to know the opinion of the Mission in regard
occupying that place, or without consulting the Branch to which
he professed to belong, & in opposition to the kind advice of Christian
friends in Aurungabad. he took a lease for a house for two
years, & immediately commenced extensive repairs upon it
had not proceeded far with the repairs of his house. When he
learned that the brethren at Ahmednuggur disapproved of
Resolution. But this did not deter him; he went on with his re
After a little time, a circular was issued by the Bombay bre
making inquiries regarding his being at A. & the reasons for it
The expression of opinion which was obtained by this circular
against his remaining in that place. Then Mr. S. issued a
lar upon the subject, in which he stated his reasons at leng
for thinking that Aurungabad should be occupied at once by
Mission, & expressed a hope that he should be permitted to remain
continue his operations. The reasons assigned by Mr. S. in fa
of A. were disclaimed by the Jalna brethren, as being the reasons
which induced them to accede to the proposition to commence
here there, & as being unfounded in many respects. & the Mission
ing no cause for changing their opinions, as previously expressed,
decision & was still against his remaining. About this time
S. obtained permission of the Mission to go to Bombay, for the
pose, as he said, of settling up his private business, & remo
furniture, &c. he having left B. in a state of illness, & not w
the expectation of being long absent. On his way he stopp
at Ahmednuggur. While there, a circular, addressed to the M
was received at that station. This circular proposed that
the Mission had not approved of Mr. S's remaining in Aurung
& as Mr. Hubbard was preparing to leave Jalna. When Mr. Mu
would be alone, & would much need assistance, Mr. Stone
at once return to Jalna.— also, that if Mr. S. should continue

in opposition to the decision of the Mission, the subject should be referred without delay to the Missionary Rooms. Mr. Stone saw what the decision of the Mission on this circular was likely to be, that he must forthwith submit to the authority of the Mission, or abide the consequences of an appeal to the Missionary Rooms. Then came the circumstances in which he left Ahmednuggur, & you will judge how far they may have influenced him in hoping to extricate himself from these difficulties by separating himself from the Mission. He arrived in Bombay on the 31st of May, & on the same day applied to the Bishop for ordination, & service in the Church Missionary Society. The members of the Mission in Bombay heard of his having done this, after it had become an item of news. No intimation was received from Mr. S. of his intention of adopting this course. When the subject was mentioned to him by one of the brethren, he acknowledged the reports in circulation to be true. The Bishop did not at once give him a decided answer, & as long as he was in suspense as to whether the Church Mission would receive him or not, he was extremely anxious to ascertain the decision of the Mission on the circular which he saw at Ahmednuggur, & which was still in circulation. He was anxious to know whether the Mission would unanimously decide that he should return at once to Jalna; And he was yet more anxious to know what was their decision on the second proposition of the circular, viz. that in case Mr. S. should persist in resisting the authority of the Mission, the whole matter should be referred without delay to the Missionary Rooms.

Now after such a review of the movements of Mr. Stone, for the space of nearly two years, who can give him any credit for integrity, in respect to the reasons which he has assigned for that act by which he has expscinded himself from those churches which educated him, & which for some ten or twelve years have fed him, & clothed him, & agonized in prayer for him, as their representative in this heathen land; by which he has also set at nought, & trampled under foot the authority of the Ecclesiastical body, which gave him ordination, & set him apart to the work of the holy ministry? Had Mr. S. succeeded according to his wishes at Allebag, we cannot believe that he would have found it incompatible with his views of duty, much less with his views of Apostolic usages in matters of church government, to continue in the connection in which he was then serving the Church. And after being defeated in his

plans there. had the Mission consented to his going to Ratnag-
ry. Poona. or Jooneer. he would more have called in qu-
tion the legality of his ordination, or found any difficulty
using the Church forms of Service in a native Congregatio
if he thought them better adapted to the circumstances of th
native mind. than the manner of conducting divine worship
which is usually adopted by Dissenters, even though he h
not de facto a Churchman. And the same may be said
Aurungabad; if he had not been molested in showing contem
of all the previous usages of the Mission. in regard to the com
mencement of new stations. & had been permitted to carry out h
convictions of duty. without regard to the opinions of his bre th
we have every reason to suppose that he would have ~~been~~ b
perfectly contented, & would have been among the last wh
would subject himself to the authority of ~~the~~ a Bishop of the
Church of England. We are confirmed in this opinion by sev
things which we have heard from his own lips. We have ind
heard him speak of having thought of going over to the Chur
Mission; but it has always been in connection with sever
expressions of displeasure at the treatment which he had recei
of the Mission. in their not concurring with him in all his
wishes & plans. He has often been heard to speak in terms
any thing but commendation of the forms & usages of th
Church, & has usually manifested a particular dislike
the distinctions which Episcopacy creates & sanctions.

There is still an additional circumstance which. but f
the influence which it has had in urging Mr. Stone disp
posed towards his brethren, we would choose to refrain f
mentioning. But we believe that justice to ourselves & s
beg you require us to make mention of it. This we would d
denominate a peculiarity for money-getting. A single fa
will illustrate ~~the extent~~ the extent of its indulgence. a
at the same time put you in possession of the grounds of fo
ing an opinion of the magnitude of its unhappy influence up
himself, & of the difficulties in which it must have impl
him. It is believed by those who have had the means of
pretty correct information on the subject. that Mr. S. s
since he has been in the country. laid up money to the
amount of between 5.000. & 10.000 Rupees.

We know that the knowledge of these things will cause

your grief - but still we think that you should know them & this is our apology for saying thus much of the private character of our brother, & till lately our fellow laborer in the kingdom & patience of Jesus Christ.

In behalf of the American Marratha Mission.

Yours very truly.

Jalna July 30th 1858. S. B. Munger.

See papers No C.

Mahratta Mission

Case of Mr Stone - No. B.

Dated Jalnah, July 30, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

Ans. March 8.

Ans. March 27

Chas. A. Anderson

Chas. A. Anderson

[Copy of the Mission correspondence with the Stone about his attending the annual meeting of the Mission.]

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A. This document is marked A & referred to under this letter—

Bombay Aug 3rd 1839

To the Rev. C. Stone

Dear Sir The American Mahratta Mission have recently received a letter from the Prudential Committee of the American Board, requesting ~~time~~ some information concerning your conduct and character previous to your withdrawing from their service — adding that such information is necessary for them before they can give you a formal and regular discharge.

The Mission have deferred acting upon this subject until their next annual meeting. The information requested will then be ascertained and as soon as possible will be communicated to the Prudential Committee.

This subject is important to you and to the Mission, and it is believed the information required would be ascertained with more facility, with more accuracy & in a manner more likely to be satisfactory to all interested could you meet the Mission at that time. The Mission have no wish to communicate any facts, circumstances or opinions affecting your conduct or character to the Prudential Committee without your

knowing what they are and also having an opportunity to express your own views of them and in connection with them. This opportunity you would have by meeting the mission when they act upon the subject.

With these views and feelings the mission have instructed me to write to you and respectfully to request that you will attend at their next annual meeting for so much time as shall be required to consider the subject affecting yourself. You will be informed of the time and place of the meeting as soon as they shall be determined. You can also be informed of the particular time when the subject of information to the board concerning you shall be taken up. The mission will feel obliged if you will favor them with an answer to this letter as soon as convenient.

In behalf of the American Mahratta mission

Yours truly D. C. Allen

Secretary

(Mr Stone's Answer to the above)

Nasik Augt 7th 1839

To
The Rev D. C. Allen

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. in behalf of the Am. Mah. mission, and in doing so

I beg to request the favour of your sending me (bearing postage) the letter of the Prudential Committee to which you refer as containing a request for information respecting my conduct and character previous to my withdrawal from the Am. Mission. To this reasonable request I hope neither yourself nor the Mission will object. I am sure Mr Munger will not as he has assured me he was in favor of granting my former request, to see all the official letters of the P. Committee to the Mission until I should recieve my regular discharge from the A.B.C.F.M.*; and I have reason to believe Mr Graves will not object. Also, if I rightly recollect, you assured me that if any letters were recieved from the Secretary to the P. Committee which contained anything relating to or affecting myself you would immediately communicate ~~to~~ ~~you~~ the same to me. I have heard some such letters have been recieved, but the remarks they contained affecting myself you have not communicated to me — probably thro forgetfulness, or you did not deem them of sufficient importance to communicate them.

Should the mission however refuse to allow me to see the letter to which you refer, I request that you will furnish me with extracts of all such parts of that or,

* see note A on page 16

any other letters you may have received from the P. Committee, as are in any way connected with my case — whether they relate to my communication to the P. Committee, or to any communications which they have received from the Am. Mar. Mission or any of its members respecting myself. Also furnish me with the dates of such letters and when received by yourself as Secretary to the Mission.

I hope you will send me the letter referred to in your letter of the 8 inst. entire. Any letters from Dr Anderson to the Mission would be read ~~by me~~ with no less interest by me now, than when connected with the Mission, as I still feel a deep interest in the concerns of the Mission.

Yours truly C. Grand Stone

P.S. When furnished with the above specified letters or extracts from them I shall be enabled to reply to the request of the Am. Mar. Mission in relation to my attending its next annual meeting. C. S.

(2nd letter to Mr Stone)

Bombay Sept 3rd 1839

To the Rev C. Stone

Dear Sir

your letter of the 7th ult. reached me on the 11th. It was submitted

to the Mission and I have now the pleasure of being able to communicate their answer in reply.

Your request to have the perusal of all the official communications from the American Board to the Mission until you should recieve your formal discharge, was carefully considered at the last annual meeting and the views of the Mission in the form of a resolution were communicated to you. As it appears from your last letter that this resolution was misunderstood or at the time of your writing not accurately remembered ~~by you~~ I will here repeat it. The resolution is as follows.

"The Mission having recieved a request from Mr Stone that he might have the perusal of all the official letters the Mission may recieve from the A.B.C.F.M. until he shall recieve his regular discharge from the Board, after consultation expressed their views by the following minute—

Whereas Mr Stone has voluntarily withdrawn from this Mission and for five months past has had no share in "their labors, responsibilities, immunities & control" he has not in our view any claim to have the perusal of all the official letters which the Mission may recieve from the Board. But we are willing he should see the letters hitherto

recieved he paying postage for the same, and should any future letters from the Board contain any thing designed for Mr Stone it shall be forthwith communicated to him."

This minute or resolution has been strictly complied with on the part of the Mission. We do not regard the instructions from the Board which occasioned our late letter as coming within the meaning or spirit of this resolution; still we are willing to comply with your request and so communicate to you the following extracts from the letter of Dr Anderson - viz

"We regret that you should have thought it necessary to wait for a formal request before sending us all you know about Mr Stone. We regard Mr Stone as withdrawn from the Mission and disconnected with it, but as still in connection with the Board."

"Among other things which will occur to you we wish to know 1st Whether Mr Stone has accumulated property in India and to what extent. 2d By what means this has been done. 3d Whether Mr Stone has refused to be governed by the decisions and rules of the Mission; and, if so, in what cases. 4th Whether Mr Stone has in any respect during his connection with the Mission and especially of late years acted inconsistently with his duty as a missionary to the Heathen."

The above extracts will show the instructions which occasioned our late letter to you. They show the nature of the inquiries to be made, and and of the information to be obtained and communicated to the Board for their consideration. We are not aware that they have yet expressed any opinion on your conduct and character.

We hope this letter will be quite satisfactory to you and that you will at once conclude to accept the invitation contained in our late letter to meet the Mission at our approaching annual meeting. Of the time and place of the meeting you will be informed as soon as they are determined

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission

Yours truly D. O. Allen

Secretary.

(Mr Stone's Answer to the above)

To the Rev. D. O. Allen
Secretary to the
Am. Mar. Mission. Bombay

Nasik Sept 10th 1839.

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge your official note of the 5th inst; and in doing so to thank your mission for furnishing me some extracts from Dr Anderson's letter, and at the same time to express my regret that the date of said letter and of its reception by the mission were not given as I desired. Have to thank you also for the

"Minute" of your Mission containing the negative resolution to my request to see Dr Anderson's letters to the Mission until I should recieve my regular discharge from the Board. By it I perceive my mistake in supposing it read concerning Mr Stone, instead of "Designed for Mr Stone."

I have carefully read and duly considered the extracts from Dr Anderson's letter, and in view of the whole subject, have necessarily come to the conclusion that it is neither proper, expedient nor duty for me to attend the approaching annual meeting of your Mission for the purposes specified in your official of Aug 8 and for the following reasons among others.

1st The nature of the information requested renders it improper for me to be present at the actings of the Mission on the subject.

2d The information is required of the Am. Mar. Mission and as it would seem from Dr Anderson's letter such as had been intimated to him the Mission was in possession of, and was only waiting for a "formal request" to communicate the same to the Prudential Committee. Besides if I be rightly informed, a Mission document containing the proposed information was drawn up, approved of, and sent to the P. Committee per Waverly. This of course Dr Anderson must have recieved subsequently to the date of his above-

mentioned letter.

3. The Board did not expect or design that I should have any voice in furnishing this information. This is apparent from the nature of the inquiries, and the above specified "Minute" with the Mission exposition of it. The "Minute" says "should any future letter from the Board contain anything designed for Mr Stone it shall be forthwith communicated to him." – Mission remark – "The minute or resolution has been strictly complied with on the part of the mission – We do not regard the instructions from the Board which occasioned our late letter to you as coming within the meaning or spirit of this resolution." Of course the inquiries were not designed for me.

4 Even were it proper for me to attend your annual meeting for the purposes specified I can see no object to be obtained by it sufficient to justify the suspension of my missionary labors here and expense of attendance.

5 My family circumstances will probably be such as not to admit of my attendance. I trust these reasons will be considered satisfactory by the mission. If the Am. Mar. Miss. are desirous and should be disposed (as they profess to be in their letter of the 5th Aug) to give me an opportunity to see and express my

views on any communication they may make to the P. Committee affecting my conduct and character before it is forwarded to the Board, and will forward the same to me after it is drawn up and approved by the Mission I will endeavour to give the same a candid, impartial and due consideration and make such remarks on the same as shall seem to be called for to correct any misstatements or errors.

Praying that you may have the Divine presence and guidance in all the transactions of your approaching annual meeting I remain yours truly

B. Cyrus Stone

(3rd letter to Mr Stone)

Bombay Sept. 28. 1839

To the Rev. C. Stone

Dear Sir your letter of the 10th reached me on the 13th inst. It has been submitted to the mission and I have now to communicate their reply to you

The American Mission in reply to Mr Stone's letter of the 10th inst. would inform him

that the date and reception of Dr Anderson's communication from which an extract in our previous letter (dated Sept. 5th) to him was taken were omitted from the opinion that they (the date and time of reception) were quite unimportant and had no bearing whatever on the subject. Dr Anderson's letter containing the extract communicated to Mr Stone is dated "Boston March 8th 1839," and it was received June 22d.

The Waverley arrived in America some time previous to the date of that letter as Dr Anderson in that letter acknowledges having recieved all the communications (mission and private) forwarded to him by that vessel. And because the mission letter (or "document" as you call it) did not contain the information which the Prudential Committee wanted Dr. Anderson addressed the letter to the mission from which the extract sent to you was taken. In our last letter to you it was stated that we are not aware that Dr. A. or the Prudential Committee have expressed any opinion whatever concerning your conduct. To this we add that the Committee are waiting for the information requested and that their ~~decisions~~ opinions are yet to be formed in view of the information to be communicated to them in answer to Dr A's inquiries. So you see the whole subject is as open as can be

desired for you to communicate your own views, testimony &c. in vindication of yourself should you think any vindication to be called for by what any individual might communicate, or rather state in the communication to be prepared and sent to the Committee concerning you.

You mention in your letter as one reason for declining the invitation of the Mission to meet them at their annual meeting that the state of your family would probably be such as not to admit of your attendance. The time and place of our annual meeting are not yet fixed and if you will mention in what month the state of your family, so far as human foresight extends, will admit of your attending the meeting, it will be an important circumstance in the view of the Mission in determining when and where the meeting shall be.

In respect to your request that the Mission would send to you the papers containing the information specified in Dr. A—'s letter, when it shall be prepared to be transmitted to him for your examination &c. there appears to us to be important* reasons against such a course — reasons which we believe will make it appear then as it a

* For these reasons see Note B. page 17

now, to be improper and inexpedient. And this view of your request — or of not complying with it, is quite consistent with the desire we have more than once expressed, and still feel that you should have every opportunity which the nature of the subject and existing circumstances, render proper, reasonable and expedient, for knowing, examining and replying to, what may be stated concerning you to the P. Committee.

To prevent any misapprehension in respect to the nature of the information to be communicated to the Committee, we would remark, that we expect it will consist wholly of the declarations of individuals in respect to matters of fact for the use of the Committee. The information will consist of testimony, and not of the opinions of the Mission or of any individuals connected or unconnected with the Mission. And it will be wholly the province of the P. Committee in view of the testimony and facts communicated to them, to form opinions and to judge of your conduct and character.

We hope that in review of this subject, you will conclude to meet the Mission at the approaching annual meeting. But if you should still decline, there are some of Dr. Anderson's inquiries which can be so much more easily

answered by yourself than by the Mission, that we wish and would hint that you will favor us with answers to them. We refer to Dr. Anderson's two first inquiries viz

"1 Whether Mr Stone has accumulated property in India and to what amount,

2. By what means has this been done"

We shall be obliged if you will furnish the Mission with the information requested on these two points. And it is desirable and important that this information should be furnished as soon as you can conveniently ~~make~~ send it to us, that there may be sufficient time for obtaining explanation should any appear to be required.

In conclusion we would again express our earnest desire and hope that in reviewing the whole subject you will come to a determination to meet the Mission, as invited in our former letter to you.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission

yours truly

D. O. Allen.

(Mr Stone's answer to the above)

3 15

Nasik Oct 5th 1839

To
the Rev. D. O. Allen
Secretary to the Am. Mar. Mission

Dear Sir

In acknowledging the receipt of your official letter of Sept. 28th I beg respectfully to decline accepting your renewed invitation to attend your approaching annual meeting for reasons assigned in my letter of 10th Sept; also I must decline taking any other part in furnishing the information required of your mission by Dr. Anderson, respecting my character and conduct, than what was mentioned in that letter. From the following extract from a letter of a member of your mission, it would seem a work of supererogation for me to make any statements respecting the two subjects you propose in your last letter.— "I am informed that it is a fact that you have in houses of agency ~~in Bombay~~ between 10.000 and 12.000 Rupees." "This report is believed to be well authenticated." "If you require my authority for this statement, I will cheerfully give it, if you deny that you have this sum."

Of course as it related to my

own private affairs, I neither desired, nor asked authority.

As I should be eternally unwilling to state any thing as a fact without full and positive evidence of the same, I must, of course, be unwilling to cast such an imputation on any one.

I herewith send you Mr. Grave's letter of the 14th March by his request, — of which my letter to him ~~which~~ of Sept 19th which he says he has given you; by your "urgent request," is an answer. His previous letter is not at hand. You will return this when copied.

I remain, as ever

yours truly, Cyrus Stone.

(Note A. referred to on page 3.)

In respect to what Mr. Stone here says about Mr. M—'s having assured him of his willingness that he should see all the letters recieved from the American Board until he should receive his regular discharge — Mr Murzan makes the following remark

on the proposed reply to Mr Stone.

"I am willing that the extracts made by Mr. Allen should be forwarded to Mr. Stone. But I would here remark that I do not regard myself as bound to accede to ~~the~~ his request by any thing which I have before said on this subject to Mr Stone. He has forfeited all claim upon me for this by his abuse of my private correspondence. He has shown himself unworthy to be trusted with any thing which he can possibly employ to the injury of the Mission or of individuals. While I consent to his being gratified in this particular I do it with the expectation that he will not fail to use these extracts to the prejudice of the Mission—at least he will do this as far as he is able. But if he does this the guilt will be his own."

(Note B. Referred to on page 12.)

Ahmednuggur Nov 21. 1839

The inquiry having been made of the Mission

whether the papers prepared in answer to inquiries from the Missionary Rooms concerning Mr. Stone shall be sent to him for the purpose mentioned in his letter to the Mission dated Sept 10th 1839 the Mission after consideration passed the following resolution

Resolved that it is neither proper, expedient nor duty in existing circumstances to send these papers to Mr Stone.— And for the following reasons. viz.

1 The Mission though desirous, as this correspondence shows, that Mr. Stone should have an opportunity to see and know what the Mission have prepared to be sent to the Missionary Rooms concerning him, and to reply to the same as far as he might wish to do, — cannot believe it prudent to expose papers prepared for the use of another body (the Prudential Committee) with so much care and labor and which if lost could not easily be replaced, to the contingency of being lost by sending them to Nassik through the medium of the Post Office. — In two instances quite recently valuable mission papers entrusted to the

Post-Office have been lost.

2. The Mission in this correspondence show their desire to confer personally with Mr. Stone so that he might know and examine whatever the Mission should prepare for the Missionary Rooms respecting him, and might adduce and have inserted any facts or testimony of an opposite character which he might wish, so that the papers thus prepared in the most favorable circumstances for ascertaining and stating the truth might exhibit the whole subject. But Mr Stone declined meeting the Mission for this purpose. He has also declined giving them the information requested on the 1st & 2d subjects of inquiry. So the Mission have been under the necessity of preparing these papers with the aid of such facts & testimony as they could obtain and as they believed after examination to be correct and true. And now to submit these papers to Mr Stone for comments and remarks when there would be no opportunity for the Mission — dispersed as we shall be to our different stations

and occupied in our respective labors, to examine these comments and remarks, would only delay this work (already much delayed) and involve the whole subject in new difficulty and greater obscurity.

3 The manner in which Mr Stone has used mission papers and private letters, has been such, that we regard it as improper and inexpedient to put any papers & documents of this ~~[illegible]~~ character into his possession.

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Document marked B & referred to by the letter.

[The following statement to be prefixed to this paper has been approved by the Minister — J.C. Miller]

B

It is proper to remark that the letter from the Secretary of the Board dated June 20th 1837, containing the resolution of the Prudential Committee [copied from the record of this proceeding on June 20th 1837] recalling Mr. Hubbard had been received before the subject of Mr. Stone's removal to Aurungabad was acted upon by the Jalna. So that when the subject of Mr. Stone's remaining at Aurungabad came before the Mission it was expected that Mr. Munger would soon be alone at Jalna. This expectation is not prominently mentioned in the circular but the opinion of the members of the Mission were expressed in view of it. But the fact of Mr. Hubbard's being recalled and the consequent expectation that he ~~the Munger~~ would soon leave Jalna was not known to the English residents in Jalna & in Aurungabad. Had they known this we can not suppose that one of them would have been in favor of Mr. Munger's remaining in Jalna and Mr. Stone's ~~continuing~~ in Aurungabad

1 38

[Copy of Mission circular concerning Mr. Stone's moving from Galoa to Kaumagabed & remaining at Kaumagabed.]

B

Circular to—

Messrs Webster, Stone, Hubbard, Munger, Bellantine, Abbott, Briggs & Graves.

Dear Brethren,

Some days ago we at this station heard that Mr. Stone had removed to Kaumagabed, and soon afterwards heard, casually (as at the first) that his going to sea was in consequence of a Resolution passed by the Galoa branch of the Mission to form a station in that place. We have never seen the resolution passed in Galoa and so we are quite unacquainted with the reasons for what has been done. We do not wish to remain thus ignorant. The subject is an important one — one in which the whole Mission is interested, and on which all should be informed. Inquiries have several times been made of me in Brown bay, which I have been unable to answer about Mr. Stone's removing to Kaumagabed, his remaining there &c. After some reflection I have concluded to issue a circular (which I now do) to the Mission to obtain information & expressions of opinion from any who may wish to make them (& I hope all will do this) upon this subject. This circular I shall send first to Mr. Stone that he may state his own opinions & views, and also make any proposals for the consideration of the Mission, — should he wish to make any. It is my wish that the circular may then be sent to Bros. Munger & Hubbard in Galoa; — and so on. In this way the circular will contain the views, opinions &c. of the brethren in G. who passed the resolution for the information & consideration of the other members of the Mission. If this is not the best way to institute inquiries for information &c. on this subject, it is still the best way that occurs to me. So if any one should think I err on this point I hope he will yet view me with the indulgence we all claim & expect from each other. Mr. Webster is now absent, for a few days —

Yours truly —

D. C. Ather

Secretary

Brown bay March 16.. 1838

[Remarks by Mr. Stone]

"It appears from this circular that the brethren in Bombay have seen the resolution passed by the Jalna branch sanctioning my occupying Aurangabad as an associated station, and as Mr. Adler writes for my opinion & views on the subject (i.e. as I understand it as to the expediency of my occupying Aurangabad) I request the favor of Mr. Munger to transcribe the resolution & preamble on this circular as it contains my opinions & views on this subject. I don't know as I can add any thing more in regard to the desirableness & importance of taking possession of this station as I have done, than what I have already communicated to the Nagpur brethren & to Mr. Adler in the communication which he says he read carefully. I have no other proposal to make on the subject, only that the brethren say whether they approve of my occupying this place as a station or not, or in other words whether they approve of the resolution of the Jalna branch; and if they do not, where they will station me. It is of vast importance to me & my operations here, that in the present attitude of the affairs they give me their opinion with as little delay as possible.

Aurangabad 21 March 1848. A. Stone.

["Resolution passed by the Jalna branch Feb. 15th 1848]

"Whereas from personal survey & inquiry we are of the opinion that Aurangabad is eligible to missionary operations & in view of the present prospects & circumstances of this branch of the Mission the cause of Christian Missions in this region will be better promoted by the location of one of the Members of this branch at Aurangabad than by all remaining here &

Whereas Mr. Stone for these reasons is willing to occupy that place therefore—

Resolved,—That we approve of Mr. Stone's occupying Aurangabad as a Mission station in connexion with the Jalna branch of the Mahratta Mission and that he be authorised to remove his family there as soon as he can make arrangements for so doing."

[Remarks & views of Mr. Munger]

It is true I did not [illegible] the resolution referred to in the circular [the resolution given on the opposite page about Mr. Stone removing to Serampore] to the Bombay branch of the Mission, but I did send one the very next day after it was passed to Nagpur. The reason of my not sending it to B. is simply this. The station at this place has not been in operation for one year, & never have we received a single [item] of intelligence in an official manner in regard to what has been done by the brethren in B. in the business meetings of that station. While they have not seen fit to acquaint us with such business as they transact among themselves we have not felt under any obligation to communicate to them our proceedings of this kind. An interchange of this kind of information has been kept up between us & the brethren at N. because they have reciprocated our communications of the business which we have from time to time transacted in the capacity of a station. I see no impropriety of passing a resolution of the kind now under consideration in the manner that we did. It is true of resolutions of this kind, as of every other, that they have no authority until approved by a majority of the Mission. We are in no respect responsible for Mr. Stone's going to Serampore before he had heard the sentiments of the Mission on this subject. We did this approve of Mr. Stone's going & commencing at A— a station, for the reasons which the resolution & its preamble present. There are beside these reasons, many considerations which induced me to favor the resolution. I regret that Mr. Stone has not expressed his views & feelings more fully upon this subject. It is his duty to do this, inasmuch as this proposition to commence a station in A— originated entirely with himself, and it was this circumstance which reconciled me to the idea of his going to A— at the present time. There is an abundance of work at this station to employ in a profitable manner the time & the most vigorous efforts of a greater number of men. None has yet been assigned to this field. It was not therefore the want of work which induced me to favor the change. Would Mr. Stone have been willing to remain

here & enter the work here with his brethren whole heart I should have greatly rejoiced. But he seems never to have contemplated this, & was evidently desirous of being alone, at least of not entering into labors commenced by others. It is true that he has never told me that these are his feelings, but I have formed this opinion of them from the general character of his remarks at different times in regard to his future labors. Since I have been at this place I have regarded it as being exceedingly desirable that Tirungabed should be occupied as soon as possible by our Mission, and I have feared that unless it is soon occupied by us, some other society would take it in hand. These are circumstances in regard to the place just now which favor the idea of making this a station at once. These Mr Stone should have mentioned. I am also informed (& I suppose correctly) that the Mission at the last annual meeting spoke of Tirungabed as a station for Mr. Stone, but he did not at that time choose to go there. To the residence of Mr. Stone at Tirungabed would not increase the expenses of the Mission above what he would require at Jaffna, I do not know that intelligence from the Brethren will alter the opinions of any one respecting the commencement of operations at that place from what they were at the time of the meeting. Under these circumstances I was willing to forego the happiness of being associated with Mr Stone in the labors of this station with a view to his commencing the work at Tirungabed in accordance with his own wishes. I may have mistaken his feelings in regard to this matter; and if I have that he may have an opportunity of meeting me I shall send him this circular again & hope the brethren will excuse me for so doing.

Some may think it strange that we should depart from the usual manner of determining questions of this kind, - that is by circular. The reason of our doing this was the fact that Mr. Stone assured us that the Naggercoil brethren were of the opinion that it was in the power of this branch of the mission to locate its members where in their opinion they would be most usefully employed. I should remark however that though we adopted this course in preference to the usual one, still we did not regard Mr. Stone as having any authority for giving credit to the bad an expression of the opinion of the Mission. As Mr. Stone has gone on to Tirungabed I hope the Mission will consent to his staying there, unless they conclude that his doing so will in some

be the occasion of much injury. The fact is we can not now quit the place without exposing the cause to injury. Mr. Stone speaks of "his operations" there. What these are I think he should inform the Missionaries this may have some effect in determining the question as to his being continued. — I would here remark that we were absent among our schools when this circular was received & this has occasioned some delay.

March 26. 1838. J. R. Meager.

[Remarks & opinions of Mr. Hubbard]

I would ask if Mr. Stone did not inform Mr. Allen of his removal to Strongabad or the Mission at Ahmednugger to whom the resolution of this branch was sent — if so why does he come out & say that he correctly heard &c. I do like to see a man act openly and not always behind the curtain. We passed a resolution there at this branch approving of Mr. Stone's going to Strongabad but we did not approve of his going until he had heard from the other members of the Mission. We more than once told him, if he went before he heard from the Mission, he must go on his own responsibility for we should not be responsible if he went before he heard from the resolution which had gone to Nuggur. Still I hope the Mission will favor his remaining at Strongabad although he may not have taken a proper course in going as he did. Mr. Stone stated to me more than once that at the time he joined this branch the brethren at Nuggur said he was at the disposal of this branch, either to remain here or go to Strongabad. I approved of his going, & still do of his remaining as he will be no more expense to the Mission, than if he had remained with us. I regret Mr. Stone has said so little upon this subject.

Jalna March 26. G. W. Hubbard.

[The circular was next returned to Strongabad when Mr. Stone made the following remarks &c upon it]

"This circular unexpectedly came back to me from Jalna last eve. I supposed it had ere this been in circuit and was daily expecting to hear its results. I regret its detention as it prolongs my embarrassment. — I had supposed the reasons assigned in the preamble of the resolution to locate me in Strongabad would

be considered by the Mission as satisfactory & secure its cordial approval. For what principle are we as members of the Mahratta Mission & of its branches to marshal our forces & direct their movements in the sacred enterprise of Christian missions? Is it not so to marshal them as in our opinion this cause shall be best promoted? I know of no other principle either as a missionary to the heathen for directing my own labors or as a member of the Mission in establishing its branches, and assigning to those branches their respective fields; or as a member of a branch station in the employment of its members & appropriations of its funds; and is not this the very principle on which the Jalna branch professed to act in the location of one of its disposable members at Ahmednagar? The preamble of the resolution will speak for itself. This was the unanimous opinion of the branch at the time. Does not the opinion justify the resolution? And were not the brethren so circumstanced as to enable them to understandingly and to form an opinion entitled to some deference at least by members of the other branches who are situated too remotely from the seat of action to see the full force of all the pros & cons for such an opinion? I doubt not the united opinion of the Jalna branch in regard to the subject of my location will be there regarded.

As to the eligibility of Ahmednagar to missionary operations the correctness of the opinion of the Jalna branch is attested by a month's residence there, & the commencement of operations with some promise of success. And I am still persuaded if I am permitted to remain & labor there, the result will attest the correctness of their opinion that the cause of Christian missions in this region will be best promoted by my location there, rather than if I remained at Jalna.

I can not account to what Mr. Munger says in regard to my motives in coming here, nor to what he says reconciled him to the idea of my going to Ahmednagar the present time. He may have had all these views & feelings but they were not expressed to me. I was entirely ignorant of them till I read them as expressed on this occasion; as I was also of his feelings in regard to my remaining & laboring ~~at Jalna~~ with the brethren at Jalna. I had no intimation of his having any desire that I should think it all advisable for me to remain associated in the labors of Jalna station in its present operations & circumstances. Why his views & feelings were concealed from me I know not. We should have been happy to have been governed by them, had we been of the opinion that the cause of missions would be promoted thereby: but as we were not of this opinion, we were willing as we felt it our duty to sacrifice this personal happiness.

For all my proceedings not sanctioned by the resolution I alone am responsible. Then I would say in palliation of my offence, if indeed it be an offence, for coming here before I had received an expression of the opinion of the other brethren at the instance of the brethren I waited in Jalna 6 days after the resolution was sent to Nuggur for a reply should the brethren make any any objections, but as none were received as anticipated, and my family being in an unsettled state, & feeling it very desirable to be on the field as early as practicable, & having made arrangements to move, I thought it not duty to delay any longer.

I received no intimation of any disapproval of the resolution till the 5th instant after I had been there 14 days; — had rented premises & taken possession of them. I need not say I was greatly surprised on hearing of the disapproval of the Nuggur branch. I asked Mr. Munger what I should do. He replied, remain where you are. Besides I supposed it was the prerogative of each branch of the Mission to assign its members each his particular field & kind of labor in the sphere of its operations, so long as they were connected with that branch, provided however this assignation was in accordance with such individual views of duty, and did not call for additional mission funds.

Again from what was said at the last general meeting on the subject of occupying Aurangabad and the impression I subsequently received in conversation with the Nuggur branch, I really supposed the mission would most cordially approve of my occupying Aurangabad, associated with the Jalna branch, soon as it could be found practicable to do so, the Jalna branch approving the same. Now my reasons for thinking so. Here I must go back a little —

It is well known to all the brethren who attended the last general meeting at Nuggur, the difficulty that was felt in assigning myself & family a station. This difficulty as I suppose arose from 4 causes — viz. 1 the station assigned me at Ahmednagar at the preceding general meeting was given up. 2d my state of health was such as seemed to require the trial of a residence in the Deckan. 3d the Mission stations in the Deckan were thought not to require an additional laborer. 4th the Mission did not deem it advisable at that time to establish a new branch station which would require a considerable outlay of extra funds for buildings, schools &c.

to Jeevoor had long been talked of as a desirable branch station, the Board having sanctioned the Missionaries occupying it as such; as it would from a connecting link, between the Nuggur & Bombay branches, and as the climate was considered as favorable to my state of health as any place in the Deccan, & should my health fail in the hot season as it seemed it would, Jeevoor afforded very easy access to high lands, or the sea. I proposed a resolution to the Mission, asking permission to occupy Jeevoor as a station, which was disapproved for the last of the above specified reasons. I then expressed my willingness to be stationed at Poona or Satara to be associated with Mr. Graves on the Hills, as these places would afford me very access to the Hills should my health require such a change. But the meeting would not tie my occupying either of these places. The subject of my location was disposed. Sometime afterwards it was again brought up by the Secretary, & more in connection with the Nuggur branch, & Aurungabad in connection with the Galna branch, were proposed to me. I objected to the first on account of health, and its not being a promising field for a station; both on account of its depopulated state, its mixed population & the licentious influence entered on the place by an unprincipled British soldiery where stationed. 2. Aurungabad I had no objection but health & fears that it was not suitable to missionary efforts. The former objection was partly removed by the Secretary's suggestion that in the event of my health failing in the hot season could have easy access to the elevated land of Rozza. But on account of the latter objection neither myself nor the meeting I believe thought it advisable to press a resolution at that time to station me at Aurungabad.

As the circumstances of my family at the time did not admit of my removed immediately, a resolution was passed at the close of the general meeting connecting me with the Nuggur branch till my location should be decided upon. In the mean time I received an invitation from Mr. Munger to visit him at Galna & be associated in the operations of that branch, stating as my reason that my services in English would be very acceptable &c. As I had not considered the operations & state of things at that station such as to another missionary, and my mind & heart being still directed towards Jeevoor, at I could not think it my duty to go to Galna. But after all hopes of my

permitted to occupy Jeoneoor or any other place near the Ghats were cut off, I began to think more about going to Jalna, and to occupy Aurangabad as soon as it should be eligible to a station, & the circumstances of the Mission should admit.

On further correspondence with Mr. Munger I found he was decidedly in favor of the Jalna branch occupying Aurangabad as an associate station; and in the event of my being connected with that branch that I should occupy it, soon as it should be thought I could better promote the cause of missions, there than in Jalna. It does not appear that he was contemplated my coming to Jalna to be permanently stationed there. As I was desirous of spending the cold season in making tours for the benefit of my health & the more general proclamation of the Gospel, and as Mr. M. proposed taking a long tour & wished me to accompany him, and as it was thought at the time that the operations & circumstances of the Jalna station were such as by touring part of the time, would afford work enough for an additional laborer until a new station could be established; and as when I asked the Nagpur branch, if they would favor my being connected with the Jalna branch with the understanding that I occupy Aurangabad in connexion with that branch, soon as it should be thought advisable to do so, I received the impression that in their opinion this matter would be at the disposal of the Jalna branch in the event of my being connected with it. ---- I say in view of these circumstances I thought it duty though with much hesitation to ask for permission to be connected with the Jalna branch, and issued a circular proposing to be their associate. The proposition was acceded to. [But here it may be necessary for me to endeavor to recall to the minds of the Nagpur brethren some of the circumstances connected with their expression of their opinion, since Mr. Ballantine says in his letter just received "you attribute to the Nagpur branch the expression of an opinion in favor of your going to Aurangabad which none of us remember to have made." Not an opinion in favor of my going to Aurangabad but that the Jalna branch was competent to station me there, should they think it best so to do. This impression was made thus; at a special meeting of the Nagpur branch at Mr. Scott's house, Mr. Ballantine acting as chairman, I sitting opposite to him, - Mr. Abbott on my right hand, -

Mr. Boggs walking the room, I asked if this branch would favor my giving up Jalna under circumstances before mentioned. The answer it is true was an emphatic one; Mr. Abbott replied, if the mission connect you with the Jalna branch, it will be for that branch to place or employ you where it shall think best, & then ask if it is so considered by all the brethren? And I understood Mr. Ballantine to say so, and Mr. Boggs said I dont know, — hesitated a little, then said I think he may be at this disposal, provided this disposal does not call for extra funds — I may possibly be mistaken in my impression, but it was on the strength of this impression, that I have said in the opinion of the Naggar brethren, it is the prerogative of the Jalna branch to station me at Aurangabad should there be no to do.]

The Mission passed a resolution sanctioning my being connected with the Jalna branch. I am still connected with that branch accredited in its labors, according to its resolution.

To Mr. Allen's circular asks for the reasons of my opinion that the cause of Christian Missions will be better promoted in this region by my occupying Aurangabad, than by my remaining at Jalna I cheerfully subjoin the following.

1 The operations of the Jalna ~~branch~~ station did not in my opinion require my presence. Since my connection with this branch the circumstances of that station have been materially altered. By the appointment of a chaplain, the missionary is relieved of the heavy burden of conducting English services which before necessarily devoured much of his time, strength & strength, — which labor of itself was enough for any ordinary man; — the branch has been deprived of almost any power for making teachers: — the schools limited for want of funds: — the superintendence of those sustained and the preaching & distribution of books at the station, to as great an extent perhaps as the state of the people will admit, Messrs Munger & Hubbard are competent: there are no stated services in Malwa on Sunday — nor girls schools, — & owing to the distance of the native houses from the native town, probably will not be soon: — the boarding school for boys was rather a fluctuating state & under the charge & superintendence of Mrs. Munger.

2 No convenient houses favorably situated for missionary operations were to be

3 All the mission houses being in the cantonments, the missionaries liable to be deprived of their premises by every change or addition to the troops and as no houses are to be obtained out of the cantonments the station is very greatly liable to be broken up.

4 The friends of Mission in Galna were of the opinion that the cause of Christ would be better promoted by my occupying Aurangabad than all the members of the branch remaining at Galna.

5 I was of the opinion & still am, that my health would be more likely to suffer at Galna than at Aurangabad, & in the event it should, could not obtain a change so easy and at so little expense there as here.

6 Aurangabad is a much larger field for labor than Galna; - and on many accounts it is very important that our Mission should occupy it as a connecting link between Galna & Nuggur.

7 Here I have greater facilities for efficient & concentrated labor than I could have had at Galna. I occupy premises in the midst of the Hindoo population.

8 The mission premises being out of the cantonments will not be affected by any changes in the troops; so that in the event of the Galna station being broken up the missionaries could find an asylum here, - & the boarding school be moved here.

9 The good people here were very anxious to have a station here.

10 The good people here will sustain the expense of schools &c. so I can remain & carry on operations here at less expense to the Mission than if I were at Galna.

I have started Mahratta services twice on the Sabbath, - one school of 70 boys - performs English services at the Mess-House on the Sabbath, by appointment of the Brigadier and held a prayer-meeting at Capt. Barkers on sabbath & tuesday evenings - Held the monthly prayer-meeting on the first monday in this month for the first time ever held in this place; - a collection of Rs 34½ was taken up & paid over to me for the support of schools &c. at this station. Have taken a lease of the Parsee Garden House so called, for the term of 2 years at Rs 6 per month - should I wish to occupy it so long - I am to be at the expense of making all the repairs. On hearing that some of the Mission disapproved of the resolution to locate me here, and at the instance of Mr. Allen, I suspended efforts to put in train any more missionary operations than above specified. I hope & trust these reasons for the resolution will be satisfactory to the brethren and secure their approval: and the importance of sustaining this station will induce the Mission to approve of my remaining here. The Lord give us all wisdom grace & faithfulness in our Master's service.

Aurangabad March 28th. 1843. C. Stone "

[The circular was then sent back to Jaffna and the following minute or opinion was made upon it by Mr. Munger.]

"Both Mr. Hubbard & myself disclaim the sentiments expressed in the 10
reasons assigned by Mr. Stone for the preamble of our resolution — not in toto — but generally. S. R. Munger."

[In reference to the above minute Mr. Stone at a subsequent circulation of the circular made the following minute —]

"These reasons were assigned for my opinion & not for the opinion of any one else C. Stone."

[The circular was sent from Jaffna to Ahmednuggur and the following opinions & remarks were there made upon it]

"Two or three statements have been made on this circular with ref to which we feel it necessary to make some explanations lest they be misun

1 Much is said of an expression of opinion from the brethren of the station to the effect that the Jaffna branch had a right to dispose of this m bers as they pleased — Granted that we did express such an opinion, we to be understood as saying that the action of the Jaffna branch was not sub to the approval of the Mission; by no means. Even the Jaffna branch themselves did not interpret our "expression of opinion" in this way. Although "a sured" them that such was our opinion, & although they give this fa reason for the course, still both Mr. Munger & Mr. Hubbard declare that are in no wise responsible for Mr. Stone's going to Neyoor & taking the Read Board from the Mission — And Mr. Stone says himself says the wanted at six days for the purpose of receiving our reply to the ter containing the resolution. So that after all attributed to us by Stone, and after all the influence ascribed to our expression of opin not one of the Jaffna brethren seems to have thought they had a r

to station Mr. Stone when they pleased without reference to the Mission. All seem to have understood that if the Mission did not approve their resolution was of no force.

Here let me remark and I do it with the concurrence of the brethren here, that whatever we said on the subject of the Jalna branch having power to station its own members, we did say (so far as we can remember) with the understanding that the matter was subject to the approval of the Mission. If we did not imply this, we were wrong; and Mr. Stone & all the Jalna branch would know that we were wrong; for they never believed themselves that they could station Mr. Stone in any place without the Mission's consent.

One thing more about Mr. Stone's "waiting six days in Jalna" for a reply from us to the resolution of the Jalna branch. That resolution was passed Feb. 15. Mungyer says he sent it the next day. It was received here Feb 20th. And Mr. Stone left Jalna Feb 21st. Where then was the opportunity to communicate to him our opinions before he left Jalna? As soon as circumstances permitted we communicated our disapproval of the resolution to the Jalna branch. That Mr. Stone did not receive it sooner was not our fault.

A great reference has been made upon this circular to the fact "that the Mission at the last general meeting spoke of Aurungabad as a station for Mr. Stone" — Not the Mission but one or two members of it. Several places were proposed by different members, & Mr. Stone was asked which he would prefer, & among the rest Aurungabad was mentioned. I do not see how any could draw from that the conclusion that the Mission were in favor of establishing a station at Aurungabad. Indeed I do not think that a majority of those present had any thing to say on the subject. Mr. Stone himself says that the Mission did not think it advisable to station him there as they were not satisfied that it was an eligible place. And Mr. Mungyer is a little incorrect when he suggested that the only cause was that "he (Mr. S.) did not choose at that time to go there".

Further it may be added that since the general meeting some letters have been received which seem in our view sufficient to render it inexpedient that Mr. Stone should remain at Jalna.

In conclusion I would remark in behalf of this branch that we still remain of the same opinion as before expressed in our first communication to the Jalna branch on the subject. Mr. Stone has gone to Strongabad on his own responsibility, & we do not hold ourselves responsible for his operations there, or for the expenditure of funds he may make.

Wednesday, April 2d.

H. Ballantine
G. W. Boggs
A. Abbott.

[Opinions & remarks by Messrs Allen & Webster]

I have examined this circular and all the remarks upon it carefully, & I have endeavoured to give them the attention which their importance (and this is certainly great) requires. It appears that Mr. Stone regards himself as still a member of the Jalna ~~station~~ for he says in his remarks on the 10th page "I am still associated in labor & council in that [the Jalna] branch". It also appears from his remarks in various places that this connection of Strongabad with that station is not expected to be permanent, but only to continue until the Mission until the Mission shall be reinforced, and then Strongabad is to become one of the stations of the Mission. In reply to a new station the following resolution was passed by the Mission at our late annual meeting.

"Resolved,— That in view of the extended operations of the Mission & the state & prospect of the respective stations in connection with the intelligence & instructions recently received from the Missionary Brethren, it is not expedient to take any measures at present for commencing a new station."

This resolution expressed the opinion of the Mission after a long examination of the subject. The resolution was approved by all the members of the Mission at the Meeting except Mr. Stone & an exception. The remarks of

individuals made in conversation or in discussing & examining the subject, and which are imposed to Mr. Stone were of no importance or authority after the resolution was passed. I know of no events which have occurred since the annual meeting in favor of commencing a new station, and I know of no circumstances now in favor of it which did not then exist and were not considered. On the contrary the intelligence & instructions received from the Missionary Rooms, since the meeting favored in view strong reasons against commencing any new station. Besides if the question of a new station were now before the Mission I do not regard Shumgabad as the most eligible place. There are several places which I think are preferable to it.

Is it expedient that or things are that Mr. Stone be located ~~in~~ Shumgabad in connection with the Jabra branch of the Mission? In my opinion it is not expedient for him to be there located. I could assign the reasons for this opinion and intended to do it, but I have not time without detaining the circular; it is not necessary to do it, and as nearly all the Missionaries have expressed their opinion, it would be of little or no use and so I omit stating the reasons.

Mr. Stone wishes the brethren will say if they do not approve of his occupying Shumgabad "where they will station him". On this point I remark that Mr. Stone since once a general meeting was stationed at Jabra, by a vote of the Mission passed on his own proposal, made after receiving an invitation from the brethren at that station to come there & become associated with them in their labors & operations. In accordance with this vote he removed to Jabra, ~~and if the Mission~~ and if the Mission should not approve of the vote of the Jabra branch for him to occupy Shumgabad, then the vote abovementioned which located him at Jabra is still in force, — as much so as when he removed from Ahmednuggur to Jabra. I do not therefore regard the Mission as responsible for Mr. Stone's expenses since he removed from Jabra, — nor for any operations in which he may have engaged. I regret the course he has taken, and the unpleasant circumstances in which he is unequally

involved. I see not however that he has reason to censure any one. For myself I have endeavored to ascertain my duty on this subject: & accordingly with my convictions of duty I have expressed the preceding opinion, made the remarks that accompany them. And if I have erred through ignorance or prejudice or in spirit I hope for pardon.

Scituate April 6th 1838.

D. C. Allen

D. A. Webster

[Opinion & remarks of Mr. Graves]

"Malden Sept April 9th 1838

"My dear Son.

I am not so well acquainted with places & circumstances as to have any special original choice for Stonington as a station. But if it were somewhat less eligible than it is, I should exceedingly regret (as I do) that so much time and so much expense have been wasted on this subject. The time I believe should have been spent in preaching the Gospel. And I accordingly regret that as Bro. Stone has gone to Stonington and wishes to stay there, that he can not be gratified – May the Lord bless us in mercy & forgiveness. Your aff. Bro. A. Graves."

[Circular issued by Mr. Stone]

"Circular to -

Messrs. Mungen, Hubbard, Boggs, Ballantine, Abbott, Greene, Allen & Webster.

Dear Brethren,

It appears from an expression of opinion on the circular issued by Mr. Allen respecting my location in this place - that a majority of the mission [Messrs Greene, Mungen, Hubbard & Stone being in favor; and Messrs. Allen, Abbott, Webster, Ballantine & Boggs being opposed] does not approve of the resolution passed by the Jaffna branch, Feb 15. locating me at Aroungabad, connected with that branch in missionary operations; or at least they say "We do not hold ourselves responsible for Mr. Stone's operations there, nor for the expenditure of funds he may make".

I regret the brethren who differ from us in opinion did not assign their reasons for the same, as it would have enabled us to answer the inquiries of friends of missions here, who take a deep interest in the subject; and who ask, "why do your brethren at the other branches think the cause of missions in this region will not be better promoted by your occupying Aroungabad than remaining at Jaffna? And it would have enabled me to have decided perhaps to my own satisfaction a question of personal duty.

As, for reasons to be hereafter stated, I am still of the opinion that I can better serve the cause of Christ here by returning to Jaffna, and as there are several obstacles in the way of my returning there at present, I feel it my duty to refer the subject again to you for consideration, & request the favor of your opinion, whether in view of all the circumstances of the case you approve of my remaining here for the present, exercising my ministry for the salvation of this people, as the great Head of the Church shall give me wisdom, grace & strength: I being responsible for "all my operations & the expenditure of funds for the same"; and thus force the Mission from the responsibility of the same.

The following are some of the reasons which induce me to think we can better serve the cause of Christ here than in Jaffna. They are respectfully submitted for your consideration. Should any of you be of a different opinion

I trust for reasons before stated you will kindly favor me with your reasons for the same.

1 Aurangabad is a larger field than Jalna, and is now equally eligible to missionary operations. Should it be given up the door may be closed, and not so easily opened again.

2 In my opinion the brethren at the Jalna station are competent to sustain & carry forward all its present operations, so that no serious injury or embarrassment will result to them if I remain here.

3 Here we have greater facilities for efficient & concentrated labor than we could have at Jalna inasmuch as we occupy premises in the midst of a large Hindoo population to whom we can have daily & easy access and they to us, but premises thus favorably situated for missionary labor are not procurable at Jalna.

4 Here we can institute on our premises stated religious services on the Sunday & other days; & both boys' & girls' schools; & have all the native for schools in the city assemble on the premises for examination & Christian instruction. But in Jalna it would be very difficult for us to institute similar operations in connection with any premises procurable there, both on account of being in the cantonments & distance from the native towns.

5 The premises here being out of the cantonments, they can be occupied permanently (which is important to success in missionary operations) but there all inhabitable houses being in the cantonments we should be liable to be ordered by every change of, or addition to, the troops or whenever an officer should take it into his head, (as has sometimes been the case) to occupy the house the missionary resides in.

6 I am apprehensive my health would suffer more at Jalna, especially during the hot season than it does as we are now in Bugalpore; and in case it should fail, as I have much reason to fear, could not obtain aid so easy & at so little expense there as here.

7 My family can not be served in the present hot season, with so much accommodations as we have without much expense of health & life.

8 The interpositions of divine providence in removing obstacles in the way of carrying on missionary operations here since our sojourning here

indicate in my view the divine will in regard to their being sustained.

I the good people here are exceedingly anxious we should remain here and are willing to contribute according to their ability to the support of stock &c. which will enable us during our residence here to carry on operations at a less expense to the mission than we could at Jalna. This is no small consideration in the present embarrassed state of Mission funds. &c &c.

The brethren will oblige me by expressing their opinions on this circular, circulating it with as much rapidity as shall be convenient for them.

Asking your prayers for heavenly guidance in regard to duty, & all needful wisdom, grace & strength for the discharge of the same —

I remain Dear brethren
yours affectionately
C. Stowe."

[Mr. Munger's opinion & remarks.]

"I hope the brethren will consent to yield to Mr. Stowe's request to permit him to remain at Aurungabad. to they will readily perceive that I was not in any sense mistaken as to his disinclination to be jointly associated in the labors of this station.

Jalna April 26.. 1838 S. R. Munger."

[Mr. Hulbard's opinion & remarks.]

Mr. Stowe can blame no one but himself for going to Aurungabad in the manner he did; he was more than once advised both by Mr Munger & myself not to do so until the Board heard from the Mission. to to Mr. Stowe's return to this place I can only say there is labor enough for 2 missionaries, if their hearts were in the work. I do not know but that Mr. Stowe could find a house in old Jalna or Badnabad, if he should make an attempt. I have never made any effort to get one in either of the above mentioned places. I was not aware that there was so much difference between the climate of Jalna & Aurungabad. I always had the impression that the better climate was much nearer Mr. Jalna, as it is very much wooded

by this my opinion is that Mr. Stone should act in accordance with the majority of the Mission.

April 20th. G. W. Hubbard."

[Mr. Boggs opinion & remarks.]

"I can not approve of the Mission's establishing a new station at Shwegyobed principally because we have not and are not likely to have means enough to carry on the operations at the stations already established. As soon as the Mission establishes a station, it of course becomes responsible for the expenses necessary to carry on its operations. The fact that this increased expense may be borne for a time by the liberality of individuals will not in my opinion justify the Mission in establishing a station.

Mr. Stone says his expenses would be more at Jalon than at Shwegyobed. I can not think they will be necessarily so. He may take a part of the operations which the brethren already have there and lay out his strength in adding to their efficiency. Mr Stone asks if we will approve of his remaining at Shwegyobed on his own responsibility. This he can do if he chooses; I am willing to give my consent to this arrangement so far as it is in my power. but I do not see how I can lay aside my own responsibility and say I approve of a thing which I do not.

April 28th. —30 G. W. Boggs.

[Mr. Abbott's opinion & remarks]

"Having expressed my opinion on a former circular on the same subject I see no reason for saying any thing more.

A. Abbott."

[Mr. Allen's opinion & remarks]

"I have carefully examined the subject of this circular and the reasons assigned by Mr. Stone in favor of it. I might remark on these reasons but it is not expedient to do so. I might state at length my own opinion and the reasons for them. But the question of forming a new station was carefully examined & discussed at the late annual meeting of the Mission, and Mr. Stone then heard the views of myself & others who voted that such a measure was inexpedient. I know of no reasons worthy of consideration which now exist for commencing a new station which did not exist at the annual meeting, while the instructions from the Board and intelligence from America furnish some important reasons against such a measure. I must therefore adhere to the opinion I expressed on this subject on a former circular. — That as Mr. Stone removed to Ramnagbed on his own responsibility, so if he remains there, he does so on his own responsibility, — a responsibility in which I can have no share and do not approve.

Bombay May 1st 1833. S. C. Allen."

[Mr. Webster's opinion & remarks]

Having before voted upon this subject I now see no reason for altering it. One thing I would however remark: — I can not see how Mr. Stone is to remain at Ramnagbed upon his own responsibility, and still draw his stipend from the Mission; for if he draws his stipend the Mission sustain him and are of course responsible for continuing him there. And as no one thinks of his withdrawing himself from the Mission, it is idle to talk of "his own responsibility" while we are in this manner responsible for him. It certainly seems that Mrs. Stone and her child are as able to go from Ramnagbed to Galna (which might be done between meal & noon-tide) as Mrs. S. was to go from Bombay to Poona in August last; but I hope Mr. Stone is now more careful of the health of his "family" than he then proved to be.

E. A. Webster."

[Circular issued by Mr. Allen]

"Circular to-

Bombay May 21st 1838

Messrs Webster, Abbott, Ballantine, Boggs, Hubbard, Munger, Stone & Graves.

Dear Brethren,

The state & prospects of the Mission in connection with the intelligence recently received from America render it proper that the Mission should again take into consideration the subject of stations & location. Since our last annual meeting our allowance from the Board has been diminished from $15,500 to $12,000, and there is no prospect of its being raised above this last sum for considerable time to come. Nor is there in my view any reason to expect the Mission will be reinforced from America at present, but on the contrary our number is to be diminished. At our late annual meeting the Mission expressed their opinion on the subject of forming a new station. But as some time has passed since that opinion was expressed and some unexpected events have, since that time, occurred, it appears desirable that the Mission express their opinion again upon this subject. And in prospect the following resolution- [See page 4th]

(1) Resolved,- That in view of the extended operations of the Mission and the state & prospects of the respective stations in connection with the recent intelligence from America and our instructions from the Missionary Rooms, it is not expedient ~~present~~ to take any measures at present for commencing a new station.

For the resolution	Against it
D. O. Allen, C. W. Webster-	[none]

The Mission have seen what is contained in the recent letters from the Missionary Rooms on the subject of Mr. Hubbard's returning to America. In view of this intelligence Mr. H. has addressed a circular to the Mission inquiring among other things about his returning soon to Bombay. In a note to me (which accompanied the circular) Mr. H. ~~expressed~~ expresses the opinion that if he should leave Jaffna & come to Bombay, it was desirable that Mr. Stone should immediately return to Jaffna. I hope Mr. Stone will view this subject more in the same light. In the last circular which passed the Mission on Mr. Stone's location &c the majority of opinions did not approve of his being removed from Jaffna, one of his remaining in Tinnevelly. If he did intend to comply with the opinions of the Mission, he should as I think have informed the Mission so that the next step in a case of this kind could be taken

with as little delay (for the subject is an important one) as soon as possible. This step would be to refer the subject to the Corresponding Members for advice and then reconsider it in the Mission &c. Or if this reference to the Corresponding Members was not thought best, refer the subject directly & immediately to the Missionary Brethren. — I do not mention this as censuring Mr. Stone or any one, but only as stating what I think should be done, and in future I trust will be done in all cases in which the opinions of the Mission are divided, and the minority are dissatisfied, and feel it their duty not to follow the opinion of the majority.

If Mr. Hubbard leaves Jaffna this change will produce new reasons for Mr. Stone's return to Jaffna. He can occupy Mr. Hubbard's house which I believe by some arrangement is rented for a certain time or to a certain amount, by the Mission. This change will relieve Mr. Stone about his furniture &c in Bombay. He can take Mr. Hubbard's furniture in Jaffna and Mr. Hubbard can take his in Bombay. And friends in both places (in Jaffna & Bombay) will assist, if assistance should be wanted, to make the exchange equitable & mutually satisfactory. This exchange will save Mr. Stone & Mr. Hubbard much trouble, and the Mission considerable expense. There are many important general & particular reasons for Mr. Stone's return to Jaffna. But these, as well as Mr. Munger's opinions & remarks on past circulars upon this subject, will occur to the Mission. I need not mention them here. — With these remarks I propose the following resolution that the views of the Mission on the subject in our present circumstances & prospects may be known & promoted —

Whereas Mr. Hubbard is likely soon to remove from the Jaffna station —

Resolved — That the interests of the Mission require that Mr. Stone should ~~remove from~~ Tuticorin (where he is now residing) to Jaffna as soon as Mr. Hubbard shall leave Jaffna for Bombay —

For the Resolution	Against it
S. C. Allen, E. A. Webster.	[none]

"Having expressed my views before upon this subject I see no good reason to say any thing further. G. W. Meigs
A. Abbott.
H. Ballantine.

[June 4th. This circular returned to me. No remarks or opinions upon it by Messrs Hubbard, Graves, Munger & Stone. Mr. Stone saw it on the 24th. and on the 31st it was received in Bombay & applied to the Committee of the American Missionary Society to be taken into the employment of that Society — S. C. Allen]

C 39

C This document is marked C & referred by this letter

In August of 1832 Mr. Graves having long been suffering from ill health embarked for America via Liverpool. Some time previous to leaving India he gave a revised copy of Matthew's Gospel (the Mahratta translation made by the American Mission) to the Bombay Bible Society with a view to its being revised & reprinted. He had revised or partially so revised other parts of the New-Testament; but these he took with him.

On arriving at St. Helena Mr. Graves concluded to remain there until some opportunity should occur for proceeding directly to the United States. Such an opportunity soon occurred. He embraced it and arrived in Boston in December. While on his voyage from Bombay to St. Helena, while remaining in St. Helena, and also on his voyage from that place to Boston he devoted as much time to the further revision of the parts of the New-Testament he took with him as the state of his health would admit. On the recommendation of the Prudential Committee of the American Board he continued this revision after his arrival in America. This was done with the intention on the part of the Committee as well as of Mr. Graves that the revision as soon as completed should be sent to Bombay to be examined & re-printed by the Bombay Bible Society.

In April of 1833 Mr. Allen arrived in Boston. Mr. Graves was then with his friends in Vermont occupied in revising the Mahratta New-Testament. On conferring with the views of the Prudential Committee and of the Directors of the American Bible Society Mr. Allen proposed to return to India and to devote his time principally for some years to the distribution of the Scriptures by using the funds of the American Bible Society then in the hands of the Mission. This proposed was ap-

proved by the Prudential Committee. The Committee were anxious Mr. Allen should bring to India with him the copy of the New Testament which Mr. Graves was then revising so far as it was finished. But there was not sufficient time before Mr. Allen's embarking for the Committee to communicate with Mr. Graves & obtain it. So the Committee said they would obtain it and send it to Bombay by the first opportunity. The Committee passed some resolutions to be communicated to the Bombay Bible Society about supplying the Mission with the Scriptures, and also some resolutions for the Mission, prescribing the course to be pursued in obtaining such supplies of the Scriptures as might be wanted. These resolutions were given to Mr. Allen to bring with him to India for which he embarked early in July.

On arriving in Bombay Mr. Allen found that the Mission had some time previous commenced printing an edition of the Gospel of Luke in Mahratta, revised & somewhat altered by members of the Mission. As the resolutions of the Prudential Committee communicated to the Mission appeared in the opinion of a majority of the members to limit the Mission in the use of the Mahratta Scriptures to such as were published or had been approved by the Bombay Bible Society a resolution was passed that the printing of Luke should be continued but that no further alteration be made in it [i.e. that the remaining part should be printed according to the former edition.]

As soon as Mr. Graves had finished the revision of the New Testament he sent it through the Missionary Rooms to the care of Mr. Stone. Mr. Graves letter which accompanied it was superscribed, "Rev Lyons Stone, Missionary Bombay;" and the letter commences thus, "Dear Brethren & Sisters of the Bombay & Nuggur:" In this letter Mr. Graves wrote thus "We [i.e. Mrs. G. & himself] arrived at my father's house on the 9th. of Feb. And as the severest part of winter followed and I felt anxious to finish the revision of the Mahratta New Testament as soon as possible, I confined myself from all visits and all but indispensable exercise (attending services as far as possible all religious meetings) to my work. I have just now finished it and committed it to Rev. Bardwell to

be forwarded to Boston & to you. Should it reach you, you will use it as you please according to the request written in it. I compared it all with the Greek again and endeavored to make the orthography very nearly uniform throughout. There may be many errors of various kinds, but I am persuaded they are fewer than in any copy we have hitherto printed. If the Bible Society's committee do or do not make any use of it, I desire that it may be safely kept.—

It is not now known at what time this revised copy of the New Testament was received by Mr. Stone. The letter contains no date of the time of its reception. It is believed however that he received it early in 1834. It was certainly previous to Mr. Graves' arrival in Bombay which was in Sept. of 1834. At the time Mr. Graves arrived in Bombay the only resident of the Mission at this station were Mr. Stone & Mr. Garrison. Mr. Graves being then in a state of bad health remained in Bombay only a short time. While in Bombay he was informed by Mr. Stone in reply to his inquiries about the translation, revision & printing of the Scriptures, that the Mission having relinquished their prerogative of revising & printing the Scriptures for themselves separately from the Bombay Bible Society his (Mr. Graves) copy of the New Testament which was sent from Ahmednuggur had in accordance with his instructions been given to the Bombay Bible Society

While Mr. Graves was in Bombay at a business meeting of this station held Sept. 17th. 1834 the following resolution was passed - viz -

"Resolved, – to print an edition of 4000 copies of Mr. Graves translation of the Psalms when prepared as shall be approved by the Mission at the expense of the American Bible Society."

This resolution was communicated to the Ahmednuggur branch of the Mission, but the members of that station dissented from it, – believing that the instructions from the Prudential Committee prescribed to the Mission a different course; and that if the Mission had received such instructions on the subject it was still not expedient in existing circumstances to print the proposed edition of Psalms. The members of the Ahmednuggur station requested that the further consideration of the subject might be deferred until the approaching annual meeting of the Mission. Mr. Graves after remaining a few days in Bombay proceeded with his family to Malabar Hill.

The annual meeting was held in Bombay and commenced on the 14th. of November. The subject of printing & distributing the Scriptures engaged the attention of the Mission at this meeting. The consideration of the subject was introduced by the following resolution – viz –

"Resolved, – that considering the history of this Mission in respect to the translation & printing of the Scriptures, the present state relations & prospects of the mission, and the instructions of the Prudential Committee on this subject we think it expedient that all translations of the Scriptures by this Mission be offered to the Bombay Bible Society for publication. – We therefore do not regard the Resolution of the Bombay Branch of the Mission, passed Sept. 17th authorizing the printing of an edition of 4000 copies of Psalms as prepared by Mr. Graves as any longer binding on the Mission."

This resolution after considerable discussion was passed, – all the members present – viz – Messrs Munger, Hubbard, Allen, Read, Stone & Sampson, voting for it. For the statements & assertions made during the discussion, and the views & opinions of those who passed the resolution see the testimony marked A.

Here see "Testimony" marked A.

At the annual meeting of the Mission in 1825 the subject of printing & distributing the Scriptures was introduced to the consideration of the Mission by the following resolution proposed by Mr. Stone, – viz –

"Whereas the Mission for nearly two years past has been without any entire copies of the New Testament, and portions of the Old for distribution, and there being no prospect of a seasonable supply being furnished by that Society, And whereas it appears from communications from the Board that the Mission are authorized to print the Scriptures in Mahratta at the expense of the American Bible Society and were urged so to do if supplies can not be had of the Bombay Bible Society, – Therefore,

"Resolved, – That we deem it is expedient to print an edition of 2000 copies of the entire New Testament in Mahratta as shall be revised & approved by the Mission with as little delay as possible; and also 1000 copies of Genesis and other parts of the Old Testament as they shall be translated & approved by the Mission."

This resolution after considerable discussion was lost, – 3 persons, – viz Messrs Stone, Ballantine & Webster voting in the affirmative [years]; and 5 persons – viz – Messrs Abbott, Allen, Hubbard, Briggs & Munger, voting in the negative.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Allen, viz –

"Resolved, – That considering the limiting of the Mission in respect to the printing & translation of the Scriptures, the present state, relations & prospects of the Mission, the instruction of the Prudential Committee on this subject, and the readiness which the Bombay Bible Society have to furnish us at any time and with as little delay as possible with these parts of the Scriptures which are published in Mahratta as we may want them we think it expedient to continue our connexion with the Bombay Bible Society in the publication of the Scriptures."

"Resolved – That when any part of the Scriptures which are wanted

are out of print, or apparently likely soon to be so, those members of the Mission to whom this fact may hereafter be known, immediately inform the Mission that they may determine how many are wanted for this use, and that this fact be communicated to the Bombay Bible Society with the request that they be published as soon as possible."

The preceding resolutions after considerable discussion were passed; — 6 persons, viz — Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Hubbard, Briggs, Munger & Webster voting in the affirmative ["yeas"] and no one voting in the negative ["nays"] — — For statements & assertions made during the discussion of the three preceding resolutions, — the one proposed by Mr. Stone and two proposed by Mr. Allen —

See "Dictionary" marked B.

Some time in 1836, — it is not now known in what month, — a letter from Dr Anderson Secretary of the American Board, dated, "Missionary Rooms, March 14th 1836", was received by the Mission. This letter expressed some dissatisfaction with the course that had been pursued in the Mission (as this subject was understood at the Missionary Rooms) in respect to the translation, revision & printing of the Scriptures, and also contained some instructions to the Mission in respect to the course to be pursued in future. At the annual meeting 1836 the subject of printing & circulating the Scriptures in connection with the above mentioned letter came before the Mission. It was understood at this meeting that Mr. Graves had obtained his revised copy of the Mahratta New Testament (the one sent from America) from the Bombay Bible Society, and had it in his own possession. The Mission appointed a committee to examine this subject in connexion with Dr Anderson's letter, and this committee after examination proposed to the Mission for their consideration the following resolutions as suited to the subject in its then state & circumstances, — viz —

1 Resolved, — That in view of the facts & circumstances which caused the version of the New Testament by our Mission to be superseded by professedly new translations of those parts of the New Testa-

ment which have been published since the Translation Committee was appointed, and also in view of the present state of translating & publishing the New Testament it is in our opinion impracticable for the Mission to recover the entire ground covered by Dr. Anderson; but that it is desirable to retain so much of this ground as is not occupied by translations which have been printed or are in the course of preparation.

2 Resolved,— That in the opinion of the Mission the resolutions & instructions of the Foundational Committee require all translations of the Scriptures made by any member of the Mission to be given to the Bombay Bible Society to be prepared for publication by that Society.

The consideration of the above resolutions gave rise to a good deal of conversation & inquiry which resulted in another resolution being proposed which was as follows.

"And whereas it appears that the Mission are yet unacquainted with some of the facts & circumstances connected with the revision of the ~~American Mission~~ New Testament by the Mission's being superseded by personally one translation,— therefore

"3 Resolved,— That a Committee be appointed to obtain all the information which is procurable on the subject and communicate it to the Mission."

These resolutions passed unanimously, and Messrs Miller, Stone & Beggs were appointed the Committee mentioned in the last resolution.

There was considerable discussion & inquiry respecting some things contained and referred to in the 1st & 2d resolutions before they were passed. See statements & inquiries at this time made—

See "Testimony" marked C.

Soon after the annual meeting Mr. Cochran, believing from what the letters from the Missionary Rooms contained that misapprehension existed in the minds of the Foundational Committee in respect to the part he had acted in the translation & revision of the Scriptures

addressed a letter on this subject to the Secretary of the American Board. In this letter Mr. Graves stated that a revised copy of the New Testament [the one he sent from America] was given to the Bombay Bible Society without condition or reserve, to be used by them as they should think proper, that it was for a long time in the hands of the Translation Committee; and that as this Committee were not preparing it for publication but engaged in making new translations of parts of the New Testament he had lately after repeated applications obtained it from them. [Mr. Graves applied for his copy believed to be in the hands of the Translation Committee through Mr. Stone, & he applied to Mr. Stone to obtain it & send it to China.] This letter of Mr. Graves to the Secretary of the Board was circulated and then sent to America. These statements were at that time believed to be true; — though some doubt arose in the minds of one or two of the Mission in respect to the correctness of some of the statements. The letter however was sent to the Missionary Journal as prepared by Mr. Graves. This letter — especially one or two statements in it, after it was circulated in the Mission & while it was in Bombay waiting for an opportunity to be sent to the Missionary Journal, was there a subject of conversation between Mr. Stone, Mr. Webster & myself in the hearing of some other persons in Bombay. For what occurred & was said in this conversation —

See "Testimony" marked D.

The Committee [Messrs Allen, Stone, & Boggs] appointed at a general meeting in 1838 to obtain information in respect to the circumstances which had occasioned the Translation of the New Testament to be superseded in part by supposedly new translations attended to the subject and made their report at the next general meeting. For their report —

See "Testimony" marked E.

Such was the result of this unhappy affair which had agitated the Mission for several years. No one of the Mission, Mr Stone excepted could have I believe any suspicion until after the Committee began their inquiries that the revised copy of the New Testament

in question was sent in the hands of the Bible Society's Translation Committee this Committee all the time — except the two members who belonged to the American Mission, was of the opinion that this copy was kept back from the Bible Society by the direction of Mr. Graves or by the will of the majority of the Mission. By this detention against remonstrance of labor & expense in revising this copy was lost. The cause of translating & distributing the Scriptures suffered greatly. The Bible Society & its Translation Committee were roused & severely censured on the one hand, and Mr. Graves on the other in the documents of those days still show.

[Here follows the testimony referred to in the preceding page]

Testimony A.

[By Dr C. Allen]

I will remember having heard something in the early part of the year 1834 that Mr. Stow had received from America Mr. Graves revised copy of the New Testament, and I came to the anniversary meeting in the full belief that it had been given to the Bombay Bible Society. I can not now state exactly the grounds of this belief. It was probably founded on what I knew to be the views & intentions of the Prudential Committee in their recommending Mr. Graves to finish the revision as soon as practicable and in their telling me that it should be sent to Bombay by the first opportunity for the use of the Bombay Bible Society in preparing a new edition for publication. I was of the opinion also that the instructions of the Prudential Committee which were forwarded by me & communicated to the Mission on my return respected all translations & revisions of the Scriptures by our Mission to be given to the Bombay Bible Society for publication. I knew the revised copy had been received. The disposal of it had not, as far as I know, been referred to the Mission, and I was led to believe, that as it was intended for the Bombay Bible Society, so it was sent to Bombay for them and had been given to them. And such appeared to be the opinion of all the Mission when speaking of this subject or alluding to it.

The resolution passed at this meeting, — in 1834 — was proposed by me. The immediate occasion of it was the resolution passed a few weeks before by the Bombay Branch of the Mission to print an edition of Psalms. The language of the resolution was made general, — "all translations of the Scriptures by the Mission", — not with reference to the New Testament, for this I then believed to have been given to the Bombay Bible Society, and to be then in their possession, but with reference to Leviticus & some succeeding books of the Old Testament which I knew Mr. Graves had translated and only required some revision to be prepared for publication. I urged the Mission to pass the resolution on the ground, — 1st — That the instructions of the Prudential Committee required the Mission to pursue this course. 2d That even if we had no instructions on this subject there were many & important reasons for pursuing it. I said, as I well remember that the New Testament had been given to the Bombay Bible Society and that all the parts of the Old Testament which had been or might be translated should also be given.

At first Mr. Stone opposed the resolution on the ground that the instructions of the Prudential Committee did not in his view require the Mission to pursue such a course, and that there were important reasons against it; — that the Bible Society's translation committee had been very delatory in their work and were likely to be so; — that they were occupied & would long be on the New Testament; — that the parts of the Old Testament which had been translated, would be printed & ready for use much sooner, if prepared to be printed by the Mission than they would if given to the Bible Society to be revised & printed. I was asked (being one of the translation committee) to prove that the committee were likely to advance in revising & preparing for the press the New Testament. In reply I made as good an estimate as I could of the time

supposed progress. This estimate was made on Mr. Graves revised copy which he supposed had some time before been given to the Society and was then in the course of revision in the hands of some one or more of the Translation Committee. This estimate or opinion so far satisfied the Minister that the resolution he had proposed and was then under consideration [See the resolution on page] was passed:— Mr. Stone voting with the rest so that the vote was unanimous.

This resolution though not formed or proposed with reference to the New Testament,— for the reason already stated — yet when passed rendered it respectively Mr. Stone's duty, whereas the sequel will show had the revised copy of the New Testament, though no one could have suspected this, especially after what was said in discussing the resolution to give the revised copy at once to the Bible Society.

D. G. Allen.

Testimony B.

[By D. G. Allen]

Mr. Stone in urging the Minister to pass the resolution which he proposed at this annual meeting [1885] expressed very strong feelings against the Translation Committee of the Bible Society; that they were dilatory and had not done what was in a manner promised for them at the last annual meeting;— that the vote for the resolution passed the previous year, trusting in the estimate in the estimate then made and in the opinion then expressed which had not proved true, and that it had become expedient & important for the Minister after so much painful experience to prepare & print an edition of Mr. Graves revised copy of the New Testament as soon as could be got ready for the press. As he was saying this, one member said to him,— Can the Minister obtain the money

copy if we should wish to pursue the course you proposed? To this inquiry Mr. Stone after a momentary pause and apparent struggle of feeling [I remember his hesitation & peculiar appearance very distinctly,—I was looking at him at the moment] replied—I presume the Mission can have it; the Bible Society are not I believe making any use of it.

In replying to what Mr. Stone had said I made the best apology I could for the Translation Committee. I admitted that I had been disappointed as the Translation Committee had not done I expected and encouraged others to expect they would do in revising and preparing for the press Mr. Greaves revised copy of the New Testament. But I stated that I had still confidence in the Committee, that they had done and would continue to do what they believed to be for the good of the cause, and that though in connection with the B.B. Society we had suffered delay & disappointment and were likely again to suffer, yet these inconveniences & difficulties would probably be less than they would be if we should separate from the B.B. Society, and attempt to prepare & print the Scriptures for our own use.

At this time I believed that Mr. Greaves revised copy of the New Testament had been given to the B.B. Society for more than a year and probably for a year and a half; for I did not know at what time Mr. Stone received. I had never a suspicion and I presume that no one of the Mission had—Mr. Stone excepted,—that this revised copy had never been given to the B.B. Society and had never been in the possession of the Translation Committee but still remained, as it was, in Mr. Stone's possession.

L. G. Allen

Testimony C.

[by L. C. Allen]

When the resolutions marked 1 & 2 were under consideration Mr. Stone said that the letter from the Missionary Brown did great injustice to Mr. Graves in respect to the part he had acted in the translation & revision of the Scriptures; – that Mr. Graves had never withheld his revision of the New Testament from the Bombay Bible Society, nor did he give it to them upon any such condition as was described in that letter, that on the contrary Mr. Graves gave it to the Society without condition & without reserve, that in so doing he had done all that he possibly could do, and must stand acquitted of all blame in respect to the facts & circumstances which had occasioned the translation of some parts of the New Testament to be superseded by professedly new translations. This declaration of Mr. Stone. This declaration of Mr. Stone concerning the manner Mr. Graves had given ~~the~~ his revised copy of the New Testament to the Bible Society was surprising & startling to the other members present. It was at once remarked that if Mr. Graves had given his revised copy of the New Testament to the Bible Society in such a way [i.e. without condition & without reserve] then it must have been given in an unofficial & irregular manner or in some way which did not require or which prevented its being put into the hands of the Translation Committee to be examined & prepared for publication or that there had been something wrong in the conduct of the Secretary of the Bible Society and that this matter must be investigated. It was then remarked that Mr. Stone must know in what way Mr. Graves copy of the New Testament was given to the Bible Society as Mr. Graves gave it to the Society through him and also obtained it from the Society through him. Mr. Stone was asked in what way he communicated the revised copy in question to the B. S. Society. In this inquiry he at first

declined giving any answer and when again & again asked, he replied that he used the revised copy as Mr. Graves directed him when it was sent to him from America. Mr. Stone was again asked, — but you must certainly know in what way you gave it to the B. & F. Society, and why will you not tell us? Mr. Stone appeared much embarrassed and evaded the question by giving the same answer as before, — viz. — that he used it as Mr. Graves directed him when he sent it to him from America. It was then said, — that there was something in this subject which the Mission did not understand, something which was intentionally kept back from the knowledge of the Mission, but which must be thoroughly investigated, and which would perhaps lead to a better understanding of past things connected with the subject. The resolution marked 3 was then proposed. [See the resolution with the proceedings] This resolution was passed and Messrs Allen, Stone & Briggs were appointed this committee. The name assigned for Mr. Stone's being on this committee was that he was implicated in the subject of inquiry and we ought to have every means & opportunity which the case admitted to vindicate himself.

D. O. Allen

Testimony II.

After my arrival in Bombay [the annual meeting where the above occurrence took place was in Ahmednuggur] Dr. Wilson Secretary of the Bible Society was asked if Mr. Graves revised copy of that part of the New Testament which had not been superseded by our translations should be given to the Bible Society whether it would be submitted to the translation committee for examination, and if approved, be prepared for the press. To this Dr. Wilson replied that it would be received and put into the hands of the translation committee for examination, and that he had always felt much regret that Mr. Graves revised copy had not at first all been given to the Bible Society for examination & publication.

Soon after this Mr. Graves letter which was prepared for the missionary Herald and had been circulated in the Mission was made the subject of conversation at two different times between Mr. Stone, Mr. Webster, & myself in Bombay. In this conversation Mr. Stone remarked that it was evident from the

Graves letter that misapprehensions existed at the Missionary Rooms in regard to the part Mr. Graves had acted in translating, revising &c the New Testament and that his letter would correct these misapprehensions. I said to Mr. Stone — we see what Mr. Graves has written and how he understands this subject. Now as he entrusted his revised copy of the New Testament to you to be given to the Bombay Bible Society, and obtained it again from you, you must know whether the statements in this letter are correct or not. Did you give it to the Bible Society? And if so, how did you give it? These questions Mr. Stone declined answering. They were then repeated & in the hearing of several persons. He knew he replied, — I used Mr. Graves revised copy as he directed — This was the only answer he would give. D. O. Allen

Testimony E.

Soon after the above mentioned fact occurred, I inquired of Dr. Wilson whether Mr. Stone gave Mr. Graves revised copy of the New Testament to the Bible Society; and if so in what way he gave it. In these inquiries Dr. Wilson gave me a written answer.

It was my intention for some time after the committee was appointed that a written report to be kept in the Mission and a copy of it to be sent to the Missionary Rooms, should be prepared. But some things not subject to my control prevented this from being done, and the report of the committee was a verbal statement, referring to written documents for the evidence, made at the next annual meeting in 1829. The statement was made by myself but Mr. Stone & Mr. Briggs were present and acquiesced in all that was said. Messrs Abbott, Ballantine, & Webster were present. — From the documents at that time exhibited it was seen that Mr. Graves revised copy of the New Testament was never given to the Bombay Bible Society nor in any way tendered to them, but that it remained with Mr. Stone (except as one or two parts were borrowed of him by individuals, and when used were returned to him again) from the time he received it from America until he returned it to Mr. Graves.

Dr. Wilson in his statement said that Mr. Graves revised copy of the New Testament was never given or offered to the Bombay Bible Society; – that Mr. Stone once showed it to him and remarked that the American Board or Mr. Graves disregard its publication independently of the Bombay Bible Society; – that he (Dr. W.) once borrowed of Mr. Stone the Gospel according to John to see the alterations in it which Mr. Graves had made; – and that he had always much regretted that this revised copy had not been given to the Bible Society as it would have much facilitated the of the translation of the Scriptures. – – Mr. Stone acknowledged the truth of Dr. Wilson's statement in regard to the revised copy of the New Testament not having been given to the Bible Society, in the hearing of the members of the Mission then present, viz – Messrs Abbott, Ballantine, Briggs, Webster & myself. Since then, Mr. Stone has several times acknowledged the same. He lately acknowledged it to Dr. Wilson when inquired of before several persons. He also acknowledged it, when inquired of a few months ago in the hearing of 6 or 7 persons, – of whom I was one.

D. O. Allen.

Testimony B.

[By Messrs Abbott & Ballantine]

"I will remember the conversation taken by Mr. Stone at the annual meeting of the Mission in 1835 on the subject of the translation & printing of the New Testament. I can not state the words which he used in speaking of Mr. Graves revised copy – but he repeatedly said in substance that Mr. Graves had given in his revised N. T. Testament to the Bombay Bible Society, – & that they so far from publishing it or making it the basis of a new revision had set it entirely aside and made new translations of different parts. In this manner & for other reasons also mentioned in Mr. Allen's statement, he proposed that the Mission present its revision of the N. Testament.

H. Ballantine
A. Abbott."

Testimony C.

[By Messrs Ballantine & Abbott]

"With regard to the general statements of facts as given by Mr. Allen under this head, — & especially with regard to the action of the Mission on the subject at their annual meeting in 1836 — I can add my testimony. I have a more distinct recollection of the particular remarks made by Mr. Stone, & by other members of the Mission, as given in Mr. Allen's statement. The general character of the conversation which led to the adoption of the resolution referred to was entirely such as Mr Allen has described it

H. Ballantine
A. Abbott."

Testimony E.

[By Messrs Ballantine Abbott & Webster]

"The statements made by Mr. Allen under this head so far as they respect the doings of the Mission at the annual meeting of 1827, & the results of the investigation made on the subject — I can testify to be correct

H. Ballantine
A. Abbott.
C. A. Webster."

Testimony B. C. D.

[By Mr. C. A. Webster]

"In the facts & statements in the parts B. C. D, I was cognizant. & my memory is quite distinct on all points except the answer of Mr. Stone when he was asked if the Mission could obtain the revised copy of the New Testament from the Green Bay Bible Society I was in circumstances to notice this in particular, but I remember this answer as given in B. With this explanation I subscribe to the statements of Mr. Allen in B, C, D.

C. A. Webster."

While in Bombay to attend the annual meeting this year - 1855 - I was at a meeting of the committee of the Bombay Bible Society. This meeting was a few days after the printing of the Scriptures was considered & acted upon by the Mission, as described on page 5th. At this meeting and also at other times in conversation with members of the committee I heard much regret expressed that Mr. Graves had not given his revised copy of the New Testament to the Bible Society to be revised and published in accordance with the regulations of the Society as other translations were given. Not one doubting that the copy in question had long been in the possession of the Society I understood from such remarks that it had been put into their hands with some condition or some expressions of wishes & feelings on the part of Mr. Graves which had prevented the Society using it. I was confirmed in this opinion by the fact that Mr. Graves once withdrew from the translation committee when they were revising the Gospel of Matthew (a part of this same former edition or this revised copy) because the majority of the committee thought it their duty to make some alterations which he disapproved. The copy having been given to the Society, remained in the hands of the translation committee but the edition then in preparation was published as a translation made by Dr. Wilson. I was also further confirmed in this opinion by the fact that Mr Graves gave his translation of Exodus to the Bible Society on certain conditions requesting that if the Society would not publish it in the conditions specified, the copy might be returned to him.

At this time I believe it became the opinion of all the Mission (Mr. Stone excepted) that the reason of the revised copy not having been, and not then being, used by the translation committee of the Bible Society was that it had been given to them on some conditions, or with some expression of wishes & feelings which prevented their using it. And it continued to be the opinion of the Mission until the things occurred which are described on the 14 & 15 pages.

D. D. Allen

D. [This document is marked 'D' & referred to by Mr's letter]

To the American Board of Mission.

Dear Brethren.

You are aware of my having had a correspondence with Mr. Stone, now of the Church Mission, in relation to certain things which occurred a short time before he left our Mission, & early after his withdrawal from us; & which I considered of an unchristian character. My object has been to obtain such an explanation of those things as should satisfy me that I had not judged regarding them, or, if this could not be obtained, of gaining that satisfaction which the gospel requires. I have regarded him, & still regard him, as a member of the Church of which I am a member, & my correspondence with him on this subject has had respect to this relation. But I have neither obtained the explanation, nor the satisfaction which I desired. As the Prudential Committee have made it your duty to answer, as far as you are able, certain inquiries regarding the Christian character of Mr. Stone, & as some of the circumstances which were mentioned in the letter sent to Mr. Stone by the Mission, at their last annual meeting, delighting the particulars of which they judged him to be guilty, depend upon me for confirmation, I have considered that the best way of my discharging my duty to you, & of doing justice to Mr. S. is to present you an abstract of this correspondence. I am, however, in doubts as to the propriety of admitting the particulars herein stated, even in case you should agree that they are not set aside by Mr. Stone's explanations, into the reply to Mr. Anderson's inquiries. Of one of these particulars, that which occurred before Mr. S. left the Mission, there is no doubt; but of the propriety of making such a use of events which occurred subsequently to his withdrawal, I have much doubt. But I submit this question to your decision. I would here remark that I can reconcile myself to the idea of making this use of Mr. Stone's letter only by the consideration that he has used my letters with the utmost freedom, reading them entire, as he addresses me, to the Sub-Committee of Committee of C. M. S., & this without my knowledge, or even suspicion. This circumstance, I think, will fully justify me in quoting his letter at length, to you who are acquainted both with him & me.

On the 15th of September 1838, I wrote to Mr. Stone as follows — "With the [illegible] explanatory remarks, I shall now speak to the subject. It is the firm conviction of my mind that you are in the state of those of whom Paul speaks, 1 Tim. 6. 9, 10. I do not by any means say that you have as yet arrived at all the dreadful results of the love of money; but that it has caused you to err from the faith, I do believe, & shall notice the evidences of this belief, from which I am fearfully apprehensive that you may yet be pierced through with many sorrows. You will know that one of the most prominent features of the Christian faith is its benevolence. This is illustrated by the fact that He whose were the riches of the universe for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich. It consequently becomes the duty of those who embrace this faith to make an entire consecration of themselves & their property, their all, to the advancement of the kingdom of holiness. If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his. Upon none is this duty more incumbent than upon the ministers of religion. They are to be examples to the

flock. This entire devotement of all to God is particularly required of Missionaries & especially of American Missionaries. Ample provision is made for them & their families, while they remain in the Missionary work, & when they leave it they are not suffered to want.xx An additional obligation rests upon those who have been educated, wholly or in part, at the expense of the churches.

Now I understand that this is true of you. You were educated by the Churches & they incurred an additional expense for your Medical Education. Your children are well provided for by American Christians. This being the fact, what occasion have you to hoard up money? Rather, should you not feel yourself under obligation to devote to objects of benevolence the greater part, at least, of what you can save by frugality from your allowances? Can it be in accordance with the spirit of our holy faith, that you, under the circumstances mentioned, should have large sums of money and upon interest? Can it consist with proper views of the value of souls, & of regard for the kingdom of Jesus, to see these souls perishing, & this kingdom prevented from advancing, for the want of means to carry on this work, when you have in your hands a large amount of that money which the churches have contributed for this object, at the expense of great self-denial & privation on the part of many poor Christians? Is it not this the fact with you, Br. Stone? I am informed that it is — that I am informed that you have in houses & agency between 10.000 & 12.000 Dollars. I am not informed by what means you obtained this sum; but from the fact that you were educated either wholly, or in part, by the churches, & consequently could not have brought money with you into the country, & the funding you appropriate business as a missionary of the cross, you could not have been gaining money by your employment. I infer that this enormous sum has been accumulated by the sums which you have saved from your salary, & the interest upon these sums. Now, Br. Stone, I again ask, Can this be right? Can it be true that you have even between 5.000 & 10.000 Dollars upon interest, & yet be true that you have not erred from the faith? What would be the effect of a knowledge of this fact upon the American Churches? What upon the minds of the gentlemen at the Rooms? What upon the individuals in this country who love Zion, & pray, & give their money for the advancement of the kingdom of Jesus? But if it be a fact, & indicates no deviation from the spirit of the gospel, why should it not be known? I will limit the loan to the last mentioned, from 5.000 to 10.000, & still say that in my opinion it is a reflection upon your Christian character to be the possessor such an amount of money which has been accumulated under the circumstances specified. If you require my authority for this statement, I will cheerfully give it, in case of your denying that you have under your control the amount last given — for I can assure you that my mind will be greatly relieved to know that it is not as I have supposed.

2. Another feature of the gospel is the uncompromising prohibition of all guile & deceit.

In reference to this, I speak what I do know, when I say that the love of money, or some thing else has caused you to err from the faith. The fact which I am now about to relate has caused me much grief, & is that which fills

suggested to me the duty of my writing you on this painful subject.

You will recollect your feelings, & your conversation with me, on the last occasion of my having brought to the notice of the Institution, certain facts regarding your receipts & disbursements. I stated that in June there was a balance in your favour, in the Treasurer's hands, of 1169 Rs. In July, August, & September, you drew out 1698 Rs - this left you in debt to the Institution about 90 Rs. You attempted to account for the circumstance & your drawing so largely in these three months, by your being in debt this amount - 90 Rupees. Passing by other things mentioned, you stated, as one cause of this, the circumstance of your having bought a horse & buggy, the whole of which I think you said amounted to between 600 & 700 Rupees. I of course received this for what it was worth, as one reason. But some time in last March, I learnt that the sum which you paid for your horse was not included in that account about which we were conversing, - & addition of this sum swelled the debt to 400. Now you certainly knew that the sum which you paid Jacobs was not brought into that account - you had given directions that it should not be, but should be carried forward to this year. Now, Br. Stone, this appears to me to deserve no softer name than gross deception, which under the circumstances mentioned, was but little, if any short of direct false hood. I know you will think this hard judgement. But it is the conviction of my own mind, in view of the things that I have now stated.

But there is still far more proof of a design to deceive me, & blind my eyes to influence to the cause of your making so large drafts upon the Treasury at that time. I cannot be mistaken as to its being your wish to make this impression upon my mind, that your being in debt to the Institution (90 Rs. as I supposed, but in fact, 400) resulted from the peculiarity of your circumstances during the year just closed. You spoke of your expenses being greatly increased by your living at Allibag, & many things of the kind. You were unwilling that I should believe that you had deposited money in the Amoy agency during the year. All your conversation was designed to shut up my mind against such a thought - for a simple statement of what was matter of fact, did not even admit the mention of any thing else wholly inconsistency. I am told that you made deposits of about 800 Rs in September. If so, have you not cause to fear the faith & you did deceive me, & you must have designed it. But, why? because that you did not like to have me know that you were hoarding up the money of the Church, in this manner; & that in order to do this, you had drawn 400 Rupees upon your allowances for the next year. I shudder at such a fact. I must say, Br. S. that these things cause me to entertain a most dreadful idea of your love of money! If it will lead you, a Missionary man engaged in the most holy & self-denying work which can occupy the mind of mortals, to such gross misrepresentations, such duplicity, how true it is that those who will be rich fall into temptation, & a snare, & many foolish hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction & perdition. And can you expect that God will prosper you in spiritual things, if you allow yourself to be led away by such passions? No, he will not. He may suffer you to go on in the gratification of these unhallowed passions for a long time, but the time of manifesting his awful displeasure will come. And, Oh! Who would

then be in your souls stead? The sums of gold & silver that you may receive in the way of sp. would not cause you to hesitate one moment about which to choose the condition of such a one, or that of the poor man that was laid at Dives gate.

But I have not done. The matter of your accounts has caused me much disquietude, particularly since your last copy of it came to hand. When I received your account in the first instance, I was much disappointed at not seeing an acknowledgement of donations. I was knowing to the fact that donations had been made. I wrote to Captain Carter for information on this subject. He stated to me that the money contributed at the monthly concert had been on an average between 20 & 27 Rupees, & that the collections had been made over to you. This would give at least 60 Rs, a sum in itself which you could not well expend for educational purposes in the brief period of 3½ months, if you adhered to the regulations of the Mission. But when you were spoken to for not having admitted into your account your reduction of stipend, you say, as an excuse for not doing this, that agreeable to a Resolution of this branch of the Mission you had applied it to native education, for the expense of which the Mission had made you responsible. This would make out a sum of more than 200 Rs for native education in the period of 3½ months. But in addition to all this, Major Tom Kyles had sent a donation for you, as an American Missionary, of 150 Rs. Now then we have a sum of 350 Rs, not one fraction of which appeared in your account, while you had made full charge for every thing, save native education. If this can be reconciled with honest dealing, then what may not be? This supposes that you had received the donation of Major Tom Kyles. But leaving this out of the question, you certainly had received about 50 Rs, & you had retained your reduction of stipend, amounting to 138 Rs. And can we believe that you had expended 200 Rs in 3½ months for native education? We must either believe this, or that it was your design to put the balance in your pocket. In your revised account, you reduce the charge for house rent, saying that since you drew up your first account funds had been advanced to defray the expenses of repairs on the premises — that the expense of native education had also been assumed by the people, & on this account you had credited to the Mission the reduction of stipend. But leaving this, then the donation of Major T., & the collections of the monthly concert are still in your hands, unaccounted for — they have gone into your private purse. If an appropriation of these donations to the purposes above specified has been made since you drew up your first account, then it is not true, as you say, that funds have been advanced by the people; for the 60 Rs were in your hands when you made out that first account, & the 150 Rs were advanced by Major Tom Kyles. This donation of 150 Rs was received by Lieut Wilson, during your absence to Bombay. Of course, I cannot tell whether he ever delivered it over to you, or not. "It was designed for the support of the operations of the American Mission at Aurungabad." If he has not made it over, then you must have advised him thus, or declined receiving it. And it is unaccountable to me that the people at A. should advance funds for the expenses of houses, &c, when Mr. W. had in his possession a donation of 150 Rs which was designed for this, or any other purposes. My opinion, therefore is that he did make it over, & that you have either appropriated it to these purposes

of Br. Then it is not true that the people of A. have advanced funds, or that you
have made a private use of it, & induced the people to advance the 100 Ds for an
said. In the one case, where is the regard for truth? In the other, where is the
regard for honesty? If Br. S. still retains this, how he done it without your
price? Most assuredly he would not do so. If it has been appropriated, at long th.
the repoint of the House, why could it not have done in the first instance? —
other, why should it not have been done? Br. Stone, I do think that there is some
thing wrong in this matter of donations, & I call upon you, as a Christian (I might
have said even as a gentleman), to make the explanation which is necessary to
vindication of your conduct from the imputation of deception & false hood,
to confess these your sins, repent of them, & humble yourself on account of
them before God. Your persistance in refusing to explain these things, by an upright
ingenuous statement of the amount of your receipts & disbursements, confirms
me in this sentiment. If all was right, you would, in my opinion, feel a happiness
in using all possible means to have a right understanding of this
whole matter. You mistake, if you suppose that I am the sufferer by your
conduct. Often will then it cause me continual sorrow of heart, to be obliged
think such evils of a member of the body of Christ, — of a brother trifling
with which would stigmatize a mere man of the world. If I am laboring
under wrong impressions, you have the means of setting me right, & I assure
you, Br. Stone, that it would afford me real joy to know that you have been
pure & honest in these matters. Why then you force upon me the necessity of
entertaining suspicions against you? Can you do this, & at the same time
suppose that you are following the teachings of the Spirit? Will the Spirit of
God thus prompt you to do this? You may assume an air of importance,
and deference to those whom you have forsaken, & you may in this way fur-
nish them to make a full statement of all these events which are now
transpiring, to the Rooms, & you must not fancy that because you are in-
vested under the banner of another standard, an ordinance from thence
will not affect you. If what I have heard be true, the opinion of the gen-
tlemen at the Rooms, if unfavorable to your moral character, will af-
fect you in a most serious manner; for I understand that you cannot be
admitted to holy orders without approved testimonials of character. I mention this
thing what I did not expect, & yet what it most deeply concerns you seriously
to ponder. Can we, in furnishing the Board with the proper means of forming
an opinion regarding you, stand by in silence while things which are so flag-
rant with evidence of wrong feeling, & wrong action? As you are aware a state-
ment of circumstances which are believed to indicate the true cause of your
being withdrawn from us has been made out for the Rooms. Among other
things, it was noticed, as a matter of belief, that your love of money had great
contributed to the production of this change. This was confirmed by the
report which it was believed is well authenticated, that you had loaned 5,000 D
to Br. at your biddy. Now if a statement of facts, in regard to your account to
be added, then what, in all probability, would be their opinion of your conduct
in refusing to account for your receipts & disbursements? They would, in my
opinion, say here is "Confirmation strong" of dishonesty, for the sake of gratifying

that Candid position for Deacy, — for no honest man would refuse to explain matters, when such explanation would remove all grounds of suspicion. But I will not add more. The subject is now fully before you. Will you take it into serious & prayerful consideration. If so, I will add my prayer that God may give you grace to follow out the course of duty, which the Spirit shall dictate, & that he may attend this effort for your good, & for the good of Zion, by his special blessing."

I have indented this whole letter, exactly the full force, for two reasons. The first is, that it details the causes of my complaint against Mr. S. & the circumstances by which I substantiate this complaint. The second results from information which I have received of Mr. Stone's having given an impression that I had retracted, in some measure, my charges against him. That retraction had respect to this letter. After the excitement in which it was written had subsided, on perusing it again I was surprised at the severity of some of the remarks, & much ashamed of the spirit which it too frequently indicates. I subsequently confessed to Mr. Stone, & retained his forgiveness of it. I retract all that was wrong in feeling, & the manner & expressions but not at all, respects to the sentiments of the letter.

Mr. Stone replied to this from Paris Sept 29th. 1838. He says — "Your extraordinary communication to me, of the 14th inst. was received at Ammygabad Lodi Day 16th." Some apologies for the delay in replying. "I need say your communication was read with astonishment, & heart full grief not because it produced in my mind any compunction of guilt in regard to awful charges, & denunciations you saw fit to make against me; or that I felt in any degree deterred from such a communication from you; but on account of the dreadful state of moral feeling it develops, in the heart of the writer towards me." I can only speak of the spirit of your communication: & in doing so, I am constrained, tho' with the utmost reluctance to say — It does not appear to be the offspring of that heavenly charity, so beautifully & impressively described in 1 Cor. 13: 1-7 verses, as being the element of the religion of Jesus; the fundamental principle & true test of christian faith, & character. Let this be as it may; after being accused of having made shipwreck of faith, thro' covetousness, of using guile & deceit, with design to deceive; of dishonesty, sacrilege, & fraud; of being a castaway & under the curse of God; & of being addressed once & again that you have no confidence in my statements or integrity, surely you will not expect me to attempt a vindication of my character from such aspersions, by any statements or explanations of my own. You have spoken my doom, & how can I open it? Shall I plead guilty, as you expect me to do? No. This my conscience will not permit me to do. If I offer a plea, ~~not guilty~~ it must be, not guilty: — to all your questions & charges, I plead Not Guilty. Then I must say, tho' with deep regret, that the course which you have pursued, & as you say, are pursuing towards me since our withdrawal from the Marathi Mission, astounds & causes deep grief, & continual sorrow of heart. I feel that I am falsely accused — deeply & wrongfully injured, — by such proceedings. If Missionaries would engage heart & hand in their proper work, as they ought to be, would

lid time, or his position to "lite & debate" one on the? "Let it not in Gath!"
But my waiting is in this, the testimony of my conscience. I have committed my char-
ter, no less than my soul, unto the Lord Jesus. & He will keep what I have committed
to him. From him alone is my expectation. Avenge not yourselves, but rather give
place unto wrath: the Lord Jesus is the Avenger of his people". Much more of the same
kind. "I have lived to very little purpose, if it be necessary for me to leave my ap-
propriate work, & turn aside to repel every charge founded on suspicion, that is
insinuated against me. When I can refer you to the testimony of others, in vindi-
cation of my character from the charges which you have insinuated against me,
I may be my duty so to do. I am happy in the location of collections & appropria-
tions at Aurungabad, to refer you to the Same Source for information to which,
unknown to me you applied by letter, dated August 8th. I trust they will
be both able & willing to furnish you satisfactory testimony of my innocence.
By the way, I must add think this manner of your implicating my character
in the eyes of the gentleman to whom you wrote, did you but little credit. I did
not dream such a thing of Br. Munger! You say, "Why will you enforce upon me
the necessity of entertaining these suspicions against you?" Gladly I would not.
But I have not given you any just causes for entertaining them, they are
solely gratuitous on your part; & no declarations of mine will avail to
remove them, I fear, in your present state of feeling. You again say "You
may assume an air of independence" &c. You mistake me altogether, if you suppose
my silence in regard to some of your accusations, & what I consider highly improper
conduct to me, is the result of "assuming an air of independence" &c. No, Rev. Sir, it
results from a spirit heaven-wide different from such a spirit. See Mat. 5:39.
Rom. 3:12-14. Gal. 5:22-26. & Job 17:14. I regret that you should think it useful in or-
der to compel me to submit to your demand to hazard a threat of making such a repre-
sentation of my moral character to the Rooms, as shall obtain such an "ordinance",
from them, as will prevent my "taking holy orders." But, Br. Sr. this will not do.
One of these things will deter me from the path of conscious rectitude. You further
say "You may be aware of a statement of circumstances" &c. It had merely
been suggested to me "that the Brethren are plotting something in relation to
my leaving them, & going to the Ch. Mass. Soc.; & that Br. Allen had addressed a
circular to the Brethren proposing that Br. Munger write out a statement of
reasons which he believes induced you to leave the Brethren, & this is to be
sent round for all the Brethren to make their remarks" &c. So I see the
credit of originating the measure must be awarded to Br. Allen, & that of drawing
up the said "statement" to your self. I thought it a strange proceeding, but
supposed that I should have the privilege of seeing & remarking on the document
before it was sent to the Rooms. If such a document has been got up & sent to
the Rooms, I must think the brethren of the Brethren have greatly erred in judge-
ment, to say nothing of spirit; for I cannot think the Prudential Committee will
condemn a man unheard. Such a document I am persuaded will
neither receive their approbation, nor the sanction of heaven.
The Lord forgive whatever is wrong in the matter; & in mercy, give us all more
that Charity which "doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her
own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil", &c. with affectionate regard

Christian regards, believe me, Yours very truly. C. Stone."

I again wrote to Br. Stone, January 11th, 1839, as follows —

"I feel it to be my duty to write to you again, on the subject of a previous communication. I trust that you will pardon me for doing this, when you shall know the grounds which cause me to think it my duty to repeat this topic of discourse. At that time I had fallen into a mistake, as to the fact of your being still a member of that particular branch of the Church of Christ to which I belong. But I have since been cured of my error, in as much as you have never asked a dismission from the American Mission Chapel Church, in Bombay. According to the rules of our Church, you are aware that we must still regard you as a member of the Church, & by virtue of its covenant, we are pledged to watch over you with all fidelity, & to endeavour to promote your growth in grace, your joy in the Lord, & your usefulness in the kingdom of Christ. Under such circumstances, the duty of addressing you on the subject of what I conceived to be improper conduct which I brought to your notice at the time referred to, becomes imperious. I cannot neglect it, without being unfaithful to my own solemn engagements. I do earnestly pray that whatever has been, heretofore, wrong in spirit, word or deed, may be forgiven me, & that I may be enabled to write you in love & charity. I know, Br. Stone, that I desire you no evil; but I do desire, from the bottom of my heart, your present & your eternal good; your usefulness in the kingdom of Jesus here, & your exaltation in the kingdom of his glory. It is this desire which induces me to write you, & though my doing this may give you pain, yet this is no part of my object, only so far as it may be useful. Conceiving as I do, that you have gone out of the way, I would labor to bring you into it again. If I am mistaken in my impressions regarding you, then you should endeavour to correct me in regard to them. This I believe to be the spirit of the gospel. I must say, Br. S. that the circumstances which I brought to your notice have caused me much unhappiness, & they continue to give me pain, & sorrow of heart. In that communication I detailed the reasons which caused me to think that you had erred in the particular cases specified. But I will not make that communication the basis of this. I will state to you the particulars, regarding which I desire you to give me information, or explanation".

1. Under this head I detailed the circumstances mentioned in my first letter, regarding the purchase of a horse, & then asks, "Now I wish you to say whether you did designedly to understand you in the manner I did; & if not, might not your language be calculated to give me such an impression?

2. I have been much grieved by your conduct in relation to your receipt of donations from the people at Aurungabad. You may well know the grounds of this. I learn from your statement to the Financial Committee, that the people adverted to on for repairs an premises Rs 96. 1. 2 7. This sum you say was advanced after you drew up your first account. They also paid you for native education the sum of Rs 35. 2. Now I am given to understand by Mr. Parvin that these sums, amounting to from 20 to 27 Rs. of the monthly collections, were made over to you, up to the time of your withdrawal from the Mission, which was at least three months, & will give a sum of at least 60 Rupees. If you will

you the kindness to inform me of the specific amount of your receipts from the people at
, then I shall be able to understand this matter. I make the request for my own satis-
faction. I desire to be relieved of the suspicion which the discrepancy between
me & Capt. P. causes of a want of integrity in this business.

It is reported that you gave the people of Aurangabad to understand that the
Mission refused to allow you hands sent, & stipend, while you were in their Ser-
vice. Now, did you wish them to understand you in this way? And if so, is it a
true representation of the views of the Financial Committee, as they were made
known to you? These are the particulars about which I desire information. If
have been misinformed or have put a wrong construction upon these things, or have in
any way obtained wrong impressions regarding them, then, all I desire is that you,
far as in your lies, should help me to a right understanding of these matters. If you
can acquit yourself of all that is wrong in these things, then you will give me un-
mixed joy. If you find that any of your conduct has been of an improper character,
then I trust you will be ready to make the satisfaction which the gospel
requires, & I know that I shall be most happy in forgiving you, even as I hope
be forgiven. There are some other things mentioned in a letter, recently sent you
the Mission, which I think require to be explained; but as I am not acquainted
with the circumstances in which they originate, I cannot insist upon your giving
explanations.

May the Lord bless you, & me, & all his people, even to Beth
glory in all that we do, & to labour to serve one another by love". S. B. Munger.

Along with this letter I sent another in which I expressed my regret on account of
severity of my first communication, & the improper spirit which it indicated, & my
that these difficulties might be settled. Of this letter I took no copy. Mr. Stone
wrote me next from Násik February 4th, 1839.

"Your kind letters of the 10th & 11th ultimo, were duly received. Thank you for them."
then ask - "Why may not these difficulties be healed, & we be at peace with one
another? Why should we cherish such feelings towards each other as to prevent
friendly & Christian correspondence?" &c. I reply, I know not why. No one would
rejoice in this more than myself. I am not conscious of cherishing any unchris-
unchristian feelings towards Rev. Munger. Still in the least fervent way de-
ing a fraternal & Christian correspondence". "A correspondence breathing true
nal kindness & forbearance, & the spirit of that heavenly charity, which thinketh
no evil, is not easily provoked, not puffed up, & is kind, would be a balm to my
grieved heart. But what avail soft words & professions of friendship, if malice
rankle within the heart? A man found by bitter experience that the fraternal
salutation, "Art thou in health, my Brother?" & the kisses of Joab did not shield
him from the concealed dagger which was in Joab's hand. His aspersion did not
me, my Brother. I make not this allusion as applying to your recent kind letters,
, for otherwise. But do you not think the proceedings of the Am. Mission to-
wards me since our withdrawal from it, justify such an allusion? I did not perc-
ive the dagger till I felt its recent stab. Whether designed, or not, I would not
intend to say; - I would not recriminate, nor indulge in dark ungenerous sus-
picions. Others will judge of this. Wherein I have been injured, I can say, I pray for them.
dear Brother. Although in my reply to your former letter, my plea, not guilty,

to the seven charges you preferred against me. It would seem, I should have satisfied your mind; Still as you "do sincerely desire that any differences between yourself & me may contribute to constitute the elements of that storm, may be dissipated, so that in respect to us there may be nothing but a cloudless sky, & the sun shining in his glory." I am willing to answer your inquiries; not however as a vindication of my character from the serious charges which the American Missionary has seen fit to prefer against me, but for your "own individual satisfaction".

1. I did not design you to understand me in the manner you say you did; nor do I think my language was calculated to produce such an impression. The draft for the purchase of a horse was not "carried forward to the receipts of the following year by my own request", but contrawise, as my note to Mr Cole and with the draft will testify.

2. As to the discrepancy, you mention, between what appears on the back of my A/c. & Capt. P's statement, I can say nothing: but there is no discrepancy between my statement on the A/c., & my receipts & disbursement at Aurungabad, as contained in my vouchers for the same to the friends who furnished them, & which I am informed has been communicated to you. I should think, if you had applied to me for information, instead of Capt. Porter, you would have received no wrong impressions on the subject.

3. I did not wish, nor design that the people at Aurungabad should understand me to say that "the Mission had refused to allow your house rent & expenses." & I assure that some of them at least did not understand me so.

I hope this account will be satisfactory, & that your "desire for my absence may be fulfilled." will induce you to do all you can to dissipate the clouds which you may have, from wrong apprehensions, contributed to throw over my character." "C. Stone."

It is very singular that Mr. Stone should be informed of the vouchers which he furnished the people at A. being communicated to me. I of course never asked the people at A. for them — not one word has he asked from me on this subject. Would they send them to me, without my request? Did Mr. Stone desire me to do it? Why did he not send them to me, as he did afterwards? That you may know what my "wrong impressions," derived from Captain Parker, were, I will send inclosed a copy of his letter.

"Aurungabad, August 11th 1838.

My Dear Sir, In reply to the inquiries contained in your note, I have the pleasure to inform you, that since our first meeting for prayer & contribution, at which you were present, we have met without any intermission, on the first of every month, & that the amount of the contribution each month has been, at an average between 20 & 27 Rupees. The object has been throughout, support & assistance to the Missionary cause, without reference to any particular branch of the Church, & as Mr. Stone's labors at this place, being nearest, engaged our first attention, we thought we could not better, than to hand over the sums collected monthly to him, for disposal as might seem best to him, in support of the common cause, & since Mr. Stone's change of relation to the Church, our prospects here have also undergone a change, & we now deposit the sum thus contributed in our Regimental Chest, with a view of disposing of the money, as opportunities offer, toward the

ment of our pecuniary object, but of course all operations at this place have
claim to our first attention." Hoping Mrs. Kemper & yourself are quite well, & with the
united christian regards of Mrs. Sugard, the Wilsons, & ourselves, I remain," &c.
Thus it appears from the letter itself that it was written with the utmost caution,
the contents were concerted between Messrs. Sugard, Wilson & Parker. Mr. Sugard told
me subsequently, that the letter was written (by his dictation - for said he, "I told them
that something was brewing." What, then, can make "wrong in question" be?
I regret that I did not take copies of my third & fourth letters, & I do not recol-
lect much of their contents. I urged Mr. Stone to give me an account of his receipts &
expenditures at A. as the only means of satisfying me on that point. I also re-
plied to his remarks about not being permitted to see the statement which was
at home regarding him, adding that he had no more occasion to blame
for not forwarding him with a perusal of what we sent, than we had to find
fault with him for sending his own account of these things, without allowing us to
see it. In reference to what is said in his last letter about the concealed dagger, &c. I took
occasion to inform Mr. S. that I should not undertake a defence of the Mission for
course which they pursued, as I did not act with them on this point.

Mr. Stone writes his third letter from Bombay March 12th 1839. Vide Letter XVII.

"Your letter of the 18th ult. was received at this place on the 26th." "My object,
dear Brother, in writing you at the present time is not to argue or condemn; but, if
possible, to disabuse your mind in regard to the particulars which you mention
not being explained to your satisfaction. I think I now understand your difficul-
ties better than I did before, & therefore, indulge the hope that I shall be more successful
in my attempt to remove it. 1. In regard to my A/c. for 1836-7, respecting the
purchase of a horse, &c. it will be necessary to a right understanding of it, to go back a
little & take a view of the whole subject. You will recollect its origin & progress.
When my A/c. was in the hands of the Financial Committee, you made a com-
munication to the F. Com. in which you assumed that "Mr. Stone must have
saved at least 300 Rs from his allowances for that year", & therefore, he should
not be allowed the extra expense for servant, horse, &c. on his tour. I then sta-
ted to the F. Com., or at least to Mr. Boggs, & afterwards to you, that I had not sa-
ved that sum from my allowances, but on the contrary, my disbursements
in the year exceeded my allowances, as my private account would show.
Tell you how it happened that I had so large a balance in the Treasurer's
hands undrawn when I left my return from Alibag; viz. that I had
drawn the pay for the schools on the Continent under my care for three
months I believe - had sold my horse, buggy & stirrup, &c. And some of the
salaries which contributed to my large drafts after my return to Bombay
were the arrears due to the teachers of schools, the purchase of saddle, bridle, buggy, &c.
horse, &c. The reasons why I was in debt to the Mission in A/c. were, the F.
Com. not allowing the extra expenses for servant, horse, &c. on my tour, - the
Rs stolen, the purchase of my horse, &c. which statement was correct as
my private Receipts & Disbursements for the year will show. The money deposi-
ted in a House of Agency was a refund of money before advanced, & money which
held in trust for particular purposes. The order for the payment of my horse
directed to be brought into my A/c. for that year, & did include it in my A/c;

* See Note on Page 40-

but Mr. Webster afterwards objected to its coming into that a/c. So it was altered but after some months, as you will recollect, it was altered back again by a vote of the Mission, which increased my debt in a/c. to the Mission to about Rs 400. This I believe to be a correct view of the whole affair, so far as I was concerned; & in view of which I would ask you, my Brother, What is there in the language which has calculated to deceive you, or lead you to suppose I designed to deceive you? If you got a different idea from what I designed to convey, or what, I think, the obvious construction of the language does convey, then you got a wrong impression & have deceived, which I greatly regret & trust you will be willing to exonerate me from blame.

2. You say - "I cannot think, Br. S. that you had me in the spirit of Christian love regarding the matter of your wants & disbursements at Aurangabad," &c. I sincerely regret that you should think so, I was not conscious of being actuated by any other feeling when I wrote. I then supposed you were in the possession of all the information which I could give you on the subject, & if that did not satisfy you, my repeating the same over again would not. But as it now appears I was mistaken on this point, & as the answer to your questions "is any thing but favorable", I will gladly disabuse your mind on this subject, so far as any statements of mine will avail.

1. Statement on the back of my account with the Mission.

Amt Recd for Repairs on premises to June 20th.	98. 1.
Do Do Native Education — Do.	35. 2.

2. Statement made to the people at Aurangabad.

"How appropriated."		"Sept. 12th 1834." "Statement of funds received"	
"Towards repairs on premises &c.	Rs 111. "	March 6th Cash - 1st Monthly Collection	Rs 34. "
Boys School 75 Scholars, 4 1/2 months.	32. "	April 6th Do. 2d Do Do	" 24. "
Clothes of the girls who come to house	12. "	May 15th Do 3d Do. Do	" 25. "
Eng. Clothes of Boys. for Books —	12. "	Sept. 12th from Do —	— 90. "
One Charity Boy, who comes to house 5 1/2 mos	5. "		Total Rs 17
	Rs 174.		

3. On this subject I can do no more than what I did in my last letter; & which I have reason to believe will exonerate me from all ~~blame~~ design to mislead, in any impartial mind. Capt. P. no doubt received the impression he says he did; & so did Lieut. Wilson receive the impression which he communicated to the Committee. Capt. P. does not intend to say that I said the Mission refused to allow the expense of repairs - does not recollect what I did state, merely received such an impression. Lieut W. in his communication states clearly what I did state. I am confident I then said, nor designed to be understood that the Mission refused to allow repairs on house, or which is the same thing my house rent; for I knew & said that the Mission had no authority to withhold it, provided it did not exceed 50 Rs per mo; but I did suppose from some of individuals in the Mission, as well as from remarks in your letter to me that the F. Com. would not allow me for rent & repairs above 30 Rs. per mo., or if benches were furnished, & having no assurance that the Mission would allow any part for the repairs, (one member said as much) & being anxious to have my a/c. with the Mission audited & settled down as possible, I thought

the better way was to propose to the good people at Aamungabad to assume
the expense of the repairs, & thus relieve the funds of the Mission, & prevent
any for the delay in settling the A/c. If I erred in judgement, it was not to
conceal fraud, but for peace sake. Now, Br. M. after I had expunged the
charge for repairs from my A/c. with Mission, what shadow of right had the
Mission, or any Member of it, to demand vouchers for the same? & what right
had the Mission after it refused to be responsible for my operations, & the
other expenses of the Home at A. to demand that the receipts & expenses of those
operations should appear in my A/c. before the Mission would sanction the
crediting my A/c. & especially, when state funds were not made to the American
Mission, nor for the support of its operations? xxx In review of the whole
subject & circumstances connected with it; the spirit in which your former
letter to me were dictated, which led me to think it inexpedient to attempt
a vindication of my character by any explanations & statements of my own;
& that you acted in drawing up & sending to the Rooms, a document injurious
to my Christian character, without giving me an opportunity to remove
it, or even to ascertain its character; you share in drawing up & sanctioning
the entry of the condemnatory "minute," on the proceedings of the meeting, for
the purpose of communicating the same to the Com. of the Ch. Mess. Soc. & the
Com. Board, unknown to me, or even intimating the same to me; & sanctioning
the proceedings towards me, & the Committee proceedings which I hesitate
not to say will be disapproved by every impartial person; I say in view of
these things, have you not something to do towards "disabusing that Committee
of any erroneous impressions they may have entertained?" Do not the principles & spirit of the gos-
pel require you to do something? Does not the Saviour require it at your hands?
Yes, does not your own Christian character require it? I leave it to you, my
brother, to decide, what it is your duty, your privilege to do, in regard to this
subject. It is true you say in your last letter, — "I shall not attempt a de-
fence of the course which the Mission pursued, in relation to you, at their
late meeting," &c. I thank you for this avowal, as it has enabled me to vindi-
cate your character from wrong & unfavorable impressions, on the minds
of some good people here, in regard to the part you took in the acting of
the meeting. Br. George, unsolicited on my part, has come forth, & states, "I
dissent from our brethren in regard to accusations against you." &c. So you
see, light is breaking in upon the darkness, in which the whole affair has been
involved, & I doubt not will develope a concerted agency little suspected by
the good people here. I shall not speak just yet of the character & sentiments
of a private communication of another Member of the Am. Mission to me at Nasik.
Office to say it filled my heart for the time with indignation; perhaps I should not
say holy indignation. May the Lord in mercy forgive all that has been done wrong
in spirit, motive, or acting, in this very sad affair, & grant us pardon for the same.
P.S. I hope to return to Nasik next week. Cyrus Stone."

I cannot refrain from a remark here on the evident design of withholding
from me the information, which this letter contains, & which I had sought in my
previous letter. This is my view of the design of this. Mr. Stone had formed the deter-
mination of using my letter in the investigation which was going on before the

Sub Committee appointed for this purpose. He gave me to understand that I might see the fa
which a Statement of the receipts & disbursements would bring to view in a manner
which he would not like to have come under the notice of those Gentlemen. He
hitherto withheld such a Statement of them, until it will be too late for any u
ility, that I might make to such facts, to reach him, before this investigation is
closed. But, as it might be important to him to be able to assure this Committee
that he had furnished the Statement respecting his receipts & disbursements which
had desired, he gives me this information a short time before he leaves Bombay.
Notice his remark - "I think I now understand your difficulty better than I did
before, & then for indulge the hope", &c. Then what means does he employ to re
it? Just those which I had repeatedly desired in every previous letter - explanatory
horticulturally in regard to receipts & expenditure. Can it be supposed that he had any
clearer idea of the means of satisfying me, when he wrote this letter, than he had
when he wrote his second reply to me? In that he says - "& which", touching for the
receipts & disbursements. "I am informed has been communicated to you".

This letter was evidently prepared with a view of being read to that Committee. Note
the perversion. What is the object of this detail of circumstances regarding me, but to
produce an impression in his own favour - to justify himself in neglecting to answer
my inquiries more explicitly? He speaks of the spirit of my former letter; but he speaks
of my second letter as being kind, & thanks me for it. He speaks of the shame I had in
the condemnatory "minute" - but afterwards thanks me for informing him of my dissent
from the Institution regarding this matter. Of course he did not read this to the Com.

I much regret that I have not a copy of my reply to this letter. I recollect some
hints which I noticed, which were to this effect. You say, you did include the order
for the horse in your a/c. What account? With your private a/c. we had nothing to do.
Was it in the a/c. which went into the hands of the Sub. Committee? You say it was
altered. Well, it was in this altered state when I saw it for the first time. It did not
then include the order. Had this been the fact your debt would have been 400 Rs
instead of 90 Rs. And instead of saying that you owe 399 Rs in September, I should
have said you owe 129 Rs. It was respecting the a/c. which showed your debt to the
Institution to be 90 Rs that we were conversing, when you assigned to me, among other
things, as the reason of your being in debt, the circumstance of your buying a horse.
It was this a/c. in which you gave me to understand that the order for the horse
was included, but afterwards learnt that it was not in this a/c. at the time of our
conversation. When it came to be brought into your a/c for 1836-7, it increased your
debt from 90 to 400 Rs. On the subject of receipts I noticed his denial of the donations
being given for the objects of the Anna Institution. I spoke of my being at Aurungabad at the
time of the first collection being made; both heard in the town; recollected distinctly the
opinions expressed by Messrs. Parker & Willson, as to obtaining sufficient in this way, for
educational purposes. The 34½ Rs were received by me, the next day, & handed over
the Store. There can therefore be no question about the design of this. & this sum is
only one Rupee less than the sum expended for native education in the 3½ months,
stated on the back of one of his accounts. Nevertheless he retained his reduction of
[illegible], amounting to 18 Rs, on the strength of an agreement of this kind, that if
quired, beyond what should be received from the people, for educational purposes,
might then take it. That is for the sake of the one Rupee required above wh

received in the shape of donations, he ~~reported~~ refused to bring into his field account any part
the 134 Rs. When he brings it, the reduction of stipend, into his social a/c., he adduces as
a reason for so doing that the people had come forward with funds for native
education. Since he drew up his field account. When as, the 34½ Rs. given expressly
this object, to say nothing of the donations of April & May, were in his hands at
time of making out that first account. They had then, come forward with one Rupee
sum in which this donation falls short of the expense of native education, therefore,
credits the 134 Rs to the mission! What does this look like? See Letter IV. Manuscript part II

Mr. Stone kindly wrote me from Nasik May 25th 1839.

"In to your letter of the 23d March I have neither time nor disposition to say
much in addition to what I have before said. I am greatly grieved at the spirit
you express. On the subject of the ~~order~~ a/c. 1836-7, I would remark the order for the
house was included in my first a/c. with Mission, made out for the F. Com. at Ah-
medabad; but whether it was handed to the committee then before it was altered to
suit them. I'm objections, I cannot now say. You say "it was some months before
was altered back again that you gave me to understand that it contained the or-
for the house". How could you thus understand it, when you had had the a/c. in
your possession, & say that "the order was not in it"? I informed you that my
in debt 90 Rs was owing to my extra expenses on tour, & 40 Rs stolen not being
owed by the F. Com., & the purchase for the house increased it to Rs 400. Cannot
before confess here". In Mr Stone's letter of March 12th. "The reasons why I was
debt to the Mission in a/c. were the F. Com. not allowing the extra expense for
servant, horse, &c. on my tour, the 40 Rs. stolen, the purchase of my house, &c." He is here
making of debt to the Mission in a/c. – viz. 90 Rs. He afterwards adds – "but after some
months," &c – notice this some months – "it was altered back again, which increased my
debt in a/c. to the Mission to about Rs 400". Compare with this the above stated sum
proceeds" 2. In respect to affairs at Aurungabad, I am not wrong, in what I said
putting the funds raised at A. not being given to the Am. Mission. They were raised
the specific object of sustaining operations there for which the Am. Mission re-
ed to be responsible; & I had no authority to appropriate a piece of the funds
raised to any other purpose than for native education there, until they assumed the
expense of repairs, &c. on house; & all I stated on the back of my a/c. on this subject
correct. So you are quite mistaken in all you say respecting this matter. You also
stake a little in regard to the right I had to appropriate the reduction of my salary to
sustain my missionary operations at A. The understanding was simply this – I asked
would the Mission refuse to sustain my operations at A. & the Sálná Station
would not require them, would the Board grant me the reduction of the salaries
the number, as the Mission was to have no control over this reduction. You re-
ed you have a right of course to appropriate your own reduction to sustain your
ations there; to which Mr. Hubbard acceded – but you thought you might want
in your reductions to defray some expenses of the Sálná Station which the Mission
ight not sanction". This is far from being a true version of this matter. Mr. Stone
ought forward a Resolution proposing that we should give him 25 Rs per month, for
ational purposes. Mr. H. objected to it, & told him that we presumed, from the
ments which he had given us of the willingness of the people at A. to contribute
sustain his operations, he would obtain from this source all he would require,

but in case of any deficiency in this contribution he was at liberty to make his re-
duction for this purpose. But not satisfied with this, he asked the privilege of using a
reduction in this way. We of course treated the request as it deserved to be. This is im-
portant only as to the matter of fact. Mr. Stone says – "When I made out my first a/c
I did expect I should require some part of the reduction of my salary to defray my ex-
penses there, & until the good people at A. assumed the expense of repairs on the
premises. When these should be settled I expected to pay over the balance to the
Palná branch to whom it belonged, & not to the Mission. So I thus thought, until
you said in your letter of August, 13th 1838. "Whatever results from the reduction
of stipend belongs to this branch of the Mission, & as this branch is a component
part of the Am. Mission, so it belongs to the whole Mission. It cannot be
appropriated to any object which is not approved by the Mission". How much con-
fidence you had in the soundness of this syllogistical reasoning, a quotation from
your last letter on the subject to answer another purpose, will show. "According
to this agreement, you had 13 Rs at your disposal, in case the sum was called
for". (to sustain your operations at A.) "& this agreement was valid. The Mission
could not annul it, even if they had been disposed to do it". You again say, "I
will not admit that the Mission refused to be responsible for any extra expense
for schools", &c. Then, I do not understand the remarks on the Circular respecting
my remaining at A. &c.; nor your remarks in a note to me on the subject.

You ask – "Did you not change the expense of your moving to A., & have they
objected to it?" At the time I supposed they might, & you probably would, had you
not previously sanctioned. You say – "I must think your friends at Aurangabad
& Bombay have yet to learn the real merits of the case". In reply to this I need
only to say that the Committee appointed to investigate & report to the Cor. Com. of
the C. M. S. on the grievous charges brought against me by the Am. Mission, have
been put in possession of the whole subject, so far at least as the Am. Mission
enabled me to give them. You have had a full hearing; but not so your friends
Palná "whom" ~~you~~ "who" you say have formed a different opinion. I fear they must
have yet to learn the real merits of the case. You further say – "Most happy should
I be, Br. Stone, to use my best exertions in your behalf, but I must first have
evidence that you have repented of your wrong doing, or that you have not done
wrong". But I have no evidence of this kind in regard to the matter of your accusation.
Again. "You seem to regard yourself as the only person who is likely to suffer
under these things. But it is far otherwise. But it is not safe for me to speak on
this topic" No; Br. Sn I do not think that I am the only person who is likely to
suffer by the proceedings of the Am. Mission, or some of it members towards me
since my withdrawal from them; – far otherwise; the character of the Am. Mis-
sion, or of some of its members, & also the cause of our dear Redeemer, are
likely to suffer by these proceedings? & it is this which grieves me. Were it my
own individual character, unconnected with the cause of Christ, & my usefu-
ness here as a missionary, that was likely to suffer, it would be a matter of
comparative little importance. But as it is not so, I was led to ask you
you had not some thing to do, "to dissipate the rising cloud, &c.? Does not the cause
Christ, yea, does not your own character require you to do something?" I am un-
aware of having done, or said any thing to injure the character of the American Mission

any of its members, any further than I have been obliged to state facts, in vindi
tion of my own character, from the charges they have hurled against me. You
y finally — "I am willing to submit the whole matter to the judgement of godly men
en we shall not come to think alike in regard to it. As I know myself, I do not
ire any thing but what God will approve; but as I say this judge, I will agre
abide the decision of let impartial persons. I will allow you to select any
o men of reputed piety, & I will choose the third, & agree that he shall be of
Church in which you are now laboring; let them be residents of Bombay,
d we make over to them the letters which have passed on the subject, &c. &c.
wish to have an end of this. I will abide by their decision". There is now no
ssibility for such a reference. All you propose has in substance & effect,
n done, with the exception, instead of you & I, disinterested persons appoin
such a committee; "godly" "men" — "men of reputed piety" — "of the Church
which I am now laboring, & residents in Bombay" — viz. the committee ap
inted to investigate the charges hurled against me by the Am. Mission.
is committee respectfully applied to the Am. Mission, for a specification of
m, & the grounds & reasons of the charges. This the Mission declined doing, &
ned the com. to me for the same, as they said I was furnished with them. Se
come my duty, therefore, for the satisfaction of the said committee, & to enable
m to form an enlightened & just decision on the subjects to lay before them
l the documents in my possession. Of course I laid before them the Mission
ter to me dated 24 Nov. 1838, & received Dec. 12th, containing a specification of
charges, my reply to this letter: my a/c. with the Am. Mission for 1836-7. & 1837-
until my withdrawal from the Mission; together with my correspondence
th yourself & the Mission respecting them; & also your extraordinary letter to me of
14th Sept. 1838, with my reply, & our subsequent correspondence, &c. &c. It was
e wringing my heart's blood to furnish communications which make such
ll a volume of sentiments, feelings, & proceedings, as they contain. But duty & equity
uired it, & personal feelings must be sacrificed. I gave the Mission, yourself
the members of it, as full & impartial a hearing as you & they enabled
e to do — let you speak for yourselves. The whole subject, including the cor
spondence between the Am. Mission, & the Cor. Com. & the Sub. Com. of the
S. & B. together with that between the Am. Mission & its members & myself,
ent through a thorough & patient examination, & was unheard in the
sence of the judicial members of the Am. Mission who are residing in Bom
y, & myself; & I trust we shall be willing to abide by the decision of this
mmittee. But pr hapsthis is presuming too much in respect to you; af
hearing the insinuations contained in your letter of the 23d March, respec
your opinion of Saint. Wilson, & the Com. of the C. & S., & of all who choose
iffer from you in opinion, I fear should a committee entirely of your
n select come to a conclusion different from your own on the subje
t, you would hardly be willing to abide their decision. However this may
, I shall abide by the decision of the committee. I have no time, nor
ire to pursue the matter further. It has already interrupted my Mis
nary duties too much, & occupied I fear too much of my thought & time,
respecting which I have no other opinion to expend, than I have already expended

I this but that I am the aggrieved & injured person to whom Christian restitution should be made. But if you think differently, I forgive no claims." C. Stone

I wrote Mr Stone June 6th & 12th 1839.

"As you seem to have misapprehended me in some two or three points, it becomes necessary to explain somewhat; & this I am most happy to do. When I have used language which has been taxed, in the opinion of others, a want of integrity, or truth." "You say it was some months before it was altered back again, that you gave me to understand that it contained the order for the house." How could I thus understand me, when you had had the a/c. in your possession, & say that "the order was not in it"?" I did say that the order was not in the a/c. which was the subject of conversation; that which showed you to be in debt to the Mission 90 Rs — but I did not say this as the result of an examination of that a/c; I did not learn it from the a/c., as your question implies. I learned this from the circular of Mr Webster, proposing to bring the order for the house into that a/c. Till that circular appeared, which was some months after the a/c. passed out of my hands, I supposed that a/c. did include the order for the house, as you had assured me. I believed that you spoke the truth, when you told me that the purchase of a house, among other things, had been the occasion of your being in debt 90 Rs as in a/c. But when Mr. Webster proposed to bring the order for the house into that a/c, & your actual debt was thus increased to about 400 Rs, I discovered that I had been deceived; that that order was not included in the a/c, as you had assured me. When I said that "the order was not in the a/c", as I have frequently said in the course of this correspondence, I said in view of the disclosure of the real state of the case made by the said Circular; & not in view of an examination of the account, while it was in my possession, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that order was included in it, as you imply by the inquiry, "How could you thus understand me, when you had had the a/c. in your possession, & say that "the order was not in it"?" The fact is, I never examined the a/c, with a view of ascertaining whether ~~that order was included in it~~ you had told the truth, in ascribing to the purchase of a house. I gave you entire credit for the addition. I had no motive to go into an examination of this kind. But suppose that I had made such an examination, as you seem to think I might have done, as I had had your a/c. in my possession, what would have been the result? During months of August & September, you drew from the Treasury Rs 1.99 Rs. How could I ascertain whether any part of this sum was paid out for a house? I mean, how could I know this from the a/c.? I could not know it in this way. I did not seek to know it in this way. Is there, then, any appearance of want of truth in my saying, that "you gave me to understand that the a/c. contained the order for the house", though I had had the a/c. in my possession, & have said "the order was not in it"? Is it inconceivable that I should so understand you, though the a/c. had been in my possession? Do not all my letters detail, in the most explicit manner, the circumstances which led me to know that the a/c. did not contain the order in question? Do they not show that my knowledge of this fact had no connection whatever with my having had your a/c in my possession? Do they not clearly assert that I credited your

ord, regarding the purchase of a horse" being the occasion of your debt of 90 Rs, con-
the approvance of Mr. Wr Circular? How is it then that you intimate the
possibility of my understanding you in the manner asserted, because I
had that a/c. in my possession, & had asserted that the order was not in the
a/c.? That I did thus understand you is a matter of fact, & that I could not understand
the wise, & give credit for what you said, is also a matter of fact; & this your
letter of March corroborates. You say "The reasons why I was in debt to the
Mission in a/c. were the F. Com. not allowing the extra expense for horses, servants, &c
tour; the 40 Rs stolen, the purchase of my horse" &c. As this, so far as relates to
purchase of a horse, is just what I have repeatedly said you told me, as my
letters will show. You do, then, in the letter referred to, assert that the purchase
a horse was one reason of your being in debt to the Mission in a/c. The a/c.
to which one of is that which was the subject of remark, & which showed your
debt to be 90 Rs., as is evident from the same letter; for you after words say, &
is in the same connection, "The order for the payment of my horse I directed
be brought in to my a/c. for that year; & did include in my a/c.; but Br. Weitbrecht
the words objected to its coming into that a/c. So it was altered: but after some
time this, as you will recollect, it was altered back again by a note of the Mis-
sion; which increased my debt in a/c. to the Mission to about Rs 400." Now this
is in fact, an admission of all that I have charged upon you — that of giving me to
understand that the purchase of a horse had occasioned your being in debt to the
Mission 90 Rs. as per a/c., while in fact the order for the horse was not brought
into that a/c. & so did not at all affect the debt of 90 Rs — but some months
subsequently to your giving me this understanding, regarding the purchase
a horse, the order was brought in to the a/c, & showed your debt about 400 Rs.
And now what must I think of your statement in your letter of May 25th?
informed you that my being in debt to the Mission 90 Rs, was owing to my
extra expenses on tour, & 40 Rs stolen, not being allowed by the F. Committee, &
purchase of a horse increased it to about 400 Rs." When? Not at the
time of our conversation on this subject, at my house; & not in any of your
letters. In your letter of March 12th, you informed that it was, in part, the
cause of the debt of 90 Rs — & that it increased the debt of 90 Rs to about
400 Rs. I did not need to be informed that the order for the horse increased
my debt from 90 to 400, as a reference to my letters will abundantly testify.
But suppose that you had told me in any of your letters; this information
does not at all affect the charge of your having deceived me, at the time of
our conversation. In order to wash this point, you must declare that
you did, at the time of that conversation, inform me that the purchase
a horse had increased your debt from 90 Rs as per a/c. to 400 Rs. But
this would not be very likely to do this, & I am certain that you never once
alluded to your debt being greater than what it appeared in the account.

I did maintain, in my letter, that the agreement of the Dólná branch, upon
your applying the reduction of your stipend to your operations at A. to the ex-
pense required, beyond the donations of the people, was valid, & that the Mission
could not annul it. And I still maintain this position, & am not conscious
having said anything, at any time, which may be fairly construed into a denial of this
position.

The agreement had respect to your operations at A. but this presupposed such operations as the Mission sanctioned. It had particular reference to edu-cational operations. And this is just what I said in the question which you make — "If, the reduction," cannot be appropriated to any object which is not approved by the Mission." But can it be implied from this that I maintained that the Mission had the power of controlling this, when employed in support of the operations which it has sanctioned? Could annul our agreement, which was that you should have the liberty of applying your reduction, if required, to the support of such operations as were approved by them? I do not think that the language admits of such a construction. I certainly did not design to convey such an idea. If I recollect right the remark which you quoted from my letter of Aug. 13th. was made in reference to Dr. Kingsbury having ~~[illegible]~~ his mind to appropriate the avails of Mr. Stubbs's reduction of Stipend, to the repairs of the house which he had occupied. As the repairs of the house were not the kind of operations which we contemplated, when we passed the Resolution, I did not feel that I could make such an appropriation of the reduction without the approbation of the Mission — though I did not concede to the Mission the power of controlling this reduction, when employed for the use of the ordinary operations of this branch. In the same letter, I think, I allowed that you had the right of using your reduction, for the support of Schools, if the sum contributed by the people at A. was not sufficient to meet the expenses which you had incurred for this object — that if you had asked it in this manner, I desired only to be satisfied of this, by seeing an account of the expenses of the Schools. Did I, then, call in question your right to the use of the avails of your reduction in the manner specified by the agreement? Did I not in the most fully concede to you this right? Did I, in any manner, intimate that the Mission had a right to disannul our agreement? Most assuredly I did not intimate any thing of the kind. I did indeed maintain that they had the right to demand that the reduction should be acknowledged in your a/c., & that they had a right to a voice in saying whether it might be appropriated to any given object, aside from those which the agreement implied — but this is a very different thing from conceding to them the power, to prevent its being used in the manner of that agreement. I did not concede to them any such power. They do not claim any such power. Mr. Bellamy says — "I think Mr. Stone should not claim that portion of his Stipend now, which he pledged himself to the Board to give up." Mr. Allen says — "If it appears that the reduction of his Stipend has not been used in supporting his operations, then he is bound, as it appears to me, to relinquish this reduction in his a/c, & let it be carried to the credit of the Island Station." Now I ask, What is there in my language of Aug. 13th 1839, as compared with that of my letter of March 1839, which indicates the disposition which you intimate in this sentence — ? "Whatever results from the reduction of Stipend," &c. "How much confidence you have in the soundness of this syllogistical reasoning, a quotation from your last letter on the subject, to answer another purpose, will show. "According to this agreement you had 134 Rs at your disposal, in case this sum was required to sustain your operations at A. & this agreement was valid. The Mission

uld not annul it, even if they had been disposed to do it." Is it your object
intimate that here is a manifestation of a spirit of double dealing? a
position to accommodate myself to any pecuniary purposes, at the expense of princi
les of truth & integrity? So I understand you. But I cannot find the evi-
ence of it in the matters of fact, which the quotations from my letter, &
in context disclose. On the contrary, the letter of Aug. 1838, does both
rectly, & indirectly, corroborate the sentiments of that of March 1839, re-
ding the validity of the agreement in question. This being the fact,
hence is the double dealing which you, with so much apparent satisfac-
n, endeavour to fix upon me?

You say — "When I made out my first a/c. at A. I did expect that I should re-
ive some part of the reduction of my salary to defray my expenses there." In relation
this I may in justice inquire, What expenses? You admit that the sum accruing
the people at A. was designed for the support of native schools. You had re-
ed, then, for this purpose some 80 Rs. while you were in the service of our Mis-
n. & your expenses for native schools were only about 35 Rs. You must
ve have had a sum equal to these expenses. Yet excepting the expenses
native schools, you brought into your first a/c. the entire amount of the
nses of your operations, while you were in our service. This being the
ct, there were no expenses left to be defrayed by the reduction. This, to say
least of it, looks very strange". "You assume me that what I proposed has
n in substance & effect done. I let you speak for yourself. Let me ask you
question, which I pray that you will answer; Did you give my letters
ties, on the subjects in consideration. Did you give my letter of March
d? If not, how can you say that what I proposed has been done in ef-
t? That letter details proof of much importance to me, as derived from
n admissions, in regard to Receipts & Disbursements. That is one which I
posed should go into the hands of the arbitrators. How is it that I had had
full & impartial hearing, when these gentlemen bring the business to a
se, before they have received the proof by which I attempt to substantiate
charges against you? How is it, that all which I proposed has been
substance, done, when my principal testimony is excluded, & you are
layed some four or six weeks, in person, in enlightening the minds
these gentlemen? How is it that their decision can be either just, or un-
biased, under such circumstances? How is it that the Committee of the
M.E.S. are disinterested persons, when they have received you into their em-
y, & when about to present you for ordination, become acquainted with
fact of there being suspicions in the minds of many, unfavorable to
n moral character? Will not the decision of this matter affect them,
either favorably, or unfavorably? Then are they disinterested? No; they are
st doubly interested, & this in a manner, & to a degree, which no other
n can be. True, the Mission did decline to confirm their opinion, by a
ference to the circumstances upon which that opinion was founded; but I did
t. I have manifested a readiness to bring forward all the circumstances
ich bear upon my charges, & to subject them to the most rigid canvassing.
this, the Sub. Committee must have been sensible; & if they were properly

informed regarding the case, they know that this proof was not brought forward for this conviction; but for yours — that I was corresponding with you on this subject, as private Christians — that I had not consented to your accusation before the Committee, & consequently that the charges which I had preferred against you, & which the proof developed upon me, could not come before their minds in the same attitude, as those did which the Mission preferred, & which depend upon their proof. These things being so, that Committee, in my opinion, either should not have acted upon those charges, or they should have ascertained, that I had communicated to you all that I designed to communicate in support of my charges. They should have demanded my letters, & have read them with their own eyes, — not merely my letters, & not your extracts, or even copies. Had they taken this course then there would have been better reason, than there now is, for saying that what I proposed has been in substance & effect done. But they have not taken this course; — they have pursued one by side of it. Though I cannot fully persuade myself that it was their intention, to shut out the light, & have not sought as full an investigation of this subject, as they had the means of making. Still I cannot denominate their decision candid, enlightened, & just. Those who are made acquainted with the true circumstances of the case must see that the investigation was prematurely closed — that the Committee had not availed themselves of all the means of information upon the subject, — at least so far as I have preferred any thing against you — which they might have claimed. Whether the fault in this is theirs or yours, I of course cannot say.

"If you should the Committee, entirely of your own choosing, come to a decision different from your own on the subject, you would hardly be willing to abide by their decision." It is very kind of you to entertain such fears regarding me, & particularly so, to express them of your fellow. This, & your insinuations regarding the quotations from my letters of August 1838, & March 1839, are admirable specimens of that spirit which you inculcate with so much hatred in your letter of September 1838. You must have profited greatly by your own preaching. But this is easily accounted for — the purer the fountain, the purer will be the stream.

In reply to my inquiry — "Did you not charge the expenses of your mission to the Mission, & have they objected to it?" you say, "At the time I expected they might, & you probably would, had you not previously spoken." You did, then, regard them, as having a right, on the ground of having refused responsible for your labours, to reject this charge. It was really in your own an item of extra expense, which they had refused to be responsible for, & if they act consistent with such refusal, they must refuse to allow, & yet you charge it to the Mission, & retain in your possession, unappropriated, 138 Rs. Thus they that you may require a part of this sum to defray your expenses! Donations to the amount of 53 Rs. had been received, the expenditure of which, as you say, was native education, & the expense of native education had been about 35 Rs. leaving a balance of about 48 Rs. — this does not belong to the Mission. Very well; native education is omitted in the a/c; but every thing else is charged — not an item is omitted — but the sum of 138 Rs is withheld from the Mission. Must I not conclude, the

this sum was kept in reserve, with the expectation that it would be required
must certain expensive charges in the A.B.C. which you supposed the Mis-
would reject, such as this expense of moving to A.? But as they did not
it, so you have no occasion for it, & bring it into the A.B.C., saying, "as
fund for native Education has been assumed by the people here, I have
to the Mission my reduction of salary." It is clearly to be inferred by the
ark of yours" — on the back of his A.B.C. — "that it was kept back on the score of
tive Education; but your own declarations as to the design of the contribution
monthly concert, show that this was not required; & what is here said of
sum, & moved from the circumstances of the case, show that it was kept
k for another purpose. If so then infer that it was in your mind to apply
sum to the repairs on house, if required — for you add, "to defray expenses
, & until the good people at A. assume the expense of repairs on premises."
Here the sentence stops, but it is easy to finish it. And so you may
expected that the Mission would not allow these Repairs, & therefore you
d be well provided for such an event. But then how can the re-
k on the back of the A.B.C. be reconciled with such an idea!
It was like wringing my heart to ~~[illegible]~~ blood." I hope that you have recovered
this agony of mind, on account of the Am. Mission, & I think that we shd
you a gold medal, as an expression of our regard for your indefatiga
labours, for the period of four or five weeks, in enlightening the people of
by reflecting us. If we should not do this, I trust that you will not feel
, because we do not duly appreciate your services & zeal."

Mr. Stone again writes me from Nasik, Aug. 20th 1839.

"I shall wait no longer for a leisure moment to acknowledge your long com-
nication of June 6th — 12th, though now I have no time to review & write a re-
ply to the same. I am grieved to find that my last letter should have given you
uch umbrage. Be assured that I did not design it; — & should I attempt a
in reply to your last, I fear you would not be better pleased with it. So I for-
— as I have neither time, nor disposition to prolong a discussion which
s to provoke unkind & uncharitable feeling & remarks. A passing remark, or
in reply to some of your interrogatories seems called for to satisfy your
d. 1st. "Did you give my letters entire, on the subject in consideration?"
ply. I can only repeat what I told you in my last letter, viz. that I
yourself & the Am. Mission, as full & impartial hearing, as you &
enabled me to do — I let you speak for yourselves. They read with their
eyes, or heard read with their own ears" — notice this; the underscoring is
— "Your, & the Am. Mission's communications to me on the subject
investigation, entire, & not my extracts, or copies of them." You will notice
, the substitution of "investigation" for "consideration". It may be that the
stigation did not embrace all those things which were subject of considera
in our ~~[illegible]~~ correspondence, & so be an evasion of the question.
"Did you give my letter of March 23d?" No; ~~&~~ And for this very good reason,
was not received till after my return to Nasik, & after the Report of the
Committee was made. Nor do I think you have any reason to regret this".
Here we just notice here what I before said on the subject of withholding the

information which I sought. In my letters of Sept. 14th, January 11th, & February 18th, I obtained this information. He does not condescend to give it till March 12th, about one week before he left Bombay. Mudge, Allen & Webster who attended the Kaheendol may be able to tell how long it was before the close of this investigation that this letter, giving information, was written. It could be only a few days. They may also be able to form some opinion as to what it was alluded of by the "one" "3d. "How is it that all I performed has been in substance done, when my principal testimony is excluded, & you are employed some five or six weeks, in Poona, in enlightening the minds of those gentlemen?" 4th. Lastly – none of your testimony excluded. As to my being in Bombay some 4 weeks, "in Poona," – a time much longer than I had anticipated, & at great pecuniary sacrifice, was not my fault. I went to Bombay to perform a thankless task, imposed on me by the Am. Br. Mission, & remained there not a day longer than I was detained by members of said Mission. 4th "Since the Mission did decline to confirm my opinion by a reference to the circumstances upon which that opinion was founded; lest I did not". How did the Committee know this? Did you say so, or convey intimate this much, in the reply of the Am. Br. Mission to the application of said Com. for such information? Again. "I had not consented to your accusation before the Church Committee?" How could the Committee have known this? Did you enter your protest against it in the Mission document to the Committee, which contains your charges? Other wise your being a "Component" part of the Am. Br. Mission, you must have been considered by the Committee, as acting with the Mission, approving of all its doings in regard to this affair, & responsible for the same. 5th. "I have manifested a readiness to bring forward all the circumstances which bear upon my charges," &c. Why did you not then, when the Sub Committee applied for them? Surely it could not be for want of time, as some two or three months elapsed before the investigation was closed. And as your charges constituted no less than all part of the charges preferred against me by the Am. Br. Mission, it was your duty to substantiate them, if you could, & not another's. 6th. "The investigation was prematurely closed," &c. "Whether the fault, in this, theirs, or yours, of course I cannot say." In my opinion, it was neither the one, nor the other; but if there be fault any where, it is all your own, & of course you have no just reason to complain. What you say in regard to the proceedings of the Committee in this matter does them great injustice, & only confirms the fears, I expressed in my last letter, to which you seem to have taken exception. As to "the syllogistical reasoning," &c, &c, as the explanations you have made do not satisfy my mind, I must still adhere to my former opinion. Whether I get "the golden medal", which you think I should be awarded, will depend, I suppose, upon your weight of influence with the Am. Mission, & its generosity; but whether I do or no, the generous sympathies of your own kind of obligation is entitled to all due consideration & thanks.

I wrote Br. Stone again Sept. 9th 1839. C. Stone

"I am quite ready to subscribe your remark – "I have neither time, nor desire to prolong a discussion which seems to promote no kind & conclusion of feeling & remark. I will therefore only say a few words to correct some wrong impressions

ations which you seem to have obtained from what I have before said. Your remark is a quotation from my letter "Tho' the Mission did decline to com-ply, &c." but I did not". Then you ask, "How did the Committee know this?" Simply meant that I had manifested an entire readiness to produce to you proof of the charges which I preferred against you. I had nothing to do with the Committee. Yet they were not ignorant of the course that I was pursuing in regard to these charges. You had yourself informed them. So that your inquiry is quite irrelevant. "I had not consented to your accusation before the Church Committee". "How could the Committee have known this?" You assume in a letter written, I believe, previous to their investigation, that you had "found "the good people", or would do so, & it was upon the strength of that assumption that I made the remark. "I had manifested a readiness to bring forward all the circumstances which bear upon my charges." "Why did you withdraw, when the Sub Committee applied for them?" For a very good reason - I would have nothing to do with this Sub-Committee. I spoke of readiness to state these circumstances to you, & not to that Committee, & you could not fail to understand me. Though I did not consent to your accusation before the Committee, yet I as strongly as any member of the Mission withstood their application for proof. & the very feeling which caused me to differ from the Mission, in regard to bringing the things contained in "the pamphlet", to the notice of the Committee, prompted me to refuse this application. "Only, it could not be for want of time" - No, certainly not, but for the want of this position. I did not think it my duty to comply with it. I regarded you, as a member of the American Mission Chapel Church, & to their jurisdiction held you to be amenable. To this Church I still hold you to be amenable, & I must state not. You admitted, in reply to the one sent you by the Mission, regarding this matter. My whole correspondence, about my first letter, has proceeded upon this conviction. Is it, then, any strange thing, that I do not acknowledge the right of any persons, not members of the said Church, to sit in judgment in a case of the discipline of a member of this Church?

After all, I must think that the liberty which you have taken with my letters, which were of a private character, cannot be justified. These letters were written for your perusal, & not for that of any other persons. The nature of their contents should also have dictated their being kept from the knowledge of others, at least until a disposition had been made of the subject which they discussed. It is with this view that I mentioned to you the point which I acted in the Mission, at our last meeting. I wished you to know the ground upon which I stood, clearly to understand that the course which I was pursuing had no connection with the action of the Mission - that I alone was responsible for it. I had not the most distant idea of your mixing it up with the action of the Mission, so as to make it a subject of investigation for the Sub-Committee. And when, my letter was finished, I heard that you were thus employing my letters, I made the proposition to submit them, together with those which you had written in reply, to some three persons whom we might select. This I did, because I thought it the only way in which justice could be done me, - as, in this case the very letters, not your extracts from them, would be read entire & considerately. I felt

that I had a right to such hearing, after you had thus destroyed the confidence that was reposed in you. I professed to write these letters with a view to your spiritual good, & I hope that I have sometimes, at least, had this at heart; but you make such a use of them as has a direct tendency to injure the friends of missions, with whom I, neither as an individual, nor as a member of the Mission, had anything to do, against me. Such I do not have been the result. How you can reconcile this with that charity which you so much commend, I am at a loss to conceive. Extracts of these letters were read at a meeting of the Sub-Committee, at which some of the members of the Am. Mission were present, & the impression made on their minds has been, as I have reason to believe, unfavorable to me. I am now desired to lay the whole correspondence before the Mission. Nothing but a desire to satisfy every friend, as to what has been written by me, would induce me to comply with this request. In existing circumstances the Mission have a right to know this, & it consequently becomes my duty, unpleasant as it may be in many respects, to afford them the means of knowing it. But, in order to do this I have sent for two letters, which I sent you, of which I did not take copies. These are, as I learn from your letters, my third & fourth, bearing date, February 14th & March 23d. Now if you will have the kindness to send them to me, bearing postage, I will copy them at once, & return them to you; or if you prefer it, you can send me the copies of them. It is desirable that time should be as little delay as possible, in this matter. I trust you will then fully comply with this request, as it cannot be any sort of disadvantage to you, while it will afford me the only means of showing to the Mission how far I am chargeable with having exceeded the bounds of friendship in writing to you."

When I commenced this abstract of our correspondence I had no idea of making so copious extracts as I have done; but as I proceeded I found it difficult to do justice either to myself or Mr. Stone, by following out the plan I had in mind. I have omitted such parts as do not materially affect the proper understanding of the subjects which we have discussed. If Mr. Stone complies with my request, I will give such extracts from those letters as may be useful. If any be reading this abstract, if such it may be called, the Mission, or any individual of it, shall desire to see the original letters, then I shall feel it my duty to submit them on the terms mentioned in a letter to Messrs. Allen & Webster.

As you may feel a desire to know something more about the donation of Mr. for Tomkyns. I subjoin the following letters regarding it. The first is from Sir Wilson of Aurungabad, & was kindly sent me by a friend, wholly on their solicitation. Aurungabad June 10th 1839.

"Sir. The money that Major Tomkyns sent to me was not intended for the American Missions, but for the Mission established there by Mr. Stone, & never received it, in consequence of his having left the place for Bombay. I hastilitly assert that Mr. Stone never refused to take it, nor was it in his power to do so. The Subscribers to the Missions in India at this place came to the determination that he should not get it, as the establishment to which we particularly gave our support, was broken up by his indis

roval to another Society. Which has ample funds to carry on its operations.
quater part of the Donomnt, viz. 150 Rs. has been sent to the Bellary Tract
ciety, through the Rev. Mr. Sugand, & to the Bombay Bible Society. through the
v. Dr. Wilson." Signed J. Wilson.

You will notice that Mr. Wilson does not say that Mr. Stone did not advise them
appropriate the donation in some other way than to the object for which it was
ven "the Mission established by Mr. Stone". It was not applied to this object in
sequence of Mr. Stone's having left for Bársi. But he did not leave for Bársi
Some three months after the donation was received. These subscribers to the
issions in India determine that he shall not get it - but when Mr. Stone
posed to them to ~~[illegible]~~ assume the offence of his arrival on the Coast, to save
m from the necessity of furnishing the vouchers for those Rs paid, they buy be-
hand by advance funds for this purpose - some 100 Rs! the donation in the
ion time being held in their possession. What does this look like!

Now we will hear Major Lombaydes, a man in whom is no guile.
Hyderabad 28th August 1838. The sum was 150 Rs, which I sent to Lieut
illson, who proposed that it should be made over to Mr. Stone, then in con-
ction with the American Mission, for the furtherance of the sacred minis-
tions in progress under his superintendence, & Mr. Stone has no doubt en-
d this sum in his accounts, that is, if Lieut Willson made the money over
him for the support of the operations of the American Mission at Aurangabad;
should the money have been received by Mr. Stone for the exclusive ob-
ct of the Cantonment School, which may possibly have been the case,
may not have been accounted for in the books of the American Mission
t when the sum was given to Mr. S. I clearly understood it was given
him as the agent of that Mission".

Thus it appears that Major T. gave his money for Aurangabad, & not for the
Bellary Tract, & the Bombay Bible Societies, & at the instance of Lieut Wn. for
Mr. Stone, as the agent of the American Mission. I am therefore borne out
all that I said on this subject in the letter post & my letter of Sept. 1838.
his letter, as Mr. Stone says, must read entire by or to the Sub-Committee, & no doubt
satisfied them of the wrongness of their suspicions by such testimony as I have
oted above - & so they, in their wisdom, pronounce Mr. Stone as innocent, al-
gh no charge had been brought against him by the American Mission.

Here begins part III

In order that I may dispose of all the matter in my hands regarding
Mr. Stone, I shall suspend the subject of his accounts, including the accounts
the letters & remarks of the Financial Committee, & of Mr. Stone.

The Maratha Mission in A/c with C. Stone from Oct 1. 1837 to June 20th 1838

Dr.

June 20th 1838.	To my stipend 8 mos & 20 days Rs 117 8.2.66 2/3				By balance in A/c closed Sept 30th 1837 —	401
	" allowance for compound " 173.1.33 1/3				" orders on Treasury — — —	798
	" Do for Child 7 mos & 12 days " 111 " "	143	"	"	" Cash from Do — — —	433
	" Hawle Rent 3 1/2 months — —	120	"	"	" Books bought of Mission Press	16
	" Allowance for Pensioners 2 mos —	25	"	"	" Do of Mr. Webster —	57
	" Extra Expense of moving from Bagar to Sahra	82	"	50	" Do. from America, freight, &c.	14
	" Do. 7 1/2 loads Tom to Dowlaitabad &c	59	1	16 1/2	" Stationary bought by Mr. Coward	9
	" Bedtha poor, Aurungabad &c. —	4	1	79	" Postage of Letters charged in Mr. Webster A/c	4
	" Do moving family from Sahra to Ausem	11	3	74 1/2	" 2 Baskets of paper shavings —	"
	" Do. journey to Bombay for furniture, &c.	30	"	"	Dr. Robson's Subscription to Mission	20
	" Postage on Mission Circulars, &c.	6	1	50	Balance due C. Stone	48
	Treasurer's A/c 1836-7 to Bagar —		3	75		
	Dr. E. B. Mills letter advice of Do. to Mission		2	75		
	Do. Dr. Robson's Do. Do. & Aurungabad		2	25		
	Cos. Rupees	1804	1	49	C. C. Stone. Cos. Rupees	1804

Aurungabad Aug. 1st 1838.

Accompanying this A/c were vouchers for most of the items, according to the Rules of the Mission. There was also a letter which commenced thus.

"To the Financial Committee of "the Mahratta Mission"; the Rev. Messrs. Munger, Ballantine & Allen. Gentlemen. In submitting my A/c with the Maratha Mission, to you for auditing, I beg to request, that, should you have any corrections, or remarks to make on the same, you will make them either on this or a separate paper. You will see I have not allowed the charge "Rs 3," in Mr. Webster's A/c. "for Doughy hostage of the 4th vol. of Scott's Bible." The rest of the letter is occupied with the reasons for rejecting this item of charge.

On the 4th of Aug. 1838, I wrote as follows to Messrs Ballantine & Allen. "I have this day received the A/c of Mr. Stone which has been sent in for auditing. I transmit it to you with a statement of my objections. If you agree with me on these points I will refer it to him again for correction; but if we disagree we must refer the matter to the Mission for decision: at least this is my opinion. 1. The first item on the Debtor side is calculated for twenty days in June; but I believe the Mission decided that his connection with us ceased on the 1st of June. This being the fact the charge should be brought down to —. 2. On the same principle the second item should be —. 3. And so the third. 4. As to house rent, I think Mr. Stone should be allowed only what it would have cost him had he remained in this place. He has not paid any thing like the sum charged for Rent, but for Repairs. These Repairs will not of course be of any service to the Mission hereafter; so that what we allow above what he would have been obliged to pay here, will be entirely lost to the Mission. It is thought by you that he took the House, & contracted for the Repairs, without asking the advice of any one. Had he obtained the consent of the Mission for going

the first place, & then, by any cause which was not anticipated; had he been
ged to leave the place, the case would have been quite different. At 30/ thirty
hus is the average Rent for houses in this place, I think he should not be
owed beyond this date that is for the period specified Rupees 105.
ge for journey to Bombay for the purpose of bringing away his furniture, I think
uld not be allowed. Mr. S. did not accomplish the business which he proposed
, when he made his request for permission to go to Bombay. I did not sanction
making a journey to B. for the business which he accomplished. On the
dit side there is an omission of the amount accruing from the Reduction of
und. Mr. S. must give the Mission credit for this, before I can consent to
it the A/c. The Resolutions on this subject which have recently passed the
Mission, were brought forward by Mr. Stone. His neglect in bringing this reduc-
, on account to Rs 134-3-7. evinces a disregard of his solemn pledge which is
ost grievous. I regard him as being bound by his word & promise to admit this
m to a standing on the credit side of his A/c. If you think the whole charge
Rent should be allowed, should we not at least require a concession for this charge?
the charge has respect to Repairs, why should we not see the several kinds of repairs,
their respective prices? I happen to know that the actual Rent of the place was
Hyderabad Rupees per month. This will give about 2½ Rs for the whole times
ving a balance of near one hundred Rupees for repairs. I am told by one who
ht to know something about such things that the Repairs do not ever exceed
e twenty or thirty Rupees!" By this was meant the Repairs on the House itself.
re is still another matter about which I have fears. This A/c shows nothing of
dionary operations at Aurungabad; but he had one School at least, the teache
which he was paying, at the time of Mr. Hubbard being at A. some time or two be
re per month. I suppose Mr. S. must have received some donations from the
ple at Aurungabad. Indeed I know that 30/ thirty Rupees were contributed on
first Monday Evening of March, & made over to him on the next day. Major
n by was made a donation to the Mission of 100 or more Rupees. But none
these things appear in the A/c. It may be indeed that Mr. S. has made over the
nation of Major P. to Mr. Webster, or some one else. If he has not, then there is
I have written to A. making inquiries on the subject of donations made by
people there. If Mr. S. thinks that he is not under obligation to account to
Mission for what he has received in the shape of donations, because he ha
ged that his labors there should not occasion the Mission any extra ex-
se, & on this ground declines the mention of Receipts & Expenditures, then I
ink that he, in effect, dissolves his connection with the Mission, & should not be
lowed any thing in the shape of Stipend, House rent, & the like. There are my bind
ngs as to this account. Perhaps you may observe other things objectionable."

I wrote to Mr. Stone on the 9th of August, stating my objections to his A/c, & ma-
g some inquiries, the nature of which will be learnt from his reply, dated Aug.
th, 1838, in which he says— "Your favor of the 9th came to hand last— it has been
d, & duly considered, & in reply I will remark on each point in its order. 1. The reason
y I dated my withdrawal from the Marathe Mission 20th June, was as stated in
communication to the Mission at the time, viz. I did not consider the subject
ng settled by the Mission as to an house my withdrawal at an earlier date— all

the Circulars were not returned till the 16th. Then it was a question in my own mind whether the Subject should not be again submitted to the Mission, with a view of its being referred to the Cor. Committee, as you suggested before it could be considered as positively decided by the Mission. I wished to have the Subject settled to the satisfaction of myself, & Members of the Mission, if possible, before separating myself from it. Notwithstanding the brethren in Bombay did not think that any other person would view the Subject in same light that Mr. Manager did. Still I thought his views entitled to due consideration & therefore wished to consult intimate friends on the Subject. As the Mission gave me permission to act in accordance with my own views of duty on the Subject, my withdrawment, & as with my views of the Subject I did not feel authorised to withdraw before the 20th. I could not date my withdrawal at an earlier day. If the Mission hope to assume the responsibility of separating me from its connection at an earlier period, So be it. 2. "House Rent." You are some what mistaken in regard to this Subject. The rent of the premises was Rs 7. per mo. The repairs of the house were to be considered as the rent of the House, in as much as the owner was to have the benefit of the same, when I should vacate it. Hence it being a different case altogether from that of repairs being made on houses rented by Native the Mission, I did not suppose vouchers for the repairs would be demanded by S. Committee. The owner would not make the needful repairs, & rent it for less than Rs 60 per mo. Besides I supposed that each married Member of the Mission was entitled, by the Rules of the Board (which are para mount to any acting of the Mission), to any sum actually required for a house, that did not exceed 50 Rs per mo. I charged simply what I required for House Rent for three & a half years. 3. "Pandits". In answer to your inquiries, I beg to say the Pandit was employed for the most part at Raggar, & in visiting the S.S. which have been offered the Mission. 4. "Charge for going to Bombay." I am happy in being able to inform you that I was engaged in the business for which the Mission sanction my going to Bombay, not only to the date of my withdrawal, but till my return to Aurungabad, & that I brought such furniture as the we other would furnish. In a matter of equity the Mission ought to defray the expense of moving my family to Aurungabad, or Jalna. Myself & family are the sufferers, & the Mission gainers by the delay so long. 5. "Postage on Mission Letters & Circulars." These have all been delivered over to the Mission. 6. "Reduction of Stipend." I feel my obligation to make the reduction voted by the Jalna Branch, & to appropriate it as was agreed upon by the said Branch. When it passed the Resolution locating me in this place, viz. that I should have the liberty of appropriating the reduction of my own Stipend to the support of my Missionary operations in Aurungabad. I presume you will recollect the agreement. I suppose it is still binding, unless it has been revoked ex parte & ex post facto. As to Mr. Hubbard's case, I happen to know something about it. He thinks the Mission has no right to interfere in the matter of the Reduction of the Stipends of the Jalna Branch, in as much as it was exclusively an act of the Jalna Branch provided for the support of its operations, & in as much as when we voted the reduction it was expressly stipulated that the Mission should have no voice in the appropriation of this Reduction. Hence if the Mission assume the disposal of it, it will render the vote null & void. 7. "How is it that you do not receive of my own

being in a charge for Schools? For this plain reason. The Mission refused to be
d responsible for any operations here, & the extra expense of the Home & expressed
opinion that I alone was responsible for the Home. After the expression of this
nion, it was understood, I supposed, both by the Mission & myself, that I alone
responsible for any Missionary operations in this place, & the extra expense of
Home so long as I remained here. How then could I charge the Home to the Mis-
n with any expectation of it being allowed by the F. Committee, or how could I sup-
the F. Committee would require such a charge to be made? 4. As I know
what you mean by "the contributions made towards your personal support",
can give you no light on the subject, & must therefore pass over this & some
remarks in silence. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory, & will
d useful light on the subject. I can only add that my a/c. & in the hands
the F. Committee, who I doubt not will do what is equitable in auditing it,
they are at liberty in so doing to make what exceptions to any of the items, the
tice to all parties requires. P.S. Please circulate this explanation with
account." C. Stone.

I again wrote, Aug. 16th 1838, to the F. Committee, as follows.
You will understand from the nature of Mr. Stone's reply of Aug. 11th. the char-
ter of my letter to him. I was not at all satisfied with this reply, & wrote him
again on the several points here noticed. 1. On this subject I know nothing
ept what was stated by Mr. Allen on Mr. Stone's Circular, & I gave him to
understand that I should act with the Mission in relation to it. 2. I assured
. S. that I should not audit this charge, until he had given me the items
of it. 3. I told him that as the works which had offered to the Mission
d been accepted, & individuals had bestowed much labor upon them, I
d not audit the charge for Pandit, until he made over the works to the Mis-
n, or had given assurance that they should be made over to it. 4. I intimated
to him, that he must have expected the setting in of the monsoon, when he
ade his proposition to the Mission to bring up his furniture, & though I
s low pained at his doing this, yet supposing him sincere in making the
uest I consented. 5. Mr. Allen can speak to this point. 6. I confessed
Mr. S. that we did agree to his using the reduction of his stipend in this
manner, if it was required; that I made the remark at the time that, in case
donations he might receive from the people in A. were not sufficient
the support of Schools, then the balance might be taken from this re-
tion. If it had been used in this manner, I only wished to be satisfied
this, by seeing a statement of the expenses of his Schools in his a/c. This is
that will satisfy me. I assured him that I could not believe that his
ations of this kind had required the sum of 136 Rupees, the amount of
reduction, in addition to some 60 or 70 Rs which he had received in dona-
s. For the - that as I am the only remaining member of this Branch of
Mission, it was my duty to ask the Mission to appropriate the reduction
Mr. S's stipend to the object specified in my Circular; for the reason that
avails of such reduction belong to the Mission, this branch being one of
component parts, & can be appropriated only in such a way as the
ission shall approve - that the decision of the Mission in regard to this point

did not affect the original Resolution of this Branch, & that Mr. A's remarks on the Circular showed that he regarded the Mission as having the right to act on it. 7. In reference to this, I expressed my surprise that he should regard the inci-dental remarks of one or two individuals, on a circular proposing some thing very different from this, as authority — I told him that I had never acted on a resolution which had any sort of bearing to the question of his assuming the responsibility of his operations at A., & that if I was not mistaken, our Brethren of the Mission had said, in reference to the remark of one other, that he, Mr. A. could not do this, so long as he continued to receive his stipend. This, I told him is my opinion. I gave it as my opinion that his refusing to furnish the Mission vouchers for his charges, & declining to account to the Mission for his receipts & disbursements was highly improper, & that it threw an awful suspicion upon his integrity, & I intimated that if he persisted in this course, I should move that the subject be referred to the decision of two prejudiced men. 8. I lament my expectation that the balance of donations which he might have in hands, after defraying the expenses of his operations, would be in effect so much to his personal support. In reply to my remarks, the substance of which I have now noticed, I received the accompanying of August 14th. You will please return me those letters. You will know whether you have need to add any thing to what you may have said in connection with the A/C". S. B. Langdon

"Augusta aboard Aug. 14th 1838.

"Your favour of the 11th came in this morning. I do not know whether you anticipate any remarks on the views you have so kindly furnished for my consideration. Let this be as it may, I am not aware that any additional remarks are called for at present. I can only thank you for your views, & assure you that I made my A/C. in the manner that I supposed it should be, & respectfully submitted the same, for examination & auditing, to the F. Committee. I supposed that the Committee, in auditing the same, would make the needful corrections, & specify the exceptions to any items in debt or credit, should they have any; or at least would return my A/C. to me with their objections to auditing it specified & written out. I do not see how I can make out another A/C. with any prospect of its being approved, by the F. Committee, until I receive the corrections, remarks, & opinions, of all the Committee. One may approve of some things which the others may disapprove. & vice versa. Soon as I am in possession of all the views of the Committee, I shall know what course to pursue. I can only repeat my former request, that the F. Committee will audit my A/C. or return it to me as early as convenient with their objections to the same."

The following remarks of Brethren Allen & Ballantine should have been in sent under my first letter to them. Mr. Ballantine says — "I agree in general with the remarks of Br. Langdon — with regard to the length of time for which he should receive his allowance, the Brethren have already decided that the 13th of June was the proper time — of course the proper deduction must be made. As to the House Rent, I think we should see the items of repairs, before we can properly appreciate the bringing into this item. Even then, I do not think we should allow more for the whole, than Hansa Rent would have cost in Lahore. I do not think the charge for journey to Bombay should be allowed, for the reasons mentioned above of my own.

d by Mr. Bunger. I think Mr. Stone should not claim that portion of his Sti
d now, which he pledged himself to the Board to give up. I am of the opinion
that all the donations to Mr. Stone for carrying on his operations should be
counted for to the Mission, & the expenses charged. I think that all the books
& S.S. now with Mr. Stone should be returned, before this account is closed & finally
passed." "Ahmednuggur Aug. 13th. A. Ballantine."

I agree generally in the opinions of Messrs. Ballantine & Bunger concerning Mr.
Stone's A/c. Mr. S. saw the Circular containing the Decision of the Mission that his con
nection with the Mission should cease in accordance with his own proposition,
before 13th of June, & yet he has charged his allowance in his account to until the
end of that month. Whatever books belonging to the Mission Mr. Stone may
have, whether they be Dictionaries for acquiring the language, or Missionary Ma
ps; whether MSS. or vols. or other books, he should return to the Mission before
his A/c. is settled. Mr. Stone has in his possession (I suppose them to be with him) some
M.S.S. which in my view belong to the Mission. I mean all those M.S.S. which he
found, or partly had found for publication, but which have not been published.
So accounts ought not to be closed until these manuscripts, &c. belonging to the Mis
sion have been returned to the Mission. Bombay Aug. 17. 1838. D.O. Allen."

In reply to my letter of Aug. 16th. to the F. Committee, Mr. Allen writes from Bombay
Aug. 25th. to Mr. Ballantine & me, as follows. "Dear Brethren. I have read the accom
panying papers of Mr. Stone, dated Aug. 4. 11. & 14th. I have not much to say in addition
to what I said on the paper which accompanied Mr. S's A/c. returned to you a few
days ago. I cannot assent to the truth of what Mr. S. says under the 1st head of his pa-
per of Aug. 11th. I cannot enter at large into this subject now. I will do it at an-
other time, if necessary. If the Mission continue Mr. S's allowance until the 20th of
June (& he hopes it will be expedient to do it), it will be for other reasons than those
mentioned by Mr. Stone. I cannot assent to what he says under his 4th head-
ings for going to Bombay." I wish the Mission could have been acquainted with all
facts & circumstances of this affair. There was no just occasion for his coming
to Bombay. & I have always been sorry that the Mission gave their consent upon his
representation of the matter. As their representations were founded on charges against
others, I wish they had suspended their opinion until they had known the truth — which
they do not yet know. Had they done this, I do not believe one of the Mission would
have given his consent to Mr. S's coming to Bombay. I will here only add that his
claims, &c. to get his furniture disposed of & sent to him, exceeded in unreasonable
ness of conduct & greediness of money any thing I have seen, — in Mr. Stone.
Why I never have any thing more to do with such a man. If I should, I shall do again
what I then did. Had I tried to save him, I should have caused greater trouble than
any we now suffer by his coming himself to Bombay. 6. Let Mr. Stone furnish the
Mission, or the F. Committee with the vouchers for the expenses of his operations
&c. & also a statement of what he received while there. If it appears that the
reduction of his stipend has not been used in supporting his operations, then he
is bound, as it appears to me, to relinquish this reduction in his A/c., & let it be
mined to the credit of the Lahaina Station. When in B. Mr. S. describing how much
good people in this felt interested in his operations there said "were my opera-
tions now to stop, I should be indebted more than 100 Rs to them for money received, &

not yet expended." In this remark probably Major Tom Keys donation of 100 Rs was included. What has he done with this money?" This remark should be well pondered in connection with what Br. Stone says on the back of his account as also what he says in his letter to me, on the object of the contributions of the public at C. His letter of March 12th 1839 shows that he had mind only 463.2. Rs. at the time of being in Bombay. It is therefore beyond a question that when he made this remark to Br. Allen, he had in mind the donation of Major Tom Keys.

"The question occurs, What shall now be done? My opinion is that if Br. S. is unwilling to make the alterations which the F. Com. think should be made, the subject — I mean the accounts, opinions, &c. should be laid before the Brethren for decision. This would be the way I believe in common cases of this kind. But on looking at the papers again I am in doubt. I believe it will be best for the F. Com. to ~~write~~ Br. Stone a p.c. & apply to him for vouchers & all the information they want. When we obtain these, let us examine the a/c. in view of them. And if on the occasion we can refer to the Brethren for advice, opinions or authority. — If Br. S. should refuse to furnish the facts, vouchers, &c. requisite the regulations of the Brethren, What then? Let the F. Com. inform the Brethren of his refusal to do it, by a circular. In this case, it will probably be best to let Br. S. remain awhile — carefully keeping them, & all the documents connected with them. The pecuniary loss & trouble to the Brethren will be small. But the consequences to Br. S. will be momentous. He will be neglected by & by to furnish testimonials &c. from our Brethren to the Church Mission. I wish the Brethren to do whatever belongs to us in settling final accounts with Br. S. carefully, cautiously, & without delay, on our part. Let us insist on having what is honestly due to the Brethren, whether this debt be due in money or manuscripts. Let nothing be said, or written, or done, to menace Br. S., or in the spirit of it, to appear to oppress him. He would be glad — ~~very glad~~ to have it appear that he is a persecuted man. Let us leave him to act out his feelings, his desires, & his nature. "He is of age". Let him become wise. We need not be anxious; but we shall see the rights of the Brethren realized. I am opposed to bringing in any person not belonging to us to hear, to advise, or to judge. There is no end of this; not the least. Let us manage our own business; decide our own questions; & settle for a while at least, our own quarrels. And let us keep all these things within the Brethren. Pray of course this exhortation." J. C. Allen

I returned the a/c. to Br. S. with the remarks of Prudence Ballantine & Allen, & received from him the following letter of Aug. 24th 1838. "Your note with the accompanying documents have just just come to hand. I now write to request you to send to me your remarks which you sent with your a/c. to the other members of the F. Com.; also your explanations on the remarks you send me, & your note to the F. Com. respecting Br. Webster's charge of 3 Rs thought for postage, & also a copy of the Resolution passed by the Salem Branch respecting the reduction of our stipends. All these are required to enable me to make out a true a/c. with Brethren.

P.S. The documents required will be returned to you with my a/c. if required. I have a chance the Dictionary, Geography, & one or two Grammars & some other Marathe books belonging to the Brethren. Shall I send them to you? I suppose I should leave them with the Branch to which I belonged." C. Stone.

Some days after this I received the following new Edition of Br. Stone's account.

x Not the letter above but the remarks on the last page —

one woman of very low

The Maratha Mission in A/c. with C. Stone from Oct. 1st 1837 to his withdrawal from Mission June 20. 1838

20 To my salary 8 mos. & 20 days Rs 117 & 2.66 2/3				By balance in last year's A/c.	401	"	12
" Allowance for house Rent 173.1.33 1/3				" Orders on the Treasurer	798	"	"
" Do. Child 7 mos & 12 days 111 " "	1463	"	"	" Cash from the Same	433	2	"
" Rent on premises occupied 3 1/2 mos	21	2	73	" Books bot of Smith. Peals for Nat. Schools	16	1	20
" Pandit in part	12	2	"	" Do. of Mr. Webster for Capt. Parker	59	"	"
" Extra Expenses & moving from Nagar to Sahna	78	1	50	" Do. from America, freight, &c.	14	3	81
" Do Tour of 7 1/2 weeks, Ganga Bai &c	59	1	17	" Stationary bought by Mr. Coward	9	1	"
" Do. Do. Bedna tour, Aurangabad, &c	4	1	79	" 2 Baskets of paper Shavings for packing	"	2	"
" Do. moving family from Sahna to A.	11	3	74	" Postage of Letters charged in Treasurer's a/c.	4	"	75
" Do. journey to Bombay for furniture	30	"	"	" Dr. J. Robson's Subscription to Mission	20	"	"
" Postage on Circulars &c. Mission	8	2	25	" Reduction of my Salary (at 15 Rs per mos) if not required for Boarding School in Sahna, & by appropriated to the Nagar Seminary	138	2	66
" Balance due Mission	205	2	32				
Rupees	1495	1	54	C. C. Stone Aurangabad Aug. 31. 1838. Rupees	1495	1	54

To the Financial Committee of the Am. "M. Mission", the Rev. Munger, Ballantine & Allen. Gentlemen. In submitting my a/c. to you for auditing, I beg to say, it has been arranged in view of your remarks, & made to correspond therewith so far as my own rules of Equity, & even Expediency would allow. For reasons before assigned, I cannot alter the date of my withdrawal from "the Maratha Mission". As funds have been advanced by the good people of this Station, since I drew up my first a/c. for defraying expenses on the premises I occupy, I have charged only the rent, or pay, on the same, towards my allowance for House Rent. As the Mission, after my removal to this place, refused to be responsible for any extra expenses for Schools, &c. at this station, the expense of native Education has also been assumed by the people here. On a similar reason, I have also credited to the Mission the reduction of my salary. I have deducted part of expense for a Pandit — the time he was employed on Mrs. Jones's translation which she retains.

The amount received for Repairs on Premises to the 20th of June Rs 94. 1. 27
Do Do Native Education Do " 35. 2. "

I shall pay the balance when my a/c. is audited.

Aug. 31. 1838. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours very sincerely.

P.S. Should the Financial Committee have any objection to auditing my a/c. they will please state the same on this sheet, & oblige C. Stone".

The above remarks I think should be appended to Mr. Stone's third Edition of his a/c., instead of his second Edition. There is no difference whatever between the second & third Editions of the a/c. in respect to the items of debt & credit. They are one & the same in this respect. The difference in the remarks which were attached to the two Editions is not material — at least, not apparently so to me, though it may be of much importance in Mr. Stone's view. I will therefore subjoin the following which, as I said, should be made the foregoing. "Its funds have been advanced here, since I drew up my

first a/c. to defray the Repairs on the premises. I have charged only the Rent or Tax. on the premises, towards my allowance for house rent. As the Mission refused to be responsible for any of the expenses for Schools, &c. the expense of native Education has also been assumed by the people in this place so no charge for the same can be made to the Mission. For the same reason have credited to the Mission the reduction of my Stipend." The difference between this & the preceding remarks of Mr. Stone is the only real difference there is in the second & third Edition of his a/c. & this accompaniment.

After receiving this a/c. I wrote to Messrs. Ballantine & Allen, Sept. 12 1838 as follows— "Dear Brethren. I send you Mr. Stone's a/c. which I received on Sabbath. I am still of the opinion that we should not audit it. I have no objection to allowing him the twenty days in June; but I object to the charge for going to Bombay. I think we should insist upon his producing in the a/c. his expenses for operations, & the amount of his receipts from the people at Aurangabad, & elsewhere. You will notice his remarks respecting the money advanced by the people at that place. Mr. Stone's first a/c. was dated August 1st, but was received by a private opportunity on the 4th. I have a letter from Capt. Parker dated Aug. 11th in which he says that between 60 & 70 Rs. had been given to Mr. S. for the objects of the Mission. From this circumstance I have the best reasons for believing that this money was in his hands, when he made out his first a/c. I believe also that Major Sandys' donation of 150 Rs was in his hands at that time; but of this I am not so certain. Suppose this to be the fact, then he had in hand in the shape of donations, at least 210 Rupees. But suppose he has received this donation since he made out that a/c. (as it was given especially for the objects of our Mission), it is still true that he has received this amount, viz. 210 Rs. He has reduced his charge for House Rent about 100 Rs. Now can we believe that his expenses for Schools amount to 110 in the brief period of 1½ months? He represents, indeed, according to the remarks connected with the admission of the reduction of stipend, that these expenses amounted to 134 Rs. If not, how could he refuse to admit the balance in his a/c. in the first instance? When Mr. M. was in Aurangabad, Mr. Stone had but one School, which he was paying about 12 Rs per month. Under these circumstances, I think we should not, by any means, close this a/c. until informed as of the amount of Receipts & disbursements. I have still an objection to the manner in which this a/c. is presented. Mr. S. has attached to the a/c. a variety of remarks, with a view no doubt of their being received in the Mission, as a vindication of his conduct. It is highly improper that he should signalize in the manner he does the charge for paper & shaving. This is a proper charge as properly & certainly as the frequent appearance in his own charges of one & two quarters of a Rupee" S. B. Munger.

Mr. Allen says— "I agree in the opinions Mr. Munger has expressed about Mr. Stone's a/c. I am willing Mr. S's allowance should be continued until the 20th of June, for other reasons however than those he expressed. I object to any charge being made or allowed for his journey to Bombay. The a/c. should show what Mr. S. received for Missionary ~~purposes~~ objects from his going to Aurangabad

...tel the 20th of June, & show what was expended in his Literary operations also. I ...w with Mr. M. in his remark about the Charge for paper & pens. I objected to his ...king any remarks whatever on his a/c. If he has remarks, or statements to make, ...should be upon a separate paper which is not a Mission document". J. C. Allen

...Ballantine subscribed these remarks, Akmednagar Sept. 22.

This a/c. & the substance of these remarks were returned to Mr. Stone, soon after ...had there obtained the views of the F. Committee. The third edition, which differed from ...second, as before remarked, only in the accompanying remarks, was sent to Mr. ...Allen. I know not whether any letter accompanied it. But the a/c, together with the ...tion of the F. Com. regarding it, was brought before the Mission. The views of the Com...ittee were sustained, & I was instructed to return the a/c. to Mr. S. & assure him that ...Mission would not sanction the auditing of it, until he had brought it into ...greement with the views of the F. Com. These views were detailed in a letter which ...was approved by the Mission, & sent to him. I did not take a copy of the letter.

In the P.S. of Mr. Stone's letter of Sept. 29th 1838. he writes thus — "Your letter ...of 4th instant, with my a/c. with Mah. Mich. has just come in. I have read over ...your remarks: & in reply to your expostulations, ask, "Why will you persist ...in the course you have taken in regard to my a/c.? What do you gain? Time, ...you do quietly, & I must think unjustly, harass me. But can this be a ...pleasure unto you? Woe be unto me, if such be my lot in regard to any living ...being." No, Br. M. I am not the person who troubles Israel; but you & your ...colleagues have & do quietly harass me. How many times must I write, ...rewrite my a/c. & make explanations? Point out one charge in my a/c. ...not sanctioned by the Regulations & laws of the Marratha Mission, & I will ex...unge it: but assume not the prerogative of depriving me of the rights & ...emoluments to which I was entitled, while a member of the Marratha Mis...sion. Has it come to this, that the F.C. are afraid to have "Mr. Stone's vindication ...of his conduct" perused in the Mission!! At present I have no time to ...rewrite my a/c. In due time hope & pray all things will be amicably adjusted".

I will here insert the Resolutions of this Branch of the Mission, ...regarding the Reduction of Stipend.

"Resolved, that in view of the pecuniary distress of the Churches in America, ...the difficulty resulting therefrom of sustaining their extensive operations in ...foreign lands for the evangelization of men, we agree to reduce our stipend ...for the present financial year to (120) one hundred twenty Rupees per ...month, & that the avails of this reduction of our allowances shall be appropri...ated to the operations of this Branch of the Mission".

"Resolved, that the preceding Resolution, with a statement of the reasons ...which have induced us to adopt it, be communicated to the Rooms, by an ...early opportunity".

I now submit this whole matter to the Mission. So far ...as it relates to Mr. Stone's a/c. it is the action of the Mission; but so far as ...it respects the charges which I prefer against Mr. Stone, it is my individual ...action. I am responsible for it. The Mission will decide what use is ...to be made of it, & in so doing they become responsible for this use.

I would here remark that my original intention was to bring this correspondence

in case Mr. Stone should fail to give me satisfaction, before the Bridgewater Chapel Church for action; but I am dissuaded from carrying out this intention by two considerations. First, it would not be expedient, in present circumstances, for the Church to proceed to ultimate action, even if the charges were sustained, & no satisfaction was given. Secondly, the Prudential Committee have relieved us of the responsibility of all action in this case, save in the way of answering their inquiries. I have no more to add.

May the Lord bring good out of all these things, & fill us with the Holy Spirit.

Yours very truly.
S. B. Munger

Lahainá October
2nd 1839.

The following from Mr. Stone is in reply to the letter which I wrote him Sept 9th, & which is inserted on pages 24th & 25th of this abstract.

"Nasik Sept. 26th 1839.

My dear Bro. Munger.

Your letter of the 9th inst came to hand on the 17th. I should have answered it immediately, & sent you the letters requested had they been at hand. Have delayed them long in hopes of obtaining them but as yet have not; shall send them, soon as obtained, as you request as I have no time to copy them. You will return the original to me. I marvel not a little at the reasons you assign for requesting them. And I would say that my correspondence with you in respect to your charges against me has been in accordance with your request for "your own private satisfaction" — not as any vindication of my character to the Am. M. Mission. Hence I can take no part in, nor be responsible for any other use, which you may be disposed to make of the same. I would also remark in this connection that I do not think you have any reason to complain of me for any betrayal of confidence, reposed in me, by laying before the Sub. Committee your letters containing the grounds & reasons of your charges against me, as contained in the Mission "minute" & letter to me; in as much as the Mission had referred the said Committee to me for all "communications which had been, or might be furnished Mr. Stone on the subject". I did not feel myself at liberty to withhold any documents on the subject under investigation which the Committee required, affecting my character. Had I done so, you certainly would have had more reason than you now have, to complain, as you did in your letter of June 6th, of my not having given you a full & impartial hearing. It was, as I before intimated to you, with the greatest reluctance & heart felt pain that I submitted either my correspondence with the Am. Mission, or yourself to the Committee; but it was a duty imposed on me by the Am. M. Mission, & then for justice to the Mission, to yourself, to me, & to the Committee, required the sacrifice of personal

bing at his hands. And hence "I am not at a loss to conceive how I can reconcile this with the charity I so much approve"!

C. Stone.

I wish to make one inquiry regarding Mr. Stone's quotation from the letter which the Mission sent to the Sub. Com. in reply to their application for information regarding him. Do the Mission refer the said Committee to Mr. S. for all "communications which had been, or might be furnished Mr. Stone on this subject"? I have no recollection of this clause "or might be furnished." If there is such a clause, it cannot be understood only as having reference to what the Mission might furnish. It does not authorize him to use a private correspondence in this manner.

On the 19th of the present month I received the two letters. I have taken copies of them, which I shall send to the Mission using the favour of having them returned to me, as I have not time, nor strength to take additional copies.

S. B. Munger

Oct. 30th 1839.

The following statement of the course which Mr. Burger did approve at the last annual meeting, is taken from a letter recently received from him by the Mission. It is added to this document by his wish as an explanation of some statements on this point—

"I said that it was my wish to have nothing to do with this [i.e. the Church business] Mr. Stone was amenable to the Bombay Mission Chapel Church of which he is a member. In our opinion he has committed offences which render it the duty of that church to discipline him to call on him to give Christian satisfaction for the same. Let us then in a church capacity bring these charges to his notice; let us state our charges against him & bring fully before him the circumstances by which we substantiate them and then as we must give some answer to the letter we have received from the Church business, let us inform them that we have objections to Mr. Stones sacred & christian character. Then we have fully stated to Mr. Stone and have desired him to give satisfaction to the Church of which he is a member. Under these circumstances we can only refer you to him for the information you desire.

This is a brief statement of the grounds which I took in the matter and I never abandoned them."

[The following are copies of two letters — or copies of letters, — which Mr. Munger sent to the Mission together with the preceding document: to the Rad not been able for want of time to take copies of them for future use or reference he requested that they might be returned to him. They were accordingly copied and then returned. So these copies are not in Mr. Mungers hand-writing; they are however accurately made. — S. O. Allen]

[III referred to page 11th of the preceding document]

"Jaluit Feb. 18th. 1859

My dear Brother Stone,

In relation to the part of your letter which is disguised as a reply to my inquiries I think it needless for me to say much, as I gather from the character of your reply, that we cannot be agreed in relation to these things. Whatever may have been your intentions I must think that in relation to the first particular, your language in conversation with the existing circumstances was directly calculated to deceive me. If I gave you credit for what you said I must be deceived — it could not be otherwise. The subject of our conversation was, your being in debt to the Mission to an amount of I think less than $100. In satisfy me as I supposed, that your receipts from the Treasury had all been expended to meet your personal necessities, you remarked that you had been under the necessity of buying you a horse & a buggy. What could I understand by such a remark but that the circumstance of your purchasing this property had occasioned your falling in debt to the Mission the sum specified? But the fact is that your order on the Treasurer for the horse was not included in the A/c [account] which was the subject of discussion, and of course did not affect the specified sum of your debt. & then it was subsequently brought into the A/c of that year, it swelled that debt to more than 400$. At the time of the conversation I of course did not know that you had given such an order; — it was not in the Treasurer's A/c with you, and you yourself say that you gave orders to Mr. Lowand to carry it forward into the A/c of the next year. How then could you say that the purchase of that horse had been the occasion of your being in debt for the amount then under consideration? And how could I understand that remark otherwise than as applying to the said amount of debt, supposing as I did that the sum paid for the horse was included in the Treasurer's A/c. with you? The fact of your mentioning that you had been under the necessity of purchasing a horse must have led me to suppose that the amount of purchase money had been acknowledged by you, as received from the Treasurer, and had been brought into the A/c of which we were then speaking. Whereas if you now say that you had given instructions that it should not be brought into the A/c of that year, and you certainly did have

that it was not in the said A/c. I do not think there is a breach on earth but what would say that under these circumstances, I must have been deceived as I was. When I came to know that the purchase money for the house was not included in that A/c I did feel that you had deceived me & you had signed to do so. And is it wrong in me to tell you of this bring my feeling & of the grounds of this? Is my doing this any breach of Christian love & charity? Would I in the exercise of true Christian affection believe you guilty of such an offence & neglect to acquaint you of it, & endeavor to reclaim you? If so, I have yet to learn what is meant by charity.

In referring to your letter again I perceive that I have fallen into a mistake regarding the nature of your instructions to Mr. Howard. But this does not remove the difficulty. — You did know that the purchase money for [your] house was not brought into that account; — that your actual debt to the Mission instead of being as I supposed about Rs 100, was more Rs 400. — I can not think, Mr. S. that you treat me in the spirit of true Christian love regarding the matter of your receipts & disbursements at Aurangabad. Why do you purposely conceal from me the knowledge of these things after you have been repeatedly assured that I had many fears of your being in fault there, and as repeatedly desired to let me know the true state of the case, as this, & this only could satisfy my mind. There has been no communication to me, as you have been informed, of your receipts of the money received & distributed at Aurangabad, which you gave your Christian friends there. The only conversation which I have heard on the subject has left upon my mind a bad impression. When I stated the amount of your receipts from the people at Aurangabad as allowed by you on the back of your A/c, the question was asked, — "Is that all?" — "Are not you mistaken?" "I think there must be some mistake". — This is all the information I have had on the subject, & this as you perceive is any thing but favorable.

I related to you in regard to this matter what I had heard; — and one of the people of it — expressed much surprise when I assured him of what had been the expression "of opinion" of the Mission on this subject. He certainly did understand you to say that the Mission had refused your house rent & repairs. You must perceive I think that if you had pursued the course which the Mission desired & furnished the vouchers, — a course which approves itself to every man's conscience, — no impressions would have been made unfavorable either to yourself or to the Mission. I must therefore feel that you have exceedingly erred in this matter.

One remark of your letter intimates that I have wrongly to do to dissipate the clouds which I have by misapprehensions contributed to throw over your character. I am not yet satisfied that I had any wrong apprehensions regarding your conduct. What I have said regarding your proceedings and the impressions received by any individuals respecting the course of the Mission in these things I still believe to be true. I have exculpated the Mission from the charge of refusing you house-rent which charge had been reported in no less than two families in this place, and have stated the grounds assumed by the Mission in relation to this particular, as well as relating to receipts & disbursements, and am happy to know that all with whom I have conversed on these subjects have concurred in the opinion that the course of the Mission has been perfectly honorable, and that your refusal to comply with their request regarding these things was highly injudicious, not to say improper.

Your information respecting what I have assured the good people at Kamagabad is not correct. I have assured Messrs. Roper, Cotter, & Parker, that the Minute furnished by the Mission to the committee of the Church Mission had no direct reference to your receipts & disbursements of money received from the people of K. — to that the kindness of Lieut. Wilson could not be of much service to you in relation to what had happened between you & me regarding that matter. I did not tell the people what was the nature of the information which we gave to the committee. The only allusion so far as I recollect which was made in the communication to the Committee to this matter was of a general kind. Such as that your conduct in relation to your accounts evinced a want of probity unbecoming a Christian, or something of this kind — I shall not attempt a defence of the course which the Mission pursued in relation to you at this late meeting. — I can only say it is not the INGLORIOUS one which I recommended. —

I still most earnestly desire that these things may be settled, & though I have little doubt as to their termination in relation to you, it is this very fact which distresses me. I do feel that you have done very wrong & cannot feel happy in seeing you sustained in wrong doing. My prayer is that you may see the error of your ways & may obtain true repentance. I know I speak plainly, but I trust I do it from a desire that you may walk in the truth.

J. R. Mengo."

[Letter IV referred to on page 15th of the preceding document.]

"Jalna March 28th 1839

"My dear Brother Oliver,

It gives me sincere joy to see you willing at length to go into an explanation of those circumstances which I have repeatedly considered to be bring sources of grief to me. Had you done this some time ago it would have been much to your advantage. Your refusing to do it has tended to strengthen my conviction of your being in the wrong. Though your explanations do not fully satisfy me, yet they present the difficulties in different aspects so that I hope we may come to a right understanding concerning them.

I was deceived by the obvious construction of your language. The Acc. in evening which I made certain offensive remarks did not include the item of the purchase of a horse. When that came to be included, it increased your debt from £90 to £402. But you assured me that your being in debt £90 was occasioned by your having purchased a horse. I again expect, the order which you gave Mr. Webster for your horse was not included in your accounts from Mr. Webster as presented in that Acc., and yet you assured me that it was. I can not therefore exonerate you from blame. If you may have forgotten for the time that I was speaking of the £90 debt, or, as the £402 which was the actual debt, might have been so fully in your own thoughts at the time that you supposed me to be speaking of this more. If so strong you spoke unadvisedly, but are still to be blamed. Now just look at your statement of the case. "The order for the payment of the horse I directed to be brought into my account for that year. I did include it in my account" — What account did you include it in? Did you include it in any Acc. which you presented to the Financial committee for auditing? Or was it only in your private account? You add, "but Mr. Webster afterwards objected to its coming into that Acc., so it was altered." Do you mean that Mr. Webster objected to this after it was put into the hands of the committee, and that you took it back & altered it and then returned it to them? It was in this altered state when I saw it. I never knew that it ever had any other shape. And it was of this altered Acc. that I spoke when I informed the Mission that you drew from the Treasury £1000 in August and £498 in September. Had the Acc. included the order for the horse the money drawn in September would have been near £1200, and the balance saved in the course of years would have been stated £1000 instead of £700. You added "as

some months it was altered back again". But it was "some months" before it was altered back again that you gave me to understand that it contained the order for the horse. Is there nothing in this language which was calculated to deceive? Can a man tell me that the purchase of a horse has occasioned his being in debt Rs 90 when as a matter of fact it causes him to be in debt Rs 400, & not deceive me? I assure the Mission that Mr. Stone does not need any indulgence from them on account of his being overdrawn his claims by Rs 90 — that is on account of his being in debt to the Mission Rs 90 as per A/c, inasmuch as he must have saved some Rs 700 in the course of the year. Mr Stone informs me that the occasion of his being in debt Rs 90 are the financial embarrassments not allowing the extra expense for servant, horse &c on a tour; the Rs 40 stolen; the purchase of a horse &c, and yet the order for the payment of the horse was not included in that A/c, and so did not at all contribute to the debt of Rs 90 — and is not the language of Mr. Stone calculated to deceive me? If it is not then it is impossible to employ language so as to deceive. I can not then exonerate you from blame. If you confess your desert of blame, though you have incurred it inadvertently, then I must cheerfully forgive you. But I should be wrong to say that I exonerate you.

2 Your statements in regard to your receipts & disbursements fully confirm my suspicions, and account for the surprise of Mr. Parker on being informed that you had separated only Rs 35 expended for educational purposes. You received in the three months of your connection with the Mission more than Rs 80. You are entirely wrong in saying that those funds were not made to the American Mission, nor for the support of its operations. Capt. Parker informed me that they were designed for the operations of the Mission. Besides, this is what was said when I was in Tirunavalaki in March. The people designed that their contributions at the monthly concert should go to defray the expenses of your labors among them as an American Missionary, and they expressed the belief that enough would be obtained in this way to meet all the expenses for schools &c the like. They were informed of the probability of the Mission objecting to your commencing operations on account of the state of the funds, and it was in view of this information that they expressed themselves in this manner. The sum of Rs 83 was given for this express purpose, and this sum you received within two months and a half; — your last receipt was on the 15th of May, and you date your separation from the Mission the 20th of June. And this sum exceeds the entire account of your expenses for schools while you were at A— (as given in your account with the people) by Rs 20. I have no objection to the economy being spent in this way, though in truth it belonged to the Mission; but I have noticed it for another purpose. You say the people at A— had assumed that

expense for native education, on account of the Mission having refused to be responsible for the extra expense of schools &c. How can it be said that they had assumed this expense? The money was given for the very purpose of these schools, and that before any thing had been said by the Mission as to your being responsible for your extra labours. I suppose the sum referred by you in your account to be the amount of your expenses for schools while you were in the Mission. The sum is Rs 95-2- Now on March 6th you received Rs 34-2- a difference of only one rupee. I am not mistaken as to the design of this sum. How, then, can you in truth say what you do on the back of your A/c? "As the Mission after my arrival to this place refused to be responsible for any extra expenses for schools &c at this station, the expense of native education has been assumed by the people here". There could be no assumption rather it was of the one rupee, for the Rs 34-2 were paid in as the result of the so-called concert which I attended, and paid while I was at your house, and before a fraction had been expended for schools.

But again, - In your first A/c, you did not allow your reduction of stipend. In reference to this you say, "I felt my obligation to make the reduction voted by the Jalna Branch, and to appropriate as was agreed upon by said branch when it passed the resolution locating me in this place, viz, - that I should have the liberty of appropriating the reduction of my stipend to the support of my missionary operations at Aurangabad." This was the agreement I admit with the expressed understanding however that the donations of the people should be applied to this object, and the deficiency should be made up from your reduction. That deficiency was only one rupee - the Rs 34-2 in March being expressly to my certain knowledge, for this object; - and still on ~~this~~ account of this one rupee you kept your reduction which amounted to Rs 138. Now where was the equity in this? But reckoning the donations of April & May, as belonging to the Mission as they certainly did, then after defraying the expense for schools, you had a balance in your hands of more than Rs 40 at the time you made out your account, and yet you kept back the reduction by virtue as you say of the above agreement of this branch; was it right for you to do so? I think it was very wrong.

When you bring this reduction into the second edition of your A/c. you say, "for a similar reason I have also credited to the Mission the reduction of my salary". - The reason before assigned was, that the people had assumed the expense of schools. The meaning then is, that because the people assumed this expense you credited the Mission &c. The obvious sense of this remark then is that ~~because~~ the people had assumed this expense after you made out your first account.

But I have before said from your own showing, you had a sum sufficient to meet this expense into one rupee, on the 6th of March, & this sum was given for this very purpose; and when you made out your first A/c, you had a balance after discharging the expenses in question of more than Rs 40 which you had received for purposes of this kind. You had no money in your hands for purposes of education after you made out your first A/c which you had not when you made out that A/c. Your donations were received in March, April & May, and your A/c is dated August 1st. How then do you say that you credit this sum, because the people had assumed the expense on account of which it was withheld?

You say that the Mission refused to be responsible for any extra expenses of schools &c. This I will not at all admit. I can show from your own conduct in relation to this matter that you did regard them as being responsible. By the agreement of this branch of the Mission you were allowed to appropriate the donations which you might receive from the people at Aurungabad to this object, and such a part of your reduction of stipend as might be required. Agreeable to this agreement you had Rs 188 at your disposal, in case this sum was called for, and this agreement was valid. The Mission could not amend it, nor if they had been disposed to do it. And it was on the strength of this agreement that you kept back your reduction in your first A/c. You thereby declared that the Mission were responsible for the expense of schools, & you were right. We were responsible. When you credited the Mission the reduction, it is not because you are not allowed to use it for this purpose, if required, but because you have appropriated the donations of the people at A- to this object, and this is just what we agreed. Thus your conduct in relation to your A/c declares that you held the Mission to be responsible for your extra expenses.

Again you charge the Mission with the expenses of moving your family to Aurungabad, and is not this properly an extra charge expense? It is something which would not have been incurred, had you remained in Jalna. But have the Mission objected to this charge? Not at all. And after all, what is the amount of this extra expense for which you say the Mission refused to be responsible? Thirty-five rupees and a half!! Good Gracious!! And can you persuade yourself that the Mission would have refused you this sum for educational purposes? How much more like disturbing peace would it have appeared had you just said, "In stock for – month Rs 35-2 – by donations at monthly –

concert Rs 88-2. leaving an unexpended balance of Rs 48. This balance with the consent of the people from whom the donations were received, I appropriate to the repairs of the premises." I cannot believe the Mission would have objected to this and you can not doubt but that they would have made up the balance (about 70) for rent & repairs, and then the matter might have ended months ago.

3 In regard to this particular I am happy to find you may have been misunderstood. I attach no importance to Mr. Wilson's being able to state what you did say. This circumstance rather prejudices my mind against him, as a man that can be used. But as you say you are confident that you neither said nor designed to be understood that the Mission refused to allow repairs, and as Mr. Wilson says he did not understand you, I am of course under a necessity of thinking that Captain Parker misunderstood you. But you surely can not think it belongs to me to satisfy people that you did not say this of the Mission. I merely related what Mr. Sugard told me, on the authority of people of Aurangabad as he said. If you desire it, I can make a statement of the whole circumstances of the case to the with whom I have spoken in relation to this matter.

But after all – Had you been as really inclined to retire the funds of the Mission and to prevent delay in settling your A/c, as you intimate you were, I think you would have taken a different course. When you made out your first A/c you had in your possession Rs 88 which had been given for the objects of our Mission at Aurangabad. In addition to this there was a donation of Rs 150 which was at your command, if required. Now had you felt right you would have been very likely to reason thus, – "My coming to Aurangabad was irregular. I had not the approbation of the Mission for doing this; I had not the advice, & of course not the sanction of any member of the Mission in renting & repairing the house. I have however repaired it at an expense of Rs 111, and now after occupying it 3½ months, I leave the Mission; the repairs of this house will therefore be of no service to them. Under these circumstances I can not in justice ask the Mission for more than Rs 30 per month for house-rent, this being the average rent of rent in Jalna, and what I should have had to pay had I remained there. But I can not lose the balance, and as the Mission are in distress for the means of sustaining their operations I will just ask permission of the people here to apply the balance of the contributions of the monthly concert to the repairs & rent of the house; and as there will still be a balance due for repairs & rent, I will ask them to allow me to make up the deficiency from the donation of Major Dow Phagan." – Had you reasoned thus, and then brought forward your A/c as the member of the Mission

"To schools Rs 35-2. To house-rent & repairs. Rs 120. By donations for schools & c Rs 83-2 - Remark, the balance of these donations above the expense of schools which is Rs 48 I appropriate to rent & repairs. By donations for balance due on rent & repairs Rs 72-" Then do you think we would not have approved this? And would not this course have exhibited a better state of feeling towards the Mission than the one you pursued?

I must think that your friends in Aurangabad & Bombay have yet to have the real merits of this case. If they have been told that the Mission refused for your operations & the extra expenses of the same, they have been told what is not true, yea, what is worse - what is absolutely false. The Mission have never acted on that question; it has never been a subject for the action of the Mission. There never was any authority in the Mission from which you can say that the Mission has refused to be responsible for your labors. Did the Mission pay your salary for 3½ months and have they no claim upon your services? If they have relinquished this claim then it can be shown, and I challenge ~~you~~ you to show that they have relinquished this claim upon you for an amount of your services for the period above designated. I for one have never done any thing of the kind. I have no knowledge that the Mission have. Let it be shown to the gentlemen, lawyers, & accountants to show you up for that you were receiving your salary during this period, that donations had been made to you as an American Missionary & for the purposes of the Mission; that you were authorized by this branch of the Mission to use money, which was entirely at the disposal of this branch to any extent that it might be required for educational purposes, and that you did act upon this authority in the first instance in making out your age, and kept back that money; that the character of the Mission was implicated by a declaration that we had refused your house-rent & repairs, - let these known these things which can be proved, and then see what they will think of them? Will they then say that the Mission has no right to demand of you an account of your operations; your receipts & expenditures? Let them know that when you presented your age you had received for the purposes of the Mission Rs 80, and had expended only Rs 35-2 - and that you had retained on account of this sum of Rs 35-2 - making a grand total of one hundred & eighty six rupees one hundred & thirty eight rupees & which you did not account for in any shape and then let them judge between you & us. These things they should know, - for these things are facts. They can be proved out & out.

I do not recollect any remark to Messrs Cooper, Cutter, & Parker sufficient
well to answer your questions, — though I think it was in substance this; — that Mr. Walker
could be of no service to you. You say he has been of service. But how is it? He
says that you did not say that we had refused you repairs of the house. But Mr.
Parker says he understood you to say so. And this is what was told Mr. Sugard.
Again Mr. Walker may say, though I have not heard that he has said it, that the
donations of the people at the monthly concerts were not made to the American
Mission, nor for the support of its operations; but Mr. Parker says they were made
for this object, and I myself know that this was the design of the Ds 34-2 not in what
I was at to — I know that the people did give encouragement that they would by the
contribution relieve the Mission of a part at least of the expense of the operations a
among them. He may say that Major Dwight's donation was not designed for the American
Mission, but I know that it was designed if required. He may have said many
other things, and believed he was telling what he knew, but if I could see him
for one half hour, he might at least hear (I doubt whether he would believe) a
many things regarding this matter which would be a little astounding. I can con
sistently rejoice that he has in this way been of much service to you. Your a
surance of this being the fact, only confirms me in my opinion of the blind
bloomingness.

What happy shall I be, brother Stone, to use my best exertions in your
behalf — but I must in the first place have evidence that you have refrain
ed of your wrong doing, or that you have not done wrong. But I have no evide
of this kind in regard to the matter of your accounts. In respect to the matter
of repairs of house, I will use my endeavors to correct any wrong impressions th
I have given. You seem to regard yourself as the only person who is likely to suffe
by these things. But it is far otherwise. But it is not safe for me to speak on th
topic. I do not expect to satisfy you as to the course which I have pursued,
in relation to the proceedings which were not those. I did draw up the docu
ment, but I did it because appointed by the Mission, and because I believed, a
I still believe that the reasons assigned by you for leaving the Mission were not the
sole nor even the chief reasons. I did think it right that the Board should know
the opinion of the Mission regarding your conduct in this matter. After this docu
ment was prepared Mr. Allen proposed that it should be sent to you. I objected
to it & for many reasons — 1 — you had made your communications to the Board
without giving us an opportunity of seeing it. — 2 — When asked whether you should
assign the same reasons to the Board which you had to the Mission & the blind

brother written, you replied to this effect — "I doubt have, I have not made up my mind on that subject yet" — by which reply it was feared you might assign other reasons. — 3. The Church brother did not utter a result as regarding your conduct & character — whether you were at peace with your brethren or any thing else. Why then shall we tell them these things, after they have taken you upon their hands? — 4. They do not disclose to us their proceedings in regard to you, and what right have they to expect that we shall disclose ours? But there are other reasons not pertaining to you which caused me to object. I must not mention them. Now while you endeavor me in this thing you must also endeavor yourself. You were the first transgressor. It was because you communicated what you pleased to the Church without our knowledge that I objected to your seeing what we communicated. It is of no such importance that the Board think favorably of us as it is that they should think thus of you. And I have not but you are as likely to misrepresent us as we are to misrepresent you. If you said any thing regarding us, it was what you believed to be true. And this is just what we did.

You ask, "Do not the precepts & spirit of the Gospel require you to do something towards dissipating that storm the elements of which you have contributed to accumulate? Does not the Saviour require it at your hands? Yea, does not your own Christian character require it"? I do earnestly & seriously on of them in question I say, yes, and I can from my heart say that nothing would give me greater joy than to be able to do this in the manner that the Lord Jesus will approve. But he will never approve of my winking at what seems to be wrong in you. When you come into the right attitude in relation to things detailed in this Epistle, then my heart will leap with joy to assure all to whom I have ever spoken on this subject of my entire satisfaction. Do you ask what I regard as being the right attitude? I answer the attitude of confession. — Confess that your language in regard to the debt of Rs 90 was calculated to deceive me; — confess that you should have charged in your first &c, the expense for educational purposes & credited the amount of donations. Confess that you did wrong in neglecting to credit to the Mission the amount of the reduction of stipend. Confess that you have done wrong in representing that the Mission refused to be responsible for your operations and extra expenses which you had the authority of the branch of the Mission of which you were a member for the use of such an amount as you might require for schools & the like, — an authority which could not be alienated, according to your declaration, except by a vote of the branch which delegated it, and which you did exercise in regards to your reduction; — that you did wrong in so misrepresenting the Mission which then in no resolution or action of the Mission, showing that they had refused such responsibility. — Confess that you

did wrong in saying that the people of Kurunegalla had assumed the expense of native education while you had donations in your hands at the time of making out your first A/c sufficient to cover such expense; this expense being but Rs 35-2 and you having in your hands Rs 83. Grosser that you did wrong in ~~conclusion~~ saying that you conducted to the Mission your reduction, because the people of Kurunegalla had assumed the expense of native education, it being the fact, before stated, that they did not assume this expense. Grosser that the suspension of your having in your hands at the time of your presenting your first A/c for auditing some one hundred & eighty rupees of Mission money unacknowledged in the account was ill grounded, and that this circumstance was calculated to produce an impression upon our minds unfavorable to your integrity in pecuniary transactions. Grosser that your conduct in relation to this whole matter of accounts has been calculated to grieve & wound your brethren; that you have without just occasion brought them into a measure of disrepute in the estimate of many good men; Grosser that had you pursued the course which has been uniformly required of members of our Mission in regard to receipts, expenditures, vouchers &c. no such thing would have come upon us. Do this from the heart, and the Lord forgive you. And now and I say that I will forgive you and pray for you as one rescued from the error of his ways. But in this acting too much? you will likely think so. But I am fully convinced of this being no more than your duty; yea your provilege. Still I am willing to submit the whole matter to the judgment of godly men. If you shall not come to think alike regarding it: If I know myself I do not desire anything but what God will approve. But as I may misjudge, I will agree to abide the decision of five disinterested persons. I will allow you to select any two men of unsuspected piety whom you may please to name. I will choose the third and agree that he shall be of the Church in which you are now labouring. Let these be mediators of Everlasting. Let us make over to them the letters which have passed between us on this subject, excepting the first if you please. You may reply to this and then let them go. I will send yours, & you will send mine in the writing of our respective hands. If you wish to this, then please name your men in your reply. The matter is sufficiently detailed in my letters. I wish to have an end of this. I will abide their decision.

S. R. Munger"

Bombay Feb. 1st. 1841

To the Prudential Committee,
of the A. B. C. F. M.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the request of the Foreign Secretary of the Board, the question of dividing this Mission has been taken into consideration, and some papers containing the opinions of its members were lately dispatched for the Missionary Rooms via St. Helena. The object of this letter is, not to repeat what is contained in those papers, nor to go into a detailed consideration of the subject but to prefer our united request that the Bombay station may be made a distinct & independent Mission, responsible directly to the Prudential Committee of the Board. We shall here state a few reasons for this being done, referring you for more detailed views & reasons to the papers above mentioned.

1 It is certain & painfully so that the present system of government in this Mission and the manner in which its affairs have been managed therein has been in many ways unhappy. The opinion of your Foreign Secretary in his letter to this Mission, dated "Oct 28. 1839" when suggesting the expediency of dividing this Mission,—"that our manner of determining questions must necessarily be fruitful of misunderstandings & dissatisfaction, and probably is one cause why your Mission has been less united than others;—this opinion is true to an extent far beyond what is supposed at the Missionary Rooms. Not only has much—very much of an unpleasant nature originated in this way, but things which did not owe their origin to this, as the conduct of Mr. Hubbard & Mr. Stone, would have occasioned but little trouble & difficulty compared with what was experienced, had this Mission then consisted of 2 or 3 distinct Missions. At our late annual meeting we tried much to have the practice referred to in the above extract from Dr. Anderson's letter discontinued, and all questions of business considered at regular meetings at the station where such questions originated, and if necessary, (i.e. if any member should request it) there refer it to the other stations & so on to be considered at each in a regular meeting, and in this way ascertain the opinions of the whole Mission. But our efforts to effect any change were in vain and the present state & prospects of the Mission give us no encouragement that it will be otherwise in future than it has been in times past.

2 There is nothing in our operations or in contemplation which is any objection or obstacle to this station becoming a distinct Mission. We have no higher seminaries of learning, requiring uncommon judgment & wisdom for managing them, & concerning which unhappy mistakes are often made. Our operations are all of the common, ordinary kind, as preaching the Gospel, distributing the Scriptures & tracts & common schools &c. The printing office requires nothing but attention to its state & interests (such as other printing offices in Bombay require, which are commonly managed by a single individual) in order to its being carried on in all its departments successfully & profitably.

3 We divide Bombay at present with 6 English missionaries, of whom 2 are of the Church of England and 2 of the Church of Scotland. These missionaries are all highly respectable and some of them rank among the most distinguished in India. With all them we are on as friendly terms as we can desire. We have much personal intercourse with them and become mutually acquainted with each others views, operations & plans. We can observe respective results and so have the advantage of their wisdom & experience. It is now expected that the missionaries in Bombay will soon have a monthly meeting for considering subjects connected with our common work, and for devising ways & means to promote it. The advantage of being in such circumstances both to missionaries personally & to their operations, can be properly appreciated by those only who are engaged in the missionary work, or who are intimately acquainted with it. In such circumstances missionaries have much to assist & encourage them in their ~~trials~~ trials & troubles and much to guide them in their means & measures. Thus situated in Bombay we should not have much occasion for the counsel or opinions of persons so remote from us, and in such different circumstances as our brethren in the Deccan are.

4 In some circumstances the small number (only 2) now composing this station might be an objection to its becoming a distinct mission. But in addition to the circumstances already mentioned there is another of great importance. In the 1st Art. of the Regulations prescribed by the Foundational Committee to this Mission and dated "Missionary Rooms Oct. 23. 1853" it is said there, — "The corresponding Members ~~residing~~ of the Board residing in the Mahratta country, shall be appointed by the Foundational Committee a committee of advice & correspondence in respect to this Mission, the Mission shall consult them in doubtful cases of importance and their opinions on subjects referred to them shall be duly considered before

a final vote is taken on those subjects by the Mission." — It is probable there will always be 2 or 3 such persons in Bombay (there are now 3 such) men of long residence in this country and intimately acquainted with missionary operations. These persons — or this "committee" — we should wish to consult on all important subjects, and on all common subjects if any member of the Mission should request or wish for it. We could always have this advice for our use and you could have it for your use. And we can now always write to the Missionary Rooms and get an answer via England in 6 months. Thus united with such a committee in counsel, very member of the Mission may expect more justice & security in every way & thing affecting himself personally, or his department of missionary labor, than can be expected by any one in the present state of the Mission, or in the Mission of the Board generally. — We can not know closely you unite us to the corresponding Members of the Board.

There is another subject connected with this, of no small importance that we shall here mention it. We are subject to much inconvenience & anxiety by the delay we experience in receiving our letters &c via Zanzibar. — For example the letters &c sent us via Zanzibar by the North Star, which was dispatched about the 1st of June last (now 8 months ago) have not yet reached us. We have received nothing from the Rooms on or concerning the proceedings of our annual meeting in 1839, now 15 months ago. We have not yet received a single copy of the Mis. Herald for 1840. It will be at once seen that this delay is very unhappy. We do not expect the Prudential Committee will take the question of dividing this Mission into consideration, until the papers lately dispatched via St. Helena shall reach the Missionary Rooms, but we hope that, as soon as the Committee shall have considered the question & acted upon it, their decision may be immediately sent to us in duplicate letters, — the first via England & Egypt. — Mr Webster is now absent from Bombay. He left in December to go into the Deccan and is not expected to return for some time to come.

With sentiments of esteem & respect we remain,

Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

D. O. Allen.
R. W. Hume

I feel some difficulty in subscribing the above from the fact that my permanent location has not yet been determined. But should I be located in Bombay, I can most heartily unite in the request that it may be made a distinct mission, directly responsible to the Prudential Committee. And should I be located in some other place I can still

Acc. Mgr. Allen Wade

Date Feb. 1. 1841

Recd 20 April. 1841

ackd. in S. L. June 19.

on Dividing the Mission.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

(Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.)

Missionary Rooms

Boston

United States of America.

Section Still Remains in the Office regarding P. W. & C.

Bombay March 1. 1841

To the Rev. R. Anderson

Sec.y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

While missionaries retain a special relation to that part of the Christian Church which has sent them forth and supports them among the heathen they also retain a general relation to every branch of the Church and should be readily embrace every opportunity to direct their attention to the heathen part of the world. In this view of our duty we have lately thought of preparing & transmitting to the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States a communication on the state of the Southern Konkan as an important & desirable field for that Society to occupy. This district, — extending say from Bavadunda to Goa, — is more than 200 miles in length and from the sea-coast to the Ghaut mountains is on an average 35 or 40 miles in breadth; comprehending an area as large as the state of Massachusetts.

There are now no Missionary operations of any kind in the Southern Districts and we are not aware that any Society is making arrangements or calculations to occupy it. We have not supposed that our Board has any designs of occupying this field, but as we do not definitely know your calculations we would not, in our present relations to the Board, recommend it for occupation to any Society without your knowledge. If our Board have no intention of soon occupying it we can see no objection to its being commended, — so far as a statement of the facts necessary for its being properly considered for a missionary field would be a recommendation, — to the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Church. We are of the opinion that that Society probably can not in the present state of the Treasury part of it would fit upon a more important & encouraging field for a new mission; — a field very accessible from its vicinity to Bombay, and where missionaries will interfere with, or peril the plans of no Society and need not fear any interference from any source.

We should like to hear from you on the subject of this note. If we hear nothing from you, after sufficient time has elapsed to have heard, we shall feel probably that it will be proper for us to prepare a statement of the kind we have spoken of and forward it directly to the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church.

We remain Dear Sir

Yours truly

D. G. Allen.

R. W. Hume

P. S. If you reply to this note we wish you to address it to one of us, and not make it a part of your letter to the Mission. We do not wish to see this note acknowledged in your letter to the Mission so please oblige us by not mentioning it or referring to it. — Mr. Webster left Bombay last month to visit some places in the Deccan. He will probably not return for 2 months to come —

Yours &c

D. G. A.

R. W. H.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House
Boston

Bombay April 1st 1844

/5

To the Prudential Committee
of the A. B. C. F. M.

We send you herewith the request of the Rev. E. Nevius of Borneo Mission to us for funds to pay the passage of himself & family to America via England. We also send the opinions of certain Christian friends in Bombay in regard to this subject. It has been matter of surprise to us that Mr. Nevius should be instructed to return to America via Bombay and that we should have no instructions in regard to furnishing him with funds. In the absence of any instructions we have in accordance with the advice of friends here furnished Mr. Nevius with the means of supporting himself & family since their arrival in Bombay & for the payment of their passage to America via England. Had we not done this he would have been placed in trying circumstances. We have done what we thought propriety required of us & hope that it will meet with your approbation

In behalf of the Bombay Mission

R. W. Hume &c.

Bombay March 1st 1844

To the Members of the Bombay Mission.

Dear Brethren

In laying before you the following statement it is quite unnecessary to go back over our history previous to our arrival on the Nilgherry Hills. While there we received instructions from the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions to return to America on account of the state of Mrs. Nevius's health. Under date of March 8th 1843. Dr. Anderson writes. "The Committee have instructed me to advise you to come home" He adds "your best course will be to get to Bombay as soon as you can without too much expense or risk of health on the way" "You could have a better prospect of getting home direct from Bombay than from Madras & the climate there or at Ahmednuggur will be better than on the Eastern Coast of the peninsula."

In accordance with this advice & these suggestions from the Committee we come on to this place with the view of embarking here for our native land. An opportunity direct to America has not yet presented itself. Nor does the future afford a better prospect. A ship with a cargo of ice is indeed expected here in the course of a Month or six weeks; but the agents have assured us that she will proceed from this place to China. No other Vessels are expected & with regard to America Vessels coming here to load for home all with

whom we have conversed, Merchants, Sea Captains and others speak most discouragingly While we wait here our expenses are running on the heat is increasing, & Mrs. Nevius's Constitution enfeebled by protracted and deep Seated Disease, is quite unable to bear up against it. The physician advises our getting to sea as soon as we can. An English Vessel for London carrying a Surgeon, will give us passage to England or St. Helena for Rupees 2,200, we have not heard of any Vessel that will take us for less, We have also inquired respecting the usual price of passages from the Eastern Coast and find in the case of four Mission families, (all belonging to the American Board) which have gone from Madras, the above is as low as any, and lower than the average of the prices paid for them whether to America or to England, My object in laying this statement before you is to ascertain whether you would approve under present circumstances of our course in taking passage in this Vessel, to take an American Ship at St. Helena - (which we ~~would~~ should much prefer to do) provided such an opportunity but if not to go on to England; and we are now so far seperated from our Mission and cannot draw our funds from that source, will you furnish us with money sufficient to bear the expenses of our passage home the amount to be charged to the Borneo Mission by the Treasurer of the Board in his accounts in the same manner as what I have already received since we came to Bombay, Will you kindly give us a Written expression of your Views on this Subject; -

your br. in Christ.
(signed) E. Nevius.

There has not been time since Mr. Nevius arrived in Bombay for the Mission to receive any instructions from our Society concerning funds for his passage to America. Should we wait for instructions (which we can not expect for some Months to come) we can scarcely doubt in view of what Dr. Anderson wrote to him to return to America via Bombay, that the instructions would be to furnish him with what would be necessary for his passage. -

It is competent for any Mission of the Board to assist any one of their Missionaries when in the course of Providence he is removed from the Mission to which he belongs & requires assistance. Such cases however are not of very frequent occurrence, & as the passage contemplated is via England & the members now composing this Mission are few (only two of us,) we shall feel thankful if the corresponding Members of our Society & perhaps some other friends in Bombay will kindly favor us with their opinions on these two points. -

1 Whether they advise Mr. Nevius return to America in the manner he has mentioned And

2 Whether they are of the opinion that the facts & circumstances which have been stated furnish sufficient

reason for the Bombay Mission to advance funds for the expense of his Voyage.

Bombay 25th March 1844. (Signed) D. O. Allen.

" Ro. W. Hume.

Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Nevins, I have no hesitation in recommending him to avail himself of this opportunity now before him, of returning to America, with his family, by way of St. Helena or England; as there is not the smallest probability of an opportunity more favorable in any respect presenting itself.

I am also of opinion that the sum required for his passage money is very moderate & reasonable.

Bombay March 27th /44 Signed George Candy

I entirely Concur

(Signed) Rq. T. Webb

" E. H. Townsend

" A. Graham

" R. Nesbit

It is not irrelevant to make a few remarks concerning the gentlemen who have kindly favored us with their opinions on this subject.

"George Candy" is the minister of Trinity Chapel in Bombay, of evangelical principles and of the church of England. He came to India in 1821. He has been a Corresponding Member of the American Board for some years past.

"R. T. Webb." belongs to the "Covenanted Service" of the East India Company & has held many important situations in the Government. He has been more than 20 years in this Country.

"E. H. Townsend" came to India in 1821 in the ~~year~~ employment of the East India Company & is now secretary to the Bombay Government. He has been one of the Corresponding Member of the American Board for 8 or 10 years.

"A. Graham" is a Surgeon in the employment of the Government & has been in this Country more than 20 years. He is an elder the Presbyterian Church. He has often rendered important medical advice and assistance to our Mission.

"Robert Nesbit" has been a Missionary in this country for 16 years. He formerly belonged to the Church of Scotland - lately he has joined the ~~sending~~ seceding body of that Church called the Free Protesting Church of Scotland

The above gentlemen have been long in this country & have had much to do (some have done more) in the direction & management of Missionary and other benevolent operations of this Presidency. They have all been intimately acquainted with our Mission, and we are much indebted to them for kindness and for patronage - We could easily obtain further opinions, but not having heard any person express any difficult opinions or View, we think these opinions are sufficient

We regret the necessity for Mr. Nevius and his family to go to America by way of England, but as there is now no Vessel in the harbor for America and we cannot learn that any such is expected there appears to be no choice - So economy is in favor of their going in the way contemplated. The price of this passage is less (as we happen to know) than the average passage for four Mission families of our Society from Madras. In these circumstances and in View of such opinions we approve of Mr. Nevius embracing this opportunity and we trust that the Prudential Committee and all interested in the Missionary cause in america, will approve of what we do in advancing the funds requisite for the passage of himself and family - this sum to be charged to the Borneo Mission by the Treasurer of our Society in his accounts

Bombay
29th March 1844

Signed D. O. Allen
R. W. Hume

Bombay, 1 April, 1844
Recd Jun 1.
R.
Acknd Jun 12.
DS

Bombay May 14th 1829

My dear Sir,

It is with pleasure that I write this to introduce to your acquaintance the bearer, Mr. J. Baker who is now expecting to leave this place immediately for England from which he intends to proceed to America. Mr. B. is a native of Barnstable in Mass. and left America more than three years (I think) ago on a whaling voyage to the south sea. He was some time at the Sandwich Islands and subsequently lived nearly a year at the Isle of France. He arrived here about a year since on board an English ship and was left here on account of the low state of his health. Most of the time he has been in Bombay he has spent in our families and he has been engaged in preparing to cast Mahratta types, — a thing which we have long considered very desirable but have not had the means hitherto of carrying into effect. Mr. B's health continuing low ~~and~~ he was urged by physicians to embrace any opportunity that might occur for going to a colder climate, and having an offer of a gratuitous passage to America with our cordial approbation it was accepted. Since he has been with us he has united with the missionary church and his conversation has been such as becometh the gospel of Christ. Thus as we trust, he returns to America from this land of spiritual darkness and moral death with a saving knowledge of the gospel of which he was ignorant when he left his native country.

As you will be able to learn from Mr. B the pecuniary state

and prospects of this mission it seems unnecessary to say much on the subject. We hope the Committee will be able to send further assistance as the number is less than it was two years ago. On this subject however I cordially agree with the following of our Scottish brethren (who live near us) in a late communication to the Directors of their Society, "Great however as is the demand for missionaries, we beg of you to be very cautious whom you send, rather than send us bad ones send us none at all."

I would gladly fill up my sheet but am too much exhausted with the labours of the day and evening and Mr. B. is expecting to sail early in the morning. Imploring ~~you~~ and all who love our Lord Jesus Christ and his kingdom to remember the heathen of India in your prayers to God. with whom is the fountain of the Spirit. I remain Dear Sir yours truly

L. O. Otter

Mr. L. C. Allen

Date May 14. 1829

Rec'd Sept. 28. 1838

Wrote Capt. W. Crocker

Manistabe, to make inquiries respecting funds of Mr. Baker, Sept. 28. D.G.

adv. in G. L. Nov. 17

J. Everett Esq

Memorandum Records

Hanover Street
Boston

[This letter is not to be published, nor any thing contained in it to be in any way publicly used. — D.C.A.]

Bombay August 14. 1837

My dear Dr. Anderson,

I am making up a package of letters & parcels, sent into my hands by different members of the Mission, to forward to America by way of the Cape of Good Hope; and as I find no letter among them addressed to you, and am unwilling the package should be sent without at least one, I write ~~though~~ in much haste. Your letter on the expenditures of the Mission and the sum ($15,500) which the Board can allow us annually, reached us a few days ago. I can not refer to the letter by its date as it is not now with me. But you will know to what letter I refer; — It is mostly a printed half sheet, designed apparently as a Circular, with some few alterations, to the different Missions of the Board. The expenditures of this Mission have been very heavy for 2 or 3 years past. We will now receive as soon as possible a careful examination and we shall endeavor to adjust ~~them~~ to the instructions we have received. The sum mentioned in the letter as the estimated expense of a Mission family, is considerably less than the average expense of families in the Mission. The estimated annual expenses of myself, mentioned in the letter, is considerably more than my actual expenses. ~~When~~ reading ~~reading~~ such letters as the two last we have received from the Min. Rooms, I feel some satisfaction in the thought that my own expenses to the cause are small. The Mission is at no expense for my house-rent and I keep no conveyance of any kind. The house (one of the Mission houses) which I should probably occupy, if I had a family rents for Rs 60 per month, which is 2/3 of my personal allowance.

The health of the Mission generally is, I believe, pretty good. I do not mean that none are not ailing & complaining, for such will

probably always be the case in a Mission containing so many families in such a climate as India. But no one so far I know, is seriously ill. Mr. Graves is feeble, always so; and his life is probably prolonged by the peculiar suitableness of the climate where he lives, to his enervated & suffering constitution. The affairs of the Mission are in much the same state, as when our "Sketch" of it for 1836, was printed. Copies of this printed sketch were sent to the Board and probably have reached you before this time. The state of feeling & opinion and the course of events in Bombay do not at present present a very encouraging prospect for the usefulness of American missionaries. Compared with English Missionaries, we stand on very unequal ground for exerting religious influence among all classes of the native population. Our circumstances in this respect I have sometimes been inclined to believe are not very well understood in America. But this subject is one of much importance in the direction & management of missionary operations. Such circumstances will always exist in a greater or less degree, when American missionaries shall attempt to do any thing by the side of English missionaries in places where the population consists partly of English people. I do not say this in the way of censuring English missionaries or English people, for we are under obligation to the former & to the latter, and we have much reason to esteem them for their moral worth, as well as to be thankful for their kindness. It is only necessary to suppose they have a preference to their own denomination, and feel it to be their duty to extend their & principles;— just as the good people of the different religious denominations in America feel & act on this subject.

We have now the prospect of soon seeing all the Scriptures in the Mahratta language. Jeremiah is now in the press and the manuscript to the end of the Old Testament is now lying on my table, ready for the press. This translation of the prophetical books is the work of Mr. Dixon of the Church Missionary Society. Some of the Pastoral books are yet to be translated.

But they are taken in hand and will probably be completed before long. I have done but little myself in the work of original translation. When engaged in itinerating my circumstances were not favorable for labors of this kind. And since my removal to Bombay my numerous & pressing duties have not left me time. I have, however, been able to render considerable assistance in the revision of translations made by others. — I am sorry to be obliged to say that there is yet a large balance, unexpended, of the grants of the American Bible Society, & also of the American Tract Society. Not much has been done in itinerating for nearly a year past, and I fear not much will be done for some time to come.

We have one Mission bylaw, which is very important to the Missionary cause, and should be known, if it is not at the Missionary Rooms. It is as follows, — "All members of the Mission who forward journals or other communications to be published shall submit the same to that branch of the Mission with which such members are connected for their approbation, & all journals & communications not thus approved shall contain the wish of the author that they be not printed." — This bylaw was made some years ago, and not until painful experience had taught us its importance to the character & well-being of the Mission. But unhappily, like some other important laws, it has not been regarded by some of the Mission, as it should have been. And on this subject what has been, I fear, will continue to be. Some expression of opinion from the Rooms on the importance of journals & other communications being carefully prepared, & sufficiently approved by the Mission to insure correctness, might be of much use to us. May assist us in this way. — In view of the abovementioned bylaw and the importance of the subject, I hope that nothing of what you receive from this Mission will be printed, unless you have evidence of its having been prepared & approved, as it should be. The importance of missionary communications for the public, being correct & in all respects what they should be, is so much felt by the English Societies that the journals of their missionaries are required to be examined & approved by their corresponding & district committees ~~of the Society~~ here in India before they are

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sent to England to be published or in any way publicly used, as in making out an annual exportage. As ever yours truly,

D. O. Allen

~~Allen~~

D. O. Allen

States Amsby Aug. 7, 1843

Rec'd Dec. 22

Ans'd Oct. 22

Rev. D. Anderson D.D.

Boston

Massachusetts

[Not to be in any way publicly used. D.O. Allen] 8

Bombay Jan. 1st. 1837.

My dear Dr. Anderson.

I send you an abstract of the proceedings of our late annual meeting. It contains all the business transacted at the meeting which the Mission regard as of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Boards. The Mission have all come to think alike on the subject of co-operating with the Bombay Bible, - or if there is any one who does not think with the rest on the subject, he keeps his thoughts to himself. You will see in looking over the abstract that there are two or three Resolutions which I, as Secretary of the Mission, was appointed to communicate to the Boards. They are the following -

"Whereas the limited amount of means at our disposal have compelled us to suspend many of our operations which we regard as very important -

Resolved, - That in the opinion of this Mission while it is desirable to have the Mission reinforced by additional laborers from America, it is still more desirable to be furnished with means necessary to sustain our operations, and that the Secretary

communicate this resolution to the Missionary Rooms."

This resolution was proposed by one of the Missionaries belonging to the Ahmednagar station. It was longer, but in the expression of its sentiment when proposed, it was when passed. And when it was passed the sum allotted to the Mission and on which our calculations were made was $15,500. Since then we have received a circular from the Rooms informing us that only $12,000 can be used to this Mission.

Another resolution I was to communicate to the Rooms is the following—

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this Mission it is highly desirable that that lett. of the Regulations prescribed by the Board for the government of this Mission be altered so that recently arrived members shall not vote in its proceedings until they have been connected with the Mission one year, and that the Secretary communicate this resolution to the Rooms."

This resolution was proposed by the same Brethren who proposed the preceding one. It was a part of the resolution when proposed that the "Rooms and the Mission with the alteration might be made, should also be communicated to the Rooms." In this part of the resolution I objected as it imposed an important and difficult duty on me to prepare the measures. — The history of the Secretary's branch of this Mission forms the arrival of the reinforcement that accompanied Mr. Fi

or his return to India until the annual meeting of 1836, (a period of about 27 months) furnishes important facts & reasons for such a change in our system of government.

Your circular to the missions of the Board, dated July 28, 1837 has just come to hand. It will be circulated in the Mission and I am preparing a long circular to accompany it. The sum allowed us (Rs 12,000) will only cover our personal allowances and incidental expenses, leaving us nothing for carrying on our operations. And yet I believe the brethren have done as well by us, as they have by their other missions. I hope we shall realize some means by reductions among ourselves, and some from our friends. I mentioned our state a day or two ago to some of my friends. One of them said "put the expenses of two schools to my account & I will pay for them monthly." And another sent me the next day Rs. 857 or about 400 dollars. I hope also to get assistance and in Bombay. You will hear at some future time how I succeed. — The resolution of the brethren concerning Mr. Hubbard I have communicated to him. What course will be taken in this affair we remain to be seen. The mission circulars on this affair must have reached America not long after the brethren passed the resolution you sent us. We expect to hear farther from you when these reach the Board. — If I did not suppose your contemplated Syrian mission was at rest for some time to come for want of means to commence it, I should write at some length to the brethren, facts & reasons against attempting such a Mission. As ever yours truly,

S. O. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen.

Date Bradley Jan. 1, 1

Rec'd May 1, 1

Ans'd in S. L. July 13

Liberality.

Jno. G. Anderson D.D.

Rev. D. O. Allen 49

Dated Romulus Jan. 4, 1838.

Rec'd. April 23, 1838.

Ans'd in G. L. May 16.

Jas. C. Anderson & al.

Mississippi Choctaw

Chiefs State of Choctaw

49

[Private — Not to be in any way publicly used]

Bombay Jan. 4th. 1838

1838.

1838

My dear Dr. Anderson,

Mr. Webster is writing a letter to Mr. Hill to be forwarded by the way of the Red Sea & England and as I can send a note to you without any expense by including it Mr. W's to Mr. H. I do so. Probably this will reach America in about 2 months. The mail is now carried every month between India & England via the Red & Mediterranean Seas. Mr. Webster will write to Mr. Hill about an agent or attorney in England for the Board & this Mission. I hope the Prudential Committee will give the subject a careful consideration. It is of more importance to us than can well be conceived in America.

I wrote to you, inclosing letters for the American Bible & Tract Societies, a few weeks ago via St. Helena. I shall send another parcel (containing an abstract of the proceedings of our late annual meeting &c.) by the same way by a vessel which will sail to-morrow. Your "Circular to Missions" dated June 23, 1837 reached us a few days ago. The sum allowed to the Mission ($12,000) will only about cover ~~our~~ personal allowances and incidental expenses. And yet I believe the Board have done quite as well by us as by your other missions and we shall probably suffer less than some of them. How & what we shall do, is yet to be

determined & seen. I have just finished preparing a long letter to accompany the circular round the Mission. A majority have closely seen the circular and were things are informally decided. A full account of our measures &c. will probably be communicated to the Church in 2 or 3 months. — We hope the state to which we are reduced in respect to funds will not be of long continuance. If such is likely to be our state for any considerable time, it would be best for some of us to leave the Mission at once, and have the rest in possession of greater means of usefulness. It would be better for the Mission to consist of six families who have $12,000 for their personal support & for their operations, than to have it consist of nine families who have only $12,000. I believe in saying this that I express the opinion of every member of the Mission.

The members of our Mission are at present in their usual health, — though some of them are not well. My own health has been very good since I removed to Bombay, some than a year ago, and I have been & still am, able to perform an amount of labor, in study, writing, & preaching, that I did not previously suppose possible for me to do. In the Lord have I strength, and all precious to Him in whom I live & move & have my being. At our last sacrament 2 persons were baptized, and one who was formerly a member of the church in Ahmednuggur, but separated some than 4 years ago, was restored to the privileges of the church here in Bombay.

We wait anxiously for further communications from the Rovers. you will not wonder at this considering the communications sent to the Rovers, of which we have heard nothing yet. The relation contained in your "Circular" concerning Mr. H. has been communicated to him. What will be taken, or can be taken, I know not. The "Circular" from the mission have shewn you some, — but not all, — of the difficulties that attend this subject. How can they be understood except on the ground. The peculiar circumstances of this Mission, the materials of which it is composed, and its being left to govern itself, with no controlling power in this country to enforce its decisions, or the instructions you send us from the Rovers & the restless character of some people, ~~fill us with fearful apprehensions~~ fill us with fearful apprehensions in view of the future, but "the Lord reigns" & "blessed be his name."

If I did not suppose the pecuniary embarrassments of the Board have suspended all plans about the contemplated Syrian mission for the present I should feel it my duty to write to you at some length facts & reasons against attempting such a Mission — The Anniversary Meetings of religious societies in Bombay have passed off pretty well this year — Dr. Wilson has now gone into the Deccan for 6 or 8 weeks & Mr. Nesbit his fellow-labourer has gone to Cooloomba. The case of Shiva Sawa (I mean the conversion of the Mahratta work) and also this principle of mission service on the sabbath I have engaged to perform during Dr. W's absence. They did both these for me when I went to attend our annual Meeting. Yours &c

J. D. Aitken

Dr Anderson

50

Dear Sir

Your letter dated August 8th arrived on the 21st of Oct (10 days ago) having been 74 days on the passage from the date of sailing (21st May) to which yours is in fact a reply tho to the arrival of yours was just 5 months

Yours &c D. O. Allen

APPEAL

IN BEHALF

OF THE AMERICAN MAHRATTA MISSION.

* [From the Evangelist and Reporter.]

It is known to many, and probably to most, of the readers of the Evangelist and Reporter, that a state of unprecedented commercial and pecuniary embarrassment has existed for some time past in the United States of America. The financial state of the country became derang=ed; confidence in the credit of individuals and of banking institutions was impaired; public feeling was strongly excited; and in a few months a considerable part of the commerce and manufactures of the country was suspended, or changed from their ordinary channels. It would naturally be expected in such a state of things that the various objects of Christian benevolence would suffer, in the diminished interest taken in them, as well as in the means contributed for supporting them. Such has been the effect; and the American Mahratta Mission, encouraged by the advice of their friends in this country make this statement of their circumstances to the Christian Public in India.

The Society with which we are connected, has Missions among the Aborigines in our own country, in the Islands of the Pacific, in several countries bordering on the Mediterranean, on the Western coast of Africa,

* Published also in the Christian Spectator

in the Southern part of Africa, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Madras Presidency, in Ceylon, in Siam, in Singapore, and at Canton. In these Missions the Society has more than 100 Missionaries, who have been sent from America; connected with these are many Assistant Missionaries and Catechists. Of these, some were sent from America, and the others were educated and qualified by the Missionaries whom they now assist. The income of the Society in years past was sufficient to support these Missions and annually to extend their operations. But the recent pecuniary embarrassment of the country, has not only compelled the Directors of the Society to defer for the present all contemplated enlargement, but to contract the operations of all their Missions, and in some cases to suspend those which are important. Recent letters from the Society have informed us of the amount which the managing Committee in distributing the means placed at their disposal, can allow to the Mission. This sum is very considerably less than our expenses in years past, and less than we were expecting to receive in future. And as our operations were commenced, and have been carried on to the full extent of the means furnished us, we shall now be compelled, unless aid from other sources can be obtained, to suspend a considerable part of them; a course we contemplate with feelings of deep regret.

In these new, unexpected, and painful circumstances, we shall thankfully receive any assistance from those who desire the intellectual and moral improvement of the native population. The American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, by the aid they extend to the Mission, enable us to purchase or print all the Scriptures, books, and tracts, we require for distribution, or for use in any schools we may have the means of supporting. The sum allowed us by our Society is

sufficient for our personal support, so that all we may receive will be expended in continuing our common schools, or for special education. And as our schools will be few in number, we shall give them efficient superintendence and careful attention. Donations and subscriptions will be expended in support of boys' schools, or of girls' schools, or of Female Boarding Schools, or of the Seminary for boys in Ahmednuggur, as benefactors may direct. Benefactions received without any direction in respect to the manner in which they are to be expended, will be appropriated for the support of that branch of education, which, compared with other branches, shall appear to the Mission to have the strongest claims.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission,

D. O. ALLEN.

Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1838.

N. B. Donations will be received by any member of the Mission at the different stations, in Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Jalna, and Mahabuleshwur. Also by Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay.

Appeal of Makeatter Mission

Feb 1. 1838

Recd April 10, 1839

[Nothing in this letter is to be published or in any way publicly used. D.O. Allen]

Bombay March 15. 1838

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Sec-y of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

I send to the Min. Rooms herewith a duplicate copy of that part of the proceedings of the Mission at their annual Meeting in 1837, which was thought worth communicating. The other copy was forwarded considerable time ago, and is probably on this well on the way to America. In that copy & the letter which accompanied, will probably reach the Rooms, I shall not here repeat what I then wrote. There are a few of the resolutions in these proceedings concerning which I shall make some remarks. The first & most important of these is on the 10th. page of this copy and is as follows—

"Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Mission while it is desirable to have the Mission reinforced by additional laborers from America, it is still more desirable to be furnished with means necessary to sustain our operations, and that the Secretary of the Mission communicate this resolution to the Missionary Rooms."

At the time our meeting was held the latest communication from the Rooms allowed 15000 dollars to this Mission for the coming year. But this was less than was expected and so we were obliged to suspend some parts of our operations which were deemed important. No one intimated, so far as I know, that we had not received our equitable share of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board. But it appeared from some things in the communications from the Rooms, that, if the receipts of the Board should increase, they would be expended in sending out more and not in allowing larger sums to be used by those in the field. Such a course the Mission thought would be injudicious & unhappy in its results. The feeling & opinion was that we need funds more than men and the opinion was often expressed, that, if present operations were endeared, our

funds remaining the same, the mission would be more useful than it can now be. And such I doubt not would be the opinion of this missionary, of gentlemen familiar with missionary operations on this side of India.

A few weeks after the meeting other communications arrived from the Bowers, informing us that only 12,500 dollars could be allowed to this Mission. This intelligence made some of the missionaries almost desperate. They talked of leaving the mission and finding some way to support themselves in this country, or returning to America by the first opportunity. There was much talk & much writing on the subject. There has been no opportunity for going to America, & so this has been hardly a practical question. We are anxious to hear later intelligence from America and are hoping to hear that the funds of the Board are increasing so that we may soon expect a larger allowance to this mission. I hope the people in America will not think of sending out more missionaries until they shall have first very considerably increased the means of the usefulness of those now in the field. — Immediately on receiving the last communication from the Bowers it became necessary to make known our state & straitened circumstances to the Christian public on this side of India. I prepared an article (or statement) which was inserted in the Evangelical Reporter and in the Oriental Christian Spectator. The same has also been printed in the form of a letter for circulation. It was signed by myself in behalf of the mission. We have received considerable aid and have hope of receiving more. I have also ~~been~~ become a private as well as a public beggar for the mission. We have received in Bombay 1200 or 1500 dollars. Of this sum Rs 500 were given by the Governor, Sir R. Grant. You will in time see how much we have received and by whom it has been given.

The next resolution on the 10th page to the one I have inserted above, is particularly worthy the consideration of the Committee. It was passed without dissent by the mission. Had the Deputation reported to them such a time past, as ~~this~~ resolution recommends it should be made, it would have saved this mission much trouble & much* expense which was unjudiciously, if not not wickedly incurred. Other unhappy things would also have been avoided.

* Seven thousand Dollars.

Under the head of "Location of Missionaries & Assistants" the first Resolution after a careful consideration was passed unanimously with the exception of one member. In the next Resolution all the Mission were agreed. Mr. Stone remained in Ahmednuggur until the state of his family would allow of his removing. He then sent a Circular round the Mission, saying that the brethren in Jalna had written to him, expressing their wishes that he would come to J. and become associated with them in missionary labors. In this arrangement all the Mission assented, and Mr. S. with his family removed as soon was convenient to Jalna. Sometime last month we heard that Mr. S. with his family had removed to Aurungabad, intending to make that place his missionary station. Since then Mr. S. has written to me from A. Whether A. is to become one of our Missionary stations or not, is yet to be decided. There has been yet no expression of opinion by the Mission, as a body; — indeed ~~the Mission~~ the subject has not been referred to the Mission by Mr. S. or by the Jalna branch. There are stronger reasons now for not forming a new station than existed at the annual meeting; — as our funds are now then much reduced, and we have heard of the decision of the Prud. Comm. concerning Mr. Hubbard — & you will probably hear more on this subject before long.

The last Resolution on the 11th. page, (concerning a form for public worship) originated in a proposal made to the Mission by myself, that we should use the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England in all our public religious services, whether in English or Mahratta. Episcopacy in the form of Church government, (and it has already in use in this country the form of worship) which I wish to see extended in India. I shall write probably before long more to the Board on this subject. It is one which has occupied my thoughts often, — & I may say a good deal, — for some years past.

There is another subject which requires a few remarks, as it is one concerning which you inquire, — viz. Mrs Farrar's return to India. Connected with this, are some things which require careful consideration; as Mrs F's age, (now 44 years,) her broken constitution, (broken when she left India & likely soon to fail should she return to this climate again,) and changes in the state & operations of the Mission for want of funds. The Bonus which was granted for Mrs F. and for the Boarding School will be relinquished as soon as the base expires. The Boarding School will soon be discontinued, provision being made for the education of those who have been admitted into it. There is a circular going round the Mission on this subject now, and no doubt will be carried by a majority, probably by all.

The Missionaries are at present favoured with a good measure of health. We enjoy
a privileged in several places on this side of India, but the Lord has thus far mercifully spared
our Missions. At one of our late communions two adults (Hindoos) and three child were baptized.
One young woman, formerly a Roman Catholic, was admitted lately into the Church. Thanks to God for
any evidence of his gracious presence. I intend to write to you again on our state & prospects soon.

Yours truly S. O. Allen

Rev. S. O. Allen.

Delivered by Mr. Mulchay March 15, 1838

Rec.d Aug. 20

Ans.d in S. C. Nov. 17

Rev. D. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston

[~~All things in this note is to be printed or in any way publickly used~~ — D. O. Allen]

Bombay May 21st. 1838

My dear Dr. Anderson,

Mr. Webster is preparing letter to forward to Mr. Hall via Egypt & London the steamer which will leave here this afternoon, and as I can inclose a note without any additional expense, I address you in a few lines: Your letters of July 19, of August 28, of October 12, of Nov. 29, of Dec. 20 & 22 have all been received & have been circulated in the Mission. They have not occasioned any action in the Mission which it is necessary to communicate to the Rooms. We are grievously straitened for funds, — the sum — 12000 dollars — allowed us by the Board being barely sufficient for the personal allowances and incidental expenses of the members of the Mission. We made known our circumstances to our friends, and made a printed appeal to the christian public. We have received considerable assistance, — quite as much as we had reason to expect. When this Mission was commenced & for many years afterwards it was the only mission on this side of India, and so received assistance from various people of all denominations. But the state of the community is now very different. Every denomination has its missionaries and the christian community are formed into auxiliary missionary societies whose missionaries, or officers are constantly urging their particular claims for support. In such a state of things what chance has a mission of from

a foreign country with an auxiliary there to aid it, and no managing committee (as the European missions have) to present its claims to the public. Still the christian public responded to our appeal & donations to the amount of about £1,500 or nearly $2,500. for which we have reason to be very thankful. This enables us to continue a part of our work.

All these donations have been given with the expectation that as soon as the commercial crisis in America should pass, we should want no further aid. People do not expect to repeat their donations or be asked to do it. Our benefactors do not constitute an auxiliary Society to aid us yearly. I hope it will not be long before the Board will be able to increase this allowance to this mission to at least $15,500. the sum allowed us by this circular of Jul 22., 1837. When our allowance stood at that sum the mission (at our last annual meeting) voted that we needed money enough to the sum.

We had the pleasure of welcoming the Wade by the, over 16 days ago. The letters, parcels, & all the articles sent us by her, arrived safely. Captain has gone to Mosta & will be absent probably nearly or quite 3 months. Mrs. W. remains with in Mr. Webster's family. It is probable that Mr. & his family will return to America in the W. But nothing is yet determined. Mr. W. is over Jabra to which he removed a year ago. Our present location is Mr. W. & myself in B.. Mr. Graves at Ph

Messrs. Abbott, Briggs & Ballantine in Ahmednuggur, Messrs Hubbard & Munger in Jalna; & Mr. Stone is now in Aurungabad. His going to it, was an act of his own & has not been approved by the Mission. What he will remain there in such circumstances, remains to be seen. I am not aware of any thing particularly interesting at the other stations. Mr. Jones' labors have been blessed more at the Hills than in all his previous residence in India.

Our state & prospects in Bombay are much as described in former letters. We have the sacrament on the first sabbath of every month, — alternately in English & in Mahratta. My health has been generally good for the year past. Our schools, girls & boys in B. are much discouraged for want of funds, & we shall probably soon be obliged to diminish them yet more. We have also been obliged to stop printing books at the expense of the Mission. But we have done a good deal for other Missions & societies. The prophets from Haggai to Malachi inclusive translated by Mr. Dixon of the Church Mission are just through the press. I Samuel translated by myself is now in the press. The Old Testament to Sam. was finished some time ago.

Other missionaries around us are going on well. They seem to have means to enlarge their operations ad libitum. The principles & practice of the English Society in employing fewer men & allowing to these gentlemen appear to be wiser than the American Society. The opinions contained on the 28 page of the last Report of the Board on this subject are not in accordance with the views that prevail in this part of the world. I hope the Prud. Comm. will not put the 3rd article on that page into practice.

Rev. D. O. Allen.

I shall probably write to you again via St. Helena. Meantime I am as ever

yours truly
D. O. Allen

Date Bombay, May 21. 1838

Recd Aug. 7. 1838.

Ans. via Eng. & Red Sea
Aug. 8. —

78 days via Red Sea & Eng.
& Great Western.

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Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Cor. Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary Rooms
Boston

Bombay June 26. 1838

My dear Dr. Anderson,

Mr. Webster is preparing to send a letter to Mr. Hill via England by the steamer which is soon to leave Bombay for Suez. And as his letter will not quite make the weight which the mail regulations allow for the smallest amount of postage, I can put in a note which may reach you without any expense. — The Waverly arrived here in April or early in May, and every thing sent to us by her, came safely to hand. Capt. Ward has gone to Mocha and will be absent from B. some time. Mrs. Ward remains in Bombay in Mr. Webster's family. The health of the Mission is in its usual state. There is nothing, so far as I know, of special interest at any station of the Mission. — The allowance of $12,000 was only about sufficient for our personal & incidental expenses. By making a special appeal to the christian public we have succeeded in obtaining aid sufficient to sustain our most important educational operations. But these donations will soon be expended and we must rely on the people of this country again for assistance for some years to come. Our operations in the department of female education are necessarily very limited for want of funds. But the people in America must not expect full tales of success when they compel us to gather straw for ourselves. They will not we hope be unreasonable taskmasters. But we hope we shall not be so straitened long. I have been reading the proceedings of the

Rev. D. O[illegible]
Dated [illegible]

Presbyterian Church in America on the Foreign Missionary cause. I am glad they have formed a Foreign Missionary Society. I hope they will carry on the work with spirit. I [illegible] that the A. B. C. F. M. will divide this mission. I hope they have already done it, — with the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society. This, while it will afford present relief to your Mission, will gratify many of your missionaries. Early arrangements on this subject will be likely to prevent much trouble in some of your Missions.

From past communications from the Mission you have probably been informed of the difficulties in which Mr. Stone had involved & was involved himself. The affair came to a crisis a short time ago. Mr. S. could no longer be induced to pursue the course in opposition to the expressed & decided opinion of the Mission. Submission to the authority of the Mission or a reference to the Missionary Board was immediately, but indispensable. In these circumstances Mr. S. resolved to extricate himself from his difficulties at once by withdrawing from the Mission. He went to the Bishop of Bombay — Dr. Carr — told him that he had been an Episcopalian, ~~that he wished for ordination~~ & wished to be employed by the Church Missionary Society. The preliminaries between him & the Bishop & Dr. Carr were soon arranged, and he is now

26. 1838.

...ere to Nasuck in the employment & in the pay of the Church-Missionary. Mr. S. will write you this statement of his charge, forwarding his communication probably through the Church Missionary Society in London. You will also receive from the Mission from some of its members the account (with its preceding causes and accompanying circumstances) of his withdrawing from the Mission. The time (the date) when he left the Mission, and when his allowances are to cease in question are before the Mission & not yet decided. I therefore request that you will not reply to Mr. S's communication, — or if you do reply, let that you will have the date of his withdrawing ~~completely ascertained,~~ ~~until~~ you shall receive documents from the Mission. I hope this request will be remembered & regarded, as the point is important. Allow me also to suggest the importance of caution in what is made public on this subject. The Board & Ann. Corr. are in America; but your missionaries are in India. In America people can ~~[illegible]~~ say what they please abt. government & religion. But can they say these things with impunity in Austria & Italy? Why will it be necessary to say any thing concerning Mr. S. having the Mission Press in the World or in the Depot of the Board? Just erase this reason from the list concerning the Mahratta Mission & pass by the whole in silence — This will be the best way. Will it not?

Mr. Hubbard & family have just arrived in Bombay from Jaffna, to which they removed ~~early~~ about a year ago. Probably they will return to America in the Alo early but it is uncertain. I shall write you by the Palmyra before long.

Yours truly L. C. Allen

July 2d. The steamer has been delayed. The subject Mr. Stone's defection is before the Mission and some statement will be made out & sent to the Rooms. And until you shall receive a communication from the Mission it is my earnest hope & request that the Board will take no order on Mr. S's communication, and make no reply to any thing received from Siam, or from the Church Missionary Society respecting Siam. Let the truth be known.

Yours truly S. C. Adler

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Missionary Rooms
Boston
United States of America

Rev. S. C. Adler
Bangkok June 26, 1
Recd Sept. 5

[Nothing in this is to be published or in any way publicly used.
D. C. Allen]

Bombay July 28th. 1858.

To Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

I have just finished looking over a large number of letters, sent to me by different members of the Mission, to be forwarded to the United States via St. Helena. And as I did not find among them any letter for the Missionary Rooms, I resolved to write to you, though my letter must be brief.

All the members of our mission are at present in their usual health. The Waverly has gone to Mocha. She is expected back in about a month, and she will probably have Bombay for America some time in September. Mr. Hubbard came from Jalna to Bombay with his family some weeks ago, with the intention of going to A. in the Waverly. We hope that they will go in the W. but this is not decided. Mrs. H. has recently given birth to a daughter. This is their only child. The others have died.

You have probably learned something from past letters from the Mission, of the difficulties in which Mr Stone was involving himself. These continued to increase until he resolved to extricate himself if possible, by a desperate effort. He went to the Bishop of Bombay & told him that he had become an Episcopalian, that he wished to be ordained, and then to be employed by the Church Missionary Society. For some than a month past Mr. Stone has been on the pay-roll of the Church Missionary. He is now living at Aurangabad but will probably remove to Nasik as soon as the rainy season is past. He has probably written to the Missionary Rooms a statement of the proposed reasons for the course he has pursued. I trust the Prudential Committee will make no reply to, & take no order on his communications until you receive one from the Mission on the subject. Mr. Munger, who was Mr. S's associate & fellow-laborer for some years before he left the Mission, is preparing such a communication. It will be forwarded to you

without delay. The Com. bom. will, I think, feel it worth their attention to review Mr. Stone's connection with this Mission from its commencement, — and to ascertain not only the causes & circumstances of his leaving the Mission, but also the true cause of his troubles, & the Mission's troubles, so far as there have been any such, in years past. Such a review it appears to me, is deserving consideration, and it will furnish some important practical suggestions.

Mr. Munger is now alone in Jalna. Had Mr. Stone continued at Jalna, as was expected when he removed there in last November, it is probable our Mission would for the present at least remain at their respective stations. Nothing on the subject of change in location has yet been proposed, & perhaps no changes will be made. I am not aware of any thing particularly interesting at this time at any of our stations. Our operations in Bombay continue to be nearly the same as in time past, except in the department of female education. Our want of means made it necessary to reduce the number of these schools, and also the expenses of those which we hoped to continue. Two or three teachers of the schools we hoped to continue, were dissatisfied with their reduced pay, — reduced when they made greater exertions than they had been accustomed to make, & greater than they were disposed to make, — after a while requested to be dismissed. It is always a less evil to comply with such a request if made by a teacher, than to refuse it. So these persons were dismissed, and the schools suspended. Most of the scholars however were gathered into other schools, though not connected with our Mission. In some of our schools considerable opposition has lately been made. The parents & others have manifested their disapprobation of what is taught the children. They have said, we wish our daughters should be educated but we will have them learn in our own ways & our own religion. With these feelings they have removed their girls to schools of their own liking. Well, if the natives have been excited to educate their daughters, one great object of our Mission

female schools in Bombay is accomplished. Another cause which has operated against our girls schools in B. is—the societies which have seminary operations in B. are full of funds, while we are most straitened for want of them. It is natural for people in India,—as well as in America,—to prefer the service of those who will pay them the best wages, & bestow the most generous rewards. The peculiar circumstances of a seminary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Bombay, occupying the same field in common with English & Scottish seminaries, deserve the careful consideration of the Prud. Comm. The location of English seminaries in B. is a recent measure, and it was not till the Scottish Seminary was transferred from the Scottish Seminary Society to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (which was about 2 years ago) that the Scottish seminaries realized the means of influence, & the advantages for usefulness which they now possess. But this subject is too extensive & too important to be treated of here. I shall probably make it the subject of a communication, addressed to the Prudential Committee before long.

The most important event of a public nature that has lately occurred in the death of our excellent Governor, Sir Robert Grant. He was in life & death worthy of his excellent father, Mr. C. Grant, one of the first corresponding members of the Board. Mr. Jarvis, who was the senior member of the Council, is now acting Governor and will continue until some one shall be sent from England. The Company's steam vessels now run every month (a short time in the monsoon excepted when they go by the Persian Gulf) from Bombay to Suez, carrying a mail, consisting of from 5 to 10,000 letters from India & all the countries east of it to Europe and bringing back letters in return from every part of Europe to India &c. This line of steam vessels is a vast work, & makes Bombay the port of all Southern trade for Europe, and has greatly increased its importance. We now get intelligence from England in from 40 to 50 days. American vessels that come directly to Bombay, will bear American news on arriving from one to two months later than this departure from it. But I must stop.

Yours very affectionately — — — — — D. O. Allen

Rev. D. C. Allen

Dated Bombay Feb 28, 1838

Rec'd. Jan. 15, 1839.

Ans. March 29

Dolores
Mass. State of Chinese

Minnie Green
(Rosa Emma)

Mr. C. Cushman

Forwarded from St Helena
Very Dr. Sir Respectfully
Yrs. Respectfully
W. Carter
Consular Agent

were attentive and they will be
of Rank-years inquiries to be referred
we shall only — of allowing a certain female
and this number of which will be
should be exposed on this occasion
Rice our will be in Boston. Likewise
the Ramsfemale Rella to instruct
of instructing them, the much in
ciary years for more the
Female Seminary will also
Female Seminary

Yours &c. D. C. Allen

P. S. Rice subject of female
and the management of its management
It will be thoroughly examined in our
boundaries, which are our Company
school, will after Rely, Shelby, &c. first

Bombay Sept. 6th 1833

Dr. Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Webster has just informed me that he is preparing a letter to the worthy Secretary to the Missionary Rooms, and that I can send a note to you without any increase of the postage. So I improve the opportunity, though I have not much news to write. I wrote a note similar to this ptr you in the early part of July via England but the steamer did not succeed as was hoped in bearing the monsoon and failed in completing her expected passage. I have heard nothing of the letter since. Probably it may reach you after much delay, and I hope without any expense for it, or upon it.

You will probably hear before this will reach you that Mr. Stone has succeeded to extricate himself from the difficulties in which he had been long involving himself by withdrawing from this Mission, and engaging, if he can retain the service of the Church Missionary Society. It is now 2½ months since he withdrew from us. He will doubtless inform you of what he has done, and request that his correspondence with the Board may be dissolved. But I count by that the Mediatial Committee will take no orders, & no steps on the Stone's communications on this affair before they receive the Mission documents & see upon the subject. These will be forwarded to you by the Waverly now in the harbor & preparing to sail for Boston.

you will also doubtless receive from Mr. Stone communications, stating the reasons of his conduct and perhaps, proceeding to state the opinions of the Mission. In respect to all such communications I have to request ~~to request~~ that they be laid aside until the brethren can have the subject before them. In the view of this Mission it is very important that Mr. Stone should ~~not~~ be dismissed from the Board until the brethren shall ~~have~~ have the means of understanding why he has left the Mission as well as many things which occurred previous to his leaving us.

Mr. Hubbard & his family are expecting now to embark in the Waverly. You will be sorry to hear that lately Mr. H's conduct has not been what it should have been. You will hear more in the time for communicating it. — Mr & Mrs. G. have remained at the Makhabulestown Hills throughout the rainy season of the year. But they have suffered in their health. Mr. G. is employed as in years past. Mrs. G. is also very active & useful. Her school is mostly, & occasions for some time together steadily, supported by English residents & visitors. In Bombay our state & prospects are much the same as in times past. The ~~principal~~ usefulness of the branch of the Mission must be principally in my view in its subserviency to the other stations. I shall write to you perhaps somewhat at length upon this subject by the Waverly. People & things change fast in America, as I think since we have been here. And they change much faster in India, — especially things which affect the missionary work.

We have heard nothing from the Missionary Board since the Waverly sailed, now almost 9 months. We are anxious to hear, considering the state of the Christian public at the date of our last intelligence. We must wait to be informed of the course of the Presbyterian Church in respect to the Foreign Missionary cause, and what course the Board design to pursue. — Do divide the foreign missions with that Church? Or to support them all in a divided, diminishing, & crippled state? These are important subjects to your missions. Some of your missionaries belonging to the P. Church will feel very little attachment to the Board when their Church has withdrawn from it. I am not certain but some of them will not feel so far relieved, — alienated, — that they will withdraw from their respective missions, and return to America without asking permission of the Foreign Committee to do so. Such will regard their connection with the Board as virtually ceasing when they leave their field of labor. There is much radicalism in your missions. — Not strange considering the spirit that pervades our own country. The Board, I fear, have erred, in many cases in sending men to these missions, of whom they knew but little, and who unhappily were very deficient in the proper & requisite qualifications for such a work. The state of these missions indicate this, and such is the opinion of those good people who are best acquainted with your missions in this part of the world. But I cannot stop. Yours truly

In haste. Yours &c.

S. S. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen

Date. Bur Ky, Sep. 6. 1838

Rec. Dec. 24

Ans. in G. L.
Dec. 24

Bombay Sept. 14th. 1838

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to bring to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee and respectfully to submit to their consideration, a subject which, in its nature, its circumstances, & its prospective bearings, appears to me deeply to affect the character of this Mission, as well as the cause of Foreign Missions in this country & in America.

In the year 1833 Mr. Stone, then of this Mission, entered into an agreement with a Mr. & Mrs. Casey of Bombay to send Mrs. Casey's son, George Ellis to America for education. — Mr Casey is Mrs Casey's second husband. He is I believe a pensioned European soldier. Some 2 or 3 years ago on account of his drunken habits and other vices, he & Mrs. Casey separated and they have not lived together since. Mrs. Casey is of the Indo-Britn class of the native population. Her first husband was Captain Ellis, an English Officer. She was left a widow with considerable property, but she has lost so much by knavish & selfish men that she is now in reduced circumstances. She is but imperfectly educated in the English language. She has been regarded since I first knew her, — now nearly ten years, as a pious woman. — Mrs. Casey's home is in Matheran on the north part of the Island of Bombay.

The following is a copy of the "agreement" between Mr. Stone and Mr. & Mrs. Casey.

"This Indenture sheweth that We Edward Carlin Casey and Mary Casey inhabitants of Matheu on the Island of Bombay, wishing to send George Ellis a minor of ours to the United States of America for an education, and whereas the Reverend Byron Stone an American residing in Bombay, has consented to act as our Agent & Attorney for carrying our aforesaid wishes into effect, We Edward Carlin Casey and Mary Casey have on this twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirty three, paid over to the said Reverend Byron Stone the sum of three thousand Bombay Rupees for the purpose of defraying the expenses of educating the said George Ellis a minor, in one of the Academies & Colleges in the United States of America. And we do appoint the said Reverend Byron Stone his Heirs, Administrators, and Assigns to be our true & lawful Attorneys & Attorney for the aforesaid sum & purposes.

And this Indenture sheweth that I the said Reverend Byron Stone residing in Bombay, have this day received of Edward Carlin Casey and Mary Casey the aforesaid sum of Three thousand Bombay Rupees for the purposes of educating George Ellis a minor of the said Edward Carlin Casey and Mary Casey at one of the Academies & Colleges in the United States, and I promise faithfully to appropriate the same with the interest & proceedings accruing thereunto, or whatever part of the same shall be required, to the purposes aforesaid mentioned; and in case the sum aforesaid sum shall not have been expended when the said George shall have completed

his education, the balance shall be paid over to him, or in the event of his death whatever shall remain unexpended at that time, after paying the expenses of his funeral and the settlement of his estate, shall revert back to the said Edward Larkin Casey & Mary Casey or to their Heirs Administrators & Assigns. In witness whereof the said Parties have hereto set their hand & seals this day and year aforesaid written.

Signed, sealed & delivered
in the presence of
J. Howard } Witnesses
T. Graham

M. Casey (L.S.)
E. C. Casey (L.S.)
C. Stone (L.S.)

The above is a true copy of the original agreement.
S. C. Allen

In order that the abovementioned sum of Three Thousand Rupees might remain entire for the purposes mentioned in the agreement after George Ellis arrival in America, Mr. & Mrs. Casey paid to Mr. Stone the further sum of Fifty Rupees which it was found on inquiry would be sufficient to pay for his passage to America. The following is a copy of Mr. Stones receipt for this sum—

"Received of Ed. C. Casey and Mary Casey his wife the sum of fifty Bombay Rupees (Rs. 50) it being the sum to be paid for his passage to America in the brig Lucill, Capt. Millet.

Bombay 26th. March. 1833 C. Stone."

Much anxiety has been felt in the mission concerning this agreement, — in view of its nature & possible consequences — and it has often been a subject of conversation among the members composing the mission. The hope has been indulged that all would result happily for all interested. On the 7th. of last month Mrs. Casey called at my house and left a letter she had prepared to send to George Ellis by the Waverly which it was expected would soon sail for Boston. This letter Mrs. Casey requested me to read. This letter contained the following statements & expressions of feeling.

"Mat~~ham~~ Aug. 4th 1833

"My dear & only child,

I can not express the joy I felt when I heard the arrival of a ship from America - - - - - - - - - - I was sorry to hear the amount of Mr. Stone that all the money deposited in his hands for your education is all done, and he said that the people in America are so liberal that they will help in finishing your tuition. — So poor child you are now left to charity after all my doings for your best. But how can be that I do not know, as I thought I saw Thousand Dollars he said it would be sufficient for ten years so you know I added one thousand more thinking that would be for your pocket-money and to pay your ~~pocket~~ passage out and any other little help that you may have required. However if this be the case you must come out as soon as possible and do what you can for yourself, and must be contented to live in rice & curry, — with your poor old mother" - -

As it appeared to me to be very undesirable and likely to be result in unhappy consequences if such statements & feelings should be communicated to George Ellis, I imparted my views & fears to as many of the Mission as time would admit, (and this included a majority of them) and informed them that I thought it best to write to Mr. Stone, and, if possible, obtain information from him which would satisfy Mrs. Lacy, and then the Committee would alter these things in her letter. I also said that if such information could not be obtained from Mr. Stone, and these things in the letter should not be altered, I thought the interests of the Mission & of the Missionary cause made it expedient & important that the subject be immediately communicated to the Prudential Committee that they might do what in their view the case required. My brethren agreed with me in opinion that the subject required immediate attention, and they approved of my doing as I suggested. They thought it not best to make it a Mission business in our present circumstances, but united that I would act as an individual, as they supposed me to be most acquainted with the whole affair, and in the most favorable circumstances to take it up, & to pursue the subject if necessary. — In accordance with their views & opinions I addressed a letter to Mr. Stone. Of this letter the following is a copy—

Bombay August 6th 1838

My dear Mr. Stone,

Mrs. Lacy has long been anxious about her son George Ellis, and she has several times applied to me for information respecting him. Unable to gratify her by any knowledge I possess I have always referred her to you. When you were lately in Bombay I informed her of it, and she

called on you twice. But she did not obtain the information she wanted. One thing you told her was unexpected. She says you told her that the funds the disposition in your hands for the education of George are all expended. This intelligence, so different from what she was expecting, surprised her & caused her much grief. She had believed that two thousand rupees would be sufficient for the necessary expenses of his education, and that the other thousand would be in reserve to meet contingent expenses, and to pay for his passage to this country when his education should be finished.

This result of George's going to America for his education, so different from what Mrs. Lacey expected, gives her much anxiety. His education is not finished and if the funds given for this purpose are expended, he has neither the means of supporting himself in America, nor of returning to India. She came to my house yesterday to tell me her troubles and to obtain advice. But I could neither comfort her, nor advise her, nor give her any information on the subject of her anxiety. I did not intimate to her that I would write to you nor did I then think of doing it. But it afterwards occurred to me that perhaps you might be able to give some information concerning George which would relieve her, at least in part, - of her anxiety and with this view & in this hope I write.

If the funds entrusted to you for George's education are all expended it appears to me you should inform her in what way they have been expended. I asked her if she had not some account of his expenses. She replied that she had received no and had heard nothing on this subject until you informed

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Auriangabad. Aug. 14th 1839.

My dear Mr Allen.

Yours of the 9th came to hand yesterday. I was not a little surprized at what you say respecting Mrs Carey's anxiety respecting George – especially on the grounds you mention. viz: "that she called on me twice", while I was in Bombay." but she did not obtain the information she wanted". She did call on me twice, and I gave her all the information I had respecting George. & she expressed herself as satisfied. And as I have not since received any further intelligence from him, I can communicate nothing more to her than I have done. When I hear from my brother or George, I shall lose no time in letting her know what. As to what you say of "the result of George's going to America for an education being so different from what Mrs Carey expected, I cannot say how that is. As I told her at the time she requested me to act as her Attorney, in sending George to America. that I was no wonder not probably be sufficient to carry him through such a course of education as was contemplated, unless he

should be very economical, or be able to help himself by the way, or obtain work in America, I know not how she could expect, as you state, that Rs 2000 would defray all his expenses for education, & leave Rs 1000 for other purposes.

Mr Carey is a little mistaken in saying that I told her that all George's funds were expended; I said that unless George should be more economical in his expenses, his funds would soon fail.— That my brother thought he should practise more economy than George thought he should, or was willing to. But I told her at the same time not to give herself any uneasiness about the matter, as I trusted means would be furnished to enable him to complete his education, as was proposed when he went to America. She is mistaken also by saying, she had received no account of George's expenses; for the bills of the same, which I received while residing in Bonn were shown to her & Mr Carey, both of whom expressed their satisfaction — thought them very reasonable. They request that I would keep all the bills, which I have done. I have in my possession bills of George's expenses, except for

one year, which my brother advertises me were sent more than a year ago, but have not yet been received. I have written for duplicates of those not received. Shall hope to be able in due time to form to submit the same to Mrs Lacey's inspection, & trust, satisfaction. Heretofore she has appeared to be satisfied with my statements in regard to George: never has never betrayed to me any want of confidence in regard to the agency she has employed to carry her wishes into effect respecting the education of George. And I hope she will never have occasion to regret the solemn trust she has committed to me.

In regard to what my intentions are, as to the time of George's residence in America; the education he is to acquire; his support, &c. they are the same as what I told her when last in Berkeley: — and what were the expressed intentions of all parties when he went to America viz. should he become fitness, that he should remain in America till he had completed his studies. Academical & Theological course

with the hope that he would return to this country in the character of a decent ministry.
Should he not become priest, he may take a shorter course. I am now in correspondence with Dr Ryan who knows the charge of his education & funds
[illegible] the subject. Should Mr L. ask your
advice, I think you will do well to tell him
in writing George not to express any anxiety to
George, which shall have a tendency to distract his
mind; but to remind him of the great object
for which he was sent to America & to endeavour
him not to be extravagant in his expenses.
A. is [illegible] as he has pretty [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] in his habits of application — has become
more studious & has ability to accomplish whatever
he pleases in regard to study. — If he continues
to improve as he has done for the last term, he
will soon stand at the head of his class.
It was [illegible] a great age [illegible] he had
helpful opinions religion; but my last letter found
him [illegible] nothing more about it. Let our fervent
prayer be that in due time he may return to us
[illegible], a devoted ministry of the G.

Give my regards to Mrs Carey — assure her of the
deep interest I feel in the welfare of George, & that
I shall do all in my power to promote the
[illegible]

Yours very truly. C. Stern

or that the money deposited in your hands was all expended
will you not for her satisfaction furnish her with some account?
he writes to know what your intentions are in regard to George
~~how long are you expecting~~ for he is subject to your directions.
How long are you expecting he will remain in America? How is
he to be supported while there? What education is he to acquire?
and how will he obtain means to return to this country?

I hope you will give Mrs. Lacey the information she so much
wants on these subjects. And it is important that you inform
her without delay, as she is preparing a letter to send to George
by the first opportunity, probably by the first ship that will
call at St. Helena, — and a letter written in her present anxious
state of mind may be productive of unhappy consequences.
If I forward her letter, I will detain it sufficient time to hear
from you before sending it. I hope you will ~~[illegible]~~ not delay replying to
this, either to her or to me. — — — —

Yours truly,

S. C. Allen

To this letter I received a reply from Mr. Stone. As he requested
that this letter itself and not a copy of it, should be sent to the Ministers Lady,
if I should make a communication to the Prudential Committee on this
subject, I send this reply of Mr Stone. It is dated Aurungabad August 14th.
1838. The letter comes in here and should here be read. It commences thus

"Aurungabad Aug 14th 1838

"My dear Mr. Allen,

"Yours of the 9th. came to hand yester
days I was out &c" — —

I received Mr. Stone's letter on the 17th. and as the time & subject would not well admit of delay, I wrote to him by the next mail, ~~the following~~ a letter of which the following is a copy.

"Forrabay August 18th 1888

"My dear Mr. Stone

Yesterday Mrs. Lacy called again at our house. She came, — as she said, — to request me to write to you for copies of any bills or accounts you may have of George Ellis expenses since you took charge of him. I told her that since I last saw her I had written to you requesting George and hoped soon to have the information she wanted. This she was glad to hear, and added that if I should receive such information she wished I would communicate it to her, and she then repeated the request that if your letter should not contain the information she wants, I should write to you without delay for it. This I told her I would do, and as I was then occupied in important duties I had no further conversation with her.

Last night your letter of the 14th Inst. was received. But it does not contain the information Mrs. Lacy wants. So in accordance with her request and my promise to her, I write for it. I am glad that you have bills of G's expenses for the greater part of the time (almost one year) since you took charge of him. You will oblige her by sending copies of all such bills or accounts as you may have; and this being all you have received, I hope ~~[illegible]~~ will satisfy her.

Allow me to suggest that the best way will be for you to furnish her with a kind of <u>account current</u>, showing on the credit-side sum of money you received and and the interest upon it, and on the other side the expenses of George for as much time as you

have the means of knowing them. This will show how fast and in what way the funds given for his education have been expended. Mrs. C. is familiar with accounts of this kind, and having one is conversed in this way, it will be easy for her to continue it, as new bills or accounts of his expenses may from time to time be received.

You mention that Mrs. Cassy once saw the bills of George's expenses which you had received and professed to be satisfied with them. I cannot believe she then felt so. But she writes to see these bills again and to have copies of them to keep by her. This wish is natural and the request is reasonable. You can send them directly to her, or to me and I will pass them to her. It is important that you do this as soon as practicable, for if something is not done (and this appears to be the thing required) to allay her feelings, they will result I fear both in India & in America in unhappy consequences to the missionary cause and to individuals connected with it. - - -

Yours truly,
S. G. Allen

S. G. I shall send your note to Mrs. Cassy for perusal. But as it does not contain the information she wants, it can not satisfy her feelings on the subject of this note.

Yours &c S. G. A.

Mr. Stone's letter was sent to Mrs. Cassy and was with her some days. She examined it very carefully, but its contents did not diminish her anxiety. This I learned from herself when she brought back the note. If this call at my house I shall speak in my next letter to Mr. Stone.

Not receiving any reply to the preceding letter—[August 18th] and believing from the time which had past since it was sent to Mr. Stowe that he did not intend to reply, I addressed another—the third.—letter to Mr. S. of this letter the following is a copy—

"Bromley Sept 5.. 1828

"My dear Mr. Stowe

"Mrs. Casey called yesterday at our house inquiring if I had received the bills or accounts of George Ellis expenses, for which I wrote to you. I told her that I had received nothing, and had been indulging the hope that she had received directly from you the information she wanted. I was sorry to hear her reply that she had neither received nor heard anything from you."

"Your letter dated the 14th Ult. in reply to my letter dated the 8th. I sent to her some time ago. But this as I informed you does not contain the information she wishes to obtain.—And unhappily some of your statements disagree with Mrs. Casey's clear remembrance,—as she says,—of some* facts and of what you told her."

"It is now 16 days since I wrote to you for the bills or accounts of George Ellis expenses for Mrs. Casey. My former letter was answered in 9 days, and I believe the mail between Bromley & Strangahead now passes & repasses in less than that time—ordinarily in 7 or 8 days. So I am led to the conclusion that you decline furnishing Mrs. Casey with the bills & accounts for which I wrote, and which you have in your possession."

[*See the note at the end of this letter. This note is a part of my letter—as a note to this matter,—to Mr. Stowe.]

"The question now occurs,— Is it my duty to attempt any thing further on this subject?

"I informed you in my former letter of Mrs. Lasey's anxious state of mind; and she believes that George is not less anxious than she is. You will perhaps inquire, why has Mrs. Lasey become thus anxious? On this point I will say that I have neither said nor done any thing to produce this state of mind in her. I have said & done nothing to excite a suspicion that her agreement with you and her calculations about the support & education of George are not in the way of being accomplished as well as she hoped they would be, when she entrusted him to your care. On the contrary I have said & done all I conscientiously could do, to allay her anxiety and I have done all I could do to obtain satisfaction for her. Her anxiety originated I believe in what you said to her when you were in Bombay. Some circumstances may have occurred since then which have increased it.

This subject appears to me, considering its nature & circumstances to be deeply affecting to the Missionary character & cause, both in this country & in America. Thus it appears to me, and therefore I feel it to be my duty to pursue it one step further."—

"I have resolved to send to the Prudential Committee of the American Board a copy of the agreement between yourself and Mr & Mrs. Lasey concerning George Ellis.— Also an extract from a* letter Mrs. Lasey lately put into my hands.— Also copies of my letters to you dated August 8th, and August 10th. And of the letter I am now writing to you. Also a copy of your letter to me dated, August 14th. To these I shall be happy to add any that I may receive from you on this subject before these papers shall be dispatched. I design to send these communications to the Missionary Rooms by the Waverly

{ * "A letter" she has prepared to send to George by the Waverly now in the Harbor. }

now in Bombay Harbor, and expected to sail in about 12 days from this time."

"I hope that what I have resolved to do, will not be regarded by any one, as irrelevant to the missionary cause. But be this as it may, I can not feel satisfied that I have done my duty as a member of the American Maharatta Mission, and a missionary of the American Board, unless I do as I have mentioned above or something like it. And I do not see that in existing circumstances I am required to do more than this. My opinion is that the Prudential Committee will regard this subject as really & deeply affecting the missionary cause, and will feel that it becomes them as the guardians of this cause, — especially in connection with their own missions & missionaries, — to investigate it. But should they not regard this subject as worthy their consideration, or as being within their province for inquiry and we do nothing respecting it, I shall still have the testimony of my own conscience that I have done my duty in bringing the subject to their knowledge."

"I will further remark that I have not intimated to Mrs. Easy, nor do I intend to intimate to her, that I design visiting America, or think of doing any thing further on this subject. And I will further say that I shall write nothing to America on this subject, except what I write & communicate (as above mentioned) to the Missionary Rooms.

Yours truly

S. C. Allen"

[* Note referred to at the bottom of the 90th Page. This was in my letter to Mr. Stone.]

"* Note, Mrs. Easy says that she never examined any bills of George's expenses in America; that some years ago one when at her house, you (12th Mo. Page

that you had received the bills of G's expenses. She is not certain but she saw some papers, supposed to be these bills or accounts in your hands. But she never examined them, nor even looked at them, as she had there entire confidence that all would be done according to her expectations."

"Mrs. L. is still of the opinion that you told her that the money deposited in your hands for George's education "is all done". If these funds are expended she wishes to know how they have been expended; and if not all expended, to know, how the account now stands as far as you have the means of informing her.

S. C. A."

On the 11th. Jos. – 3 days ago – Rev. W. H. Fletcher, Secretary of the Church Mission Committee, called on me, and said that he had just received a letter from Mr Stone concerning George Ellis; that this letter enclosed one for Mrs. Lasey on the same subject; that Mr Stone requested him (Mr. F.) to see Mrs. L. & to allay her feelings about George & to examine the letter he had prepared to send to G. (the letter which I mentioned to Mr. S. in my letter to him of August 8th.) & Mr. Fletcher was in search of information on this subject & gave him for perusal all the papers contained in this correspondence to the Missionary Rooms, as Mr Stone's agreement with Mr & Mrs Lasey, the letters between Mr. S. & myself &c. In return I requested of Mr. F. for perusal Mr. Stone's letter to him. This letter I found to contain some misstatements & severe remarks concerning myself; it stated that it was not convenient for him (Mr. S.) now to furnish Mrs. Lasey with any bills or account of George's expenses, but that as soon as convenient he intended to do it, and hoped to satisfy her; & he requested Mr. F. to act for him (Mr. S.) in the affair of Mrs. Lasey, and inquired if George E. could not be removed from America, brought back to India to finish his education in Bishop's College in Calcutta, or be employed as an assistant teacher in the Church Mission School in Bombay.

The next day — the day before yesterday, — I had a further conversation with Mr. Hitchcock on this subject. Of this conversation I need not say any thing here. I will only remark that Mr. H. is a man of evangelical principles, that I have known him for some years, and that I have had sweet intercourse with him, and always of a friendly kind & in a christian spirit. — On the same day in the morning I received an further letter from Mr. Stone. As Mr. Stone requested that this letter itself should be sent to the Missionary Rooms, I send it. — It should be read here and commences thus —

"Stonington Sept. 8th 1833

"My dear Mr. Allen

"Your kind letter enquiring my affairs with Mrs. Casey dated the 5th Inst. was received last Eve &c" — — [see the letter]

The letter for George Ellis which Mrs. Casey gave ~~to~~ me was first, from which an extract is contained (or given) on the 4th page of this communication, and which was the occasion of my conversation with Mr. Stone concerning George, after remaining with me some 8 or 10 days was returned to her at her request. I thought it probable that she would re-write the letter and perhaps omit or alter those things in it which I feared would be productive of unhappy consequences. As Mr. Stone requested Mr. Hitchcock to act for him with Mrs. Casey concerning George Ellis, I did not expect to ~~any~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~ again as letter prepared to be sent to him. But yesterday — the 12th, — I received from Mrs. Casey a letter with the request that after reading it I would seal it, superscribe it to George E. and then give it to Mr. H. who promised Mrs. C. at their last interview that she would take care of the letter & forward it to George E. and also that he would inform ~~them~~ ~~for~~ on her arrival in America send to him to come to Salem see her & Captain Ward. This letter I find is not the same which

My dear Mr Allen,

Your ~~third~~ letter respecting my offering with Mr Carey, dated 5th inst. was received last Eve., has been carefully considered.

Your ~~second~~ letter ~~second~~ on the same subject, dated Aug. 10th was also duly received, read, & considered; but as I could communicate no additional information than my first letter contained, & believing that would satisfy Mr Carey's mind, if he was permitted to let by me unanswered, I regret Mr Carey should obtrude on your attention & valuable time, a subject which has so little claim to your indulgence.

He will be started to see I say dissatisfaction, respecting my opinion, — the grounds of the same, and the more recent occurrences to which you allude, but tell not what, which have increased it, I perhaps might have satisfied him on the subject, but being ignorant of these, except so far as is shewn in my former letter, and not aware of having given him or any other person, any just cause to suspect me of dishonesty in the execution

of the solemn trust committed to me by the said Indenture; I know not how to meet the case better than I have done.

I despair of satisfying Mr Casey's mind through your mediation, and being unwilling to trouble you any further with the subject, I have referred to the Revd Mr. Fletcher, who is her pastor, for advice, and requested her to communicate her grievances directly to me, or through him.

I thank you for your past & promised future services in her behalf: especially for advertising me of your resolution "to send to the Prudential Committee of the American Board a copy of the agreement between yourself & Mr & Mrs Casey, concerning George Eltis." — Also an extract from a letter# Mr Casey lately put into my hands. — Also copies of my letters to you, dated Aug. 8th & 10th — and also of the letter I am now writing to you. — Also a copy of your letter to me dated Aug. 16th — since any other I may receive from you before the papers shall be dispatched by the Waverley now in Bombay harbour."

You seem to have adopted a single course to bring to light, the supposed works of darkness

Whose letter, & to which clause it relates, see next page

I should not the result of such an investigation as is proposed to the Prudential Committee, will be more satisfactory to all parties concerned, than any statements I may make. It is hoped the Committee will not decline the service imposed on them; but will in due time furnish the Secretary of the "American Mahrattu Mission", the result of their investigation, and that the Secretary will furnish the same to all concerned.

I shall communicate nothing to the said Committee on this subject, save simply to refer them to my brother, Dr. J. Stone of New-Bedford, with whom Dr. Anderson is acquainted, for any information they may require on the subject referred to them by the Rev. D. O. Allen, respecting Mr & Mrs Carey, G. W. Ellis and myself.

I have only to request that my original letters be sent to the Committee instead of copies of them.

With kind regards,

I remain my dear Mr Allen,

Yours very sincerely,

C. Stone.

P.S. Will you kindly hand the accompanying letter to Capt. Wand. & present my & their regards to him & his lady.

The following explanatory note was in my letter to Mr. Stone viz. – "A letter" she has prepared to send to George by the Wanderer now in the harbor."
This note ~~explained~~ the phrase in my letter to Mr. Stone which his inquiry ~~dwelt~~ on the opposite page. Mr. S. appears to have overlooked it. D. O. Allen

Rev. C. Stone to Rev. D. O. Allen

Dated Ahmednuggur,

Aug. 14, & Sept. 8, 1838.

Recd Feb. 20, 1839

Rev. D. O. Allen

Bombay

left with me for some days before. Its contents however are generally the same; – it is the former letter re-written & somewhat altered. In that part of it, however, which refers to the funds deposited in Mrs Stone's hands for his education no alteration affecting the sense has been made. This letter contains essentially the same statements, and expresses the same anxiety which were in the former letter, and which are contained in the extract from that former letter on the 4th page of this communication. The following is an extract from this letter now lying before me.

"Madison September 13th. 1838

"My dear & only ~~beloved~~ Son,

"I cannot express the joy I felt when I heard the arrival of a ship from America." – – –

[illegible] place lately that you will agree to meet [illegible]
trust in Providence that you will be Captain Ward's passen[illegible]
next voyage to India.—I have made up a small pack[illegible]
ing a silk shawl, 2 silk handkerchiefs, & 4 yards of vel[illegible]
may be able to sell as you are now much straitened in [illegible]
es."—

The above are extracts from Mrs. Lasey's letter now [illegible]
me, & to be sent to her son George Ellis by the Waverly now [illegible]
for Boston.—I will remark that the money Mr. Stone me[illegible]
was remitted to America many years ago.—George E. at[illegible]
telligence from him was at Andover teaching, nearly prep[illegible]
He is now nearly 19 years of age, has good natural talents, [illegible]
ar, and it is said has been pious.

This whole subject with the preceding documents is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Board [illegible]
mittee. Mr. Stone's second note which gives pecuniary [illegible]
matter, and which comes in properly on the 14th page [illegible]
from whom information, if it is required, [illegible] is [illegible]
Doctor Stone is the person to give information of [illegible]
expenses &c.

Believe me to be
My dear Dr. Anderson
Yours truly
S. G. [illegible]

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.

Bombay Sept. 14th. 1838.

P.S. I have written the letter [illegible] of this [illegible]
suffering [illegible] from the truth [illegible] to [illegible]

Rev. D. O. Allen

Dated Bombay, Sept. 17, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

ans'd March 8.

Mr. Atty Case

ans'd March 27

D. O. Allen

59

Bombay Sept. 17th. 1833.

My dear Dr. Anderson,

I send you the accompanying communication concerning Mr. Strain's withdrawing from the Mission, prepared in behalf of the Mission by Mr. Munger. I have been expecting to send you some further information, but can not send it now. Perhaps I may send it via St. Helena so that it may reach America as soon as the Waverly, which will stop a while at Zanzibar. Perhaps I shall not forward any thing more. You will not wait for it. The Prudential Committee will I doubt not see the importance of giving Mr. Strain's case a very careful examination. If they have not the information they want they can write to the Mission for it and in this way obtain it. Nor will this occasion any great delay if you write by way of England and from Bo to Bombay by the steam mail. We now sometimes get intelligence from England in 40 & 45 days. Nor is the expense much. But this must be paid in England --- It is exceedingly difficult for a Mission constituted & scattered as this is, to take up such a subject and to carry it through in all its parts. If furnished with instructions the difficulties become less — much less.

You will wish to know Mr. Strain's present standing. — Hitherto the pay & employment

of the Church Mission. He is regarded as a layman & is on probation. His probation will continue, — unless cut short by his being dismissed — until his connection with the Board shall be officially dissolved or terminated. And if this connection shall not terminate in a manner honorable to himself and the christian & ministerial character it is not likely he will be any longer employed in the Mission.

In the case of the Church Mission Schools in Nassau Mr & Mrs Stone render to the Church Mission an equivalent for their salaries. They supply the place of Mr & Mrs Lawrence who have been of absence for 2 years to go to England. Mr. Stone is just as useful & believe in his present state as he would be "in orders" in the Episcopal Church. The time of his probation depends on the pleasure of the Bishop — it may be one year, or three years. So you will see there is nothing in Mr. Stone's present standing which can interfere with any course which the Prudential Committee may think it is expedient to pursue.

Yours Truly

D. C. Allen

Bombay Sept. 17. 1858

My dear Dr. Anderson,

The accompanying letter
I send to your care. It was expected Mr. Ward
would take it but as you will more easily learn
when George Lobb is now in Athens the can. the proper
should send it to you. I send it unsealed that
you may read what is contained a part of
the second page. — The extract contained in my
communication to you about this person is
upon this letter as you will see. I will thank you
after reading the letter as far as you may wish
to seal it, and ascertaining where George L. now
is — he is probably at some college — direct it to
him & put it into the post office.

In respect to my communication to you
about George L. I wish to add that Mr. Fletcher
(whose name occurs in it) is aware that I write &
what I write to you on this subject. And he does
not disapprove of what I do. He regards the affair
deeply affecting the Ministry cause, — as much I
I told him that the lad should not have
service in my view until a settlement is
made with which he is satisfied, — or with which
competent judges think he should be satisfied.
In this opinion Mr. F. agrees with me.

Perhaps I have erred in thinking the
this subject is of so much importance.
have felt however that I could not do less than
have, & such a conscience would offence.

Yours truly
S. C. Allen

P. S. I have been suffering nearly for
2 or 3 days with the tooth ache, & again. I
cannot account for the appearance of my
writing — S.C.A

Rev. D. O. Allen

Dated Bombay, Sept. 17, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

ans. Mar. 8.

D. O. Allen to
Missionary Room
Boston

[Not to be published or in any way publicly used. D.O.A.]

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Bombay Sept. 17th. 1888

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secy. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

The Waverly is expected to sail to-morrow or the return to America. She will carry numerous communications for the Missionary Rooms which I trust will reach you safely. She will also carry Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard on their return to America. You will be sorry to hear that Mr. Hubbard's disqualifications to be employed in the missionary work or to be connected with the cause are not less now than they were when his unhappy case was referred to the Board some than a year ago. Allow me to say a few words here — I suppose his dismission will be ordered as taking place when he arrives. — Or if not that he will be dismissed as soon as it can conveniently & decently be done. The Prudential Committee can not prudently & must not be more responsible in any way for his good character or christian conduct. It is not likely, judging from the feelings he cherishes — though secretly, — towards the Board, that he will expect any favors from them. It will be expedient for the Board to look after him a little as he will perhaps assign other causes than the true one for his return to America and so injure the Board and the mission in public opinion. As you are the guardian of this cause I doubt not you will see the importance of such watchfulness.

You will be surprised after reading the above when I inform you that Mr. Hubbard carries with him a certificate of his christian character & standing in the church. I did not know of this until a few hours ago, and heard of it & have since read it with astonishment. He obtained this from Mr. Munger. One among other reasons which surprised me was that Mr. M. only a short time ago wrote to me many things affecting very deeply Mr. H's moral character and added that the mission could not certify that his conduct & character had been good. You will be the less surprised at this if you remember the very opposite opinions which Mr. M. expressed on the mission circulars after Mr. H's former conduct, which was sent to the Rooms when his case was referred to the Board for decision. For this certificate the Mission are not responsible. It will probably procure for him admission into some church where he may reside and then he must stand & act on his own personal responsibility.

But this subject requires some further explanation. Mr. Hubbard's misconduct, owing to the constitution of the Church in Bombay, and the materials — (partly native, partly Indo-Britons, & partly English & American) composing it, was never brought before the Church. To have done this would at once have given it general publicity among all classes of people. Instead of this course the whole has been managed in the mission. So the thought the subject of his misconduct of one kind & another has been before the Mission time after time for 2½ years but yet it does not appear on the Church records. I was some time part so one has said so much and written so much, before, & against, Mr. H's misconduct (I mean, has said so much unchristian conduct on Mr. H.) as Mr. M. has done. It appears however that a short time since Mr. H. made such confessions to Mr. M. that the latter thought it his duty to forgive him and without consulting the Mission or the Church gave him a certificate of his christian character & church standing. There is no member of the Mission who will be astonished on learning this fact. But such will must be endured. The difficulties of one kind & another which have attended Mr. H's unhappy conduct in this mission can never be known nor conceived by any person who has not known it from experience. But as the Board claim to exercise ecclesiastical authority or discipline over their missionaries it is not necessary to say more. Perhaps I need not have said so much but I wished to explain what might appear to be inconsistent in the course & proceedings of the Mission. —

The correspondence you will receive from our different stations the Waverly will inform you of this state & prospects so I need not say more on these subjects. Other numbers will I hope furnish you with plenty of interesting generals for the Herald. My own labors are too uniform to furnish interesting materials or incidents for the public in America. We are anxious to hear of the state of the Board & of the Presbyterian Church in America. Some of this mission belong to that Church and are strongly attached to it, — so much so that when they shall see this section of the P. Church separated from the Board they are likely to feel little attachment & fear to the latter. Should this in 3 or 4 years it appears likely. I shall see 2 or 3 of our members withdrawn from the Board for some real or pretended reason. I would venture that some regulation made & resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Board have excited strong feelings of disapprobation, — of alienation even. The regula

bout missionaries — ~~or other~~ not returning, — to America without first obtaining permission from the Prudential, was I can not but think unhappy. It will increase the evils it was designed to prevent. We have strong expression of opinion on the subject from several of your Missions. We now hear it said that missionaries can withdraw from their respective missions when they please, just as officers & agents of the Board can do in America. This principle, however, we one would apply to those who are involved in unsettled difficulties as is the case with one who lately withdrew from this Mission. When missionaries become so weary of this work or unsettled in purpose that they really & as a fixed feeling wish to return to America, it appears to me best that they should return. They will do nothing efficiently and will constantly harrass & vex the mission, — nor will they rest until for some reason true or pretended & in some way or else death shall interpose, — they get to America. The truth appears to be that the Board have sent abroad many missionaries who should never have been employed in this work. And now these persons are anxious to return home to America. Well, let these persons return, & return until your missions shall be composed of those only who love this work and sink quietly to devote their whole lives to it. I am aware that this course will produce great evils of one kind & another in America. But these evils will be less in number, more easily endured & shorter duration than the opposite course of keeping such discontented & ~~of~~ disqualified persons in your missions. I speak from some observation on this point. I beg pardon for saying that "the Board have sent abroad many missionaries who should never have been sent". But I suppose this is now admitted to be a fact among intelligent people in America. And it is a fact of which as it impeals this mission no one, I believe doubts, who is acquainted with the past & present state of the Mission.

Within a few days we have received letters from America via Madras, & also via Calcutta. There were however none among them from Missionary Rooms except one from Mr. Hill containing bill for £200 and a few lines. We are not informed of any publications being sent to us, though these letters were written in America months after the Waverly sailed. Perhaps we may yet receive some letters &c from the Rooms, forwarded by these ships, but yet remaining in some way behind.

Yours truly

S. C. Allen

P. S. It is not improper I should mention that Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard — as I am informed, — still retain the same feelings towards me for carrying Mr. Ilsley unhappily conduct through the mission & finally informing it to the brethren, which they did ~~not~~ at that time. But this is not strange considering Mr. Ilsley unhappily conduct again & again since that time S. C. A.

Rev. R. Anderson

Dated Bombay, Sept. 17, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

Mr. Hubbard –

ack. mont 8.

ans. March 27

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Room

Boston

Bombay March 20th 1837

My dear Dr. Anderson,

There are generally some circumstances connected with every Mission which exert an important influence on its character, its operations, & its success, which yet do not appear in its printed accounts, or in the journals, or other communications of its members. And yet these circumstances, as they furnish the reasons for the nature & extent of the operations of the Mission, are worthy the consideration of all who are immediately, or remotely connected with its direction & management. Believing this to be the case with the Bombay branch of this mission at the present time, I am induced to communicate to you some thoughts which have recently occurred to me, in reviewing its history & in contemplating its present state & its prospects. — The first 5 years of my life in India were passed in Bombay. In the next 4 years I was in B. 3 times, each time for several weeks and in different years. And unexpectedly to myself at our late annual meeting I was again located in Bombay, and it has now been my home for several months. So I have had opportunities to observe the course of events and their consequences since I became connected with the Mission. I believe also that I am well acquainted with its history from its commencement until I became a member of it.

In review the history of this Mission in respect to circumstances of an external nature which have affected it, (I say of an external nature, for I do not design to say any thing in this letter, of things of an internal kind which have affected it,) I observe three periods,

concerning each of which I shall make some remarks.—

1 The first period was from the commencement of the Mission in 1814 until 1821 or 1822. The difficulties which the first missionaries of this Mission had to encounter from the Government, are too well known to require any remarks. But the state of the European population at that time is not so well known, and so I shall make a few remarks upon it. The European population there in Bombay was small. The trade of B. was then small compared with what it now is; and so also was the territory subject to its Government. The Chaplains were few in number, generally high churchmen, "lovers of pleasure & greedy of filthy lucre". The English population generally were ~~generally~~ immoral, & practically if not professedly, infidel in principle. Still there were some truly pious people,— merchants & gentlemen filling various situations under the Government. These were, as there were no missionaries in B. but those of our Mission, naturally sought their acquaintance & encouraged them by their influence, their property, & their prayers. In this way the missionaries were brought into close connection with the religious part of the English population. When the Mission was commenced there was no benevolent Society of any kind in B. The Bombay Bible Society was formed soon afterwards. The Scottish Church was erected about 1817, but the first minister was but little known in religious society. During this period the cause of true religion advanced. The proportion of pious people increased, and two or three evangelical chaplains were added to the Ecclesiastical Establishment. But there being no missionaries but those of our Mission, these changes only made them more prominent in religious society, & in view of the native population. I need not enlarge to show how much these facts & circumstances were adapted to encourage the missionaries,— in their feelings, in their operations, & in their prospects of success.

2 The next period commenced about 1821. At this time the territory of the Bombay Presidency had become much enlarged by the acquisition of the Deccan & Deckan. This acquisition of territory was soon followed by a corresponding increase in the European population among whom there appears to have been about a common prosperity, — for that period in Indian history of pious people. About this time (1821) English & Scottish missionaries arrived. These were joyfully welcomed by our Mission & by religious people, — especially by those of their respective denominations. Corresponding committees to stand between these missionaries and the societies which sent them to India, and to assist both parties by their advice &c were soon appointed. Auxiliary missionary societies with managing committees were soon formed to raise funds &c. The introduction of these missionaries & formation of committees & societies in connection with them, at once divided the interest which had been felt in our Mission & diminished the attention & patronage they had till then received. But as our missionaries were previously on the ground and had become personally acquainted with the greater part of religious people, they continued to share their favors & prayers in a good degree with the English missionaries. Such continued to be the state of the Mission for about 8 or 10 years.

3 The third period in the history of this Mission commenced about 1830. At this time Mr. Graves removed from Bombay on account of ill health, and he has not since then lived in B. more than a few days at a time. Mr. Garrett also finished his work & entered into his rest. Those who remained to constitute the Mission had recently arrived in the country & were strangers & unknown, compared

with the English missionaries. Down that time there has been a great diminution in the interest felt for our Mission, a diminution in attention to those who have composed it, and a diminution in patronage for its support. — This third & last period as it now is, will be best shown by giving a view of the religious state of Bombay. The European population of B. is probably 3 times as great, and the number of pious people 5 times as great now, as they were when our Mission was commenced. There are now 3 churches (2 Episcopalian & 1 Scottish Presbyterian) a Military chapel, a Dissenting chapel & a Mission chapel. There are 6 chaplains and one Archdeacon who is bishop elect and soon to be consecrated. These chaplains were all educated at the English or Scottish Universities. They are all supported by the Government. Six of them are professedly evangelical in principle and they are able & zealous men, — especially in support of their respective churches. The European & Anglo-Indian (or Indo Britons) population is divided between the Episcopalians & Presbyterians, — the various classes of English dissenters attaching themselves, from time to time, in worship & fellowship to the latter denomination. The Church Missionary Society & the Scottish Missionary Society has each an auxiliary society in Bombay. The London Missionary Society has an auxiliary in Surat which receives some support from Bombay. These societies divide the christian population between them, and each one endeavours to draw to itself all the aid, and to its missionaries all the assistance & encouragement which can be obtained. I need not describe the various ways in which this is done. You will readily conceive them, — or at least what they are likely to be. The consequence is that the English missionaries are invested with many circumstances which procure for them much respect, and give them much influence among the native population. It is natural in India

as in other countries to feel respect for those who appear to be respected, and not for those who appear to be neglected. No people can be more sharpsighted in observing such things than the Hindoos, and no people I believe were ever more influenced in their opinions & conduct by such causes & circumstances. Thus the general influence of the European population in Bombay is directly in favor of their own missionaries, and indirectly though not in many cases I hope intentionally unfavorable to American missionaries.

Nor is it different with their personal influence. Little is seen or known of personal & official influence in America, compared with what we see & know in this country. This personal & official influence is always in favor of missionaries of their own denominations — in favor of those with whom they are acquainted, for whose support they give of their property, and for whose success they offer their prayers. Nor is this more strange than that Baptists, Methodists & Episcopalians in America should be attached to their own denominations, should wish to see it extending, should endeavor to increase the influence and the means of usefulness of their ministers, and should send inquirers to them for instruction. Such feelings and the conduct which naturally flows from them, exist in India, and to as great an extent, as in America. And these facts & circumstances are obvious to every native observer.

Such are that natives are instructed by us in a knowledge of christianity, they are awakened to a sense of their spiritual state, are converted from their evil ways, embrace the truth so far as we can judge in the love of it, and are desirous to make a public profession of their faith in the Redeemer. Such persons are naturally led to inquire about the other missionaries in Bombay, and they will contrive some way to become acquainted with them. Well, we must answer their inquiries by telling them that the points of difference

between us & these missionaries are not essential, that we & they are engaged in the same work, are all disciples of the same Lord & Master, and are in christian fellowship with each other. Bearing these things, it will at once occur to them,—"Well, if this true, then it will be best for us to profess christianity, in connection with these English missionaries. This is the religion of the Government, [This is true of the Presbyterians as well as of the Episcopalians] and we shall suffer less persecution. Connected with them we shall be more respectable and shall have better prospects in respects in respect to our worldly interests." Now what is more natural than such feelings, such reasoning & such a conclusion? True, the person does not avow such feelings, but it is obvious that he thinks and that they are leading him from us. Now considering all the circumstances personal & general, of a native who wishes to profess christianity, are such feelings & such conclusions, much,—if any,—against the sincerity of his profession. He shows no more regard to his worldly interest and to the personal comfort & respectability of himself & his friends than good men do,—and without prejudice to their christian character in America. Now, what can we say to people in such a state? What can we do with them? Is it strange, if in such circumstances, through bearing our name & in another connection we yet find ourselves indirectly the assistants of English missionaries? Is it not to be expected that often where we cultivate the ground & sow the ground, others will reap & gather the harvest.

What I have described is the natural result of the course of conduct on human or Christian character in such circumstances. It is not the effect of opposition, or ill-will towards us, but of attachment to their own religious denomination, and of a sense of duty to promote its interests. And shall we repine in view of the increase of other missionaries & of the people because the effect on us & our operations is what I have described? No, we will rejoice & praise the Lord for every thing which indicates the increase of piety among christians and for every instance of conversion

from the Mother; — though in this cause, so far as human agency is concerned, others reap where & what we sowed. We know that our labor is not in vain in the view of our Lord & Master, though to human appearance in India and in America, our labor is only "beating the air."

May 10th. In examining the preceding pages after this interval of time I see nothing in them in respect to the facts stated, or the opinions expressed which I think should be altered. I shall however add some opinions of a practical nature.

1 As English missionaries possess important advantages over American Missionaries in Bombay, it expedient to leave the field principally to them. The design formerly cherished by one or two in the Mi. to have a large part of its members located in Bombay, to have English congregation, [consisting of the lower class of Europeans & of Indo-Britons] to publish an English monthly periodical and to have seminaries of the higher order for education in the English language, or rather for teaching the English language, — this design was injudicious. Experience has shown it to be so. English missionaries regard Bombay as properly belonging to them. They are sensible of the advantages they have possess from being in the midst of their country men, of their own religious denomination, and are ready & desirous in various ways to assist & encourage them.

2 Still, if the American Mahratta Mission is to be continued, the Bombay branch of it should be continued. The reasons for this are obvious & need not be stated. But whether one or more missionaries (I mean ordained persons) are to remain in B. the first rate of qualifications are required for the place. In saying this, I express the opinions of the corresponding members of our Board, the opinions of English missionaries on this side of India, the opinions of the corresponding committee of the English Missionary Societies, and I also express the practice of those Societies. — Events & circumstances not originating in my conduct, and opinions not originating in my views or feelings have placed me in Bombay. But I live in the hope that the state of the Mission will, before long, enable them to make some better arrangement for the supply of this place and permit me to occupy more place which will not require qualifications as Bombay does, — so much beyond what I possess — that my pastor is filled.

Yours truly — D. O. Allen.

Dated Bombay March 20, 1837, Sept. 18, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

Ack'd. Sept 8.

Ans'd. Sept 29

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

Sept. 18th 1838. Your letter was written long ago, & I am sorry that it was not sooner attended to. Prince and Hay will be greatly rejoiced at the information about the Mission. Poland like to add another to the number, by & by. I send this to Bombay to which with said steamers —

D. O. Allen

[This letter is to be in no way publicly used. D. O. Allen]

My dear Dr Anderson,

You will have learned from past communications from this Mission that an appeal was made some months ago to the Christian public in India in its behalf. This is a copy of it. It was published in the Oriental Christian Spectator and in the Evangelist & Reporter, and thus in this form. In these ways it became generally known. The result was

APPEAL

IN BEHALF

OF THE AMERICAN MAHRATTA MISSION.

[From the Evangelist and Reporter.]

It is known to many, and probably to most, of the readers of the Evangelist and Reporter, that a state of unprecedented commercial and pecuniary embarrassment has existed for some time past in the United States of America. The financial state of the country became deranged; confidence in the credit of individuals and of banking institutions was impaired; public feeling was strongly excited; and in a few months a considerable part of the commerce and manufactures of the country was suspended, or changed from their ordinary channels. It would naturally be expected in such a state of things that the various objects of Christian benevolence would suffer, in the diminished interest taken in them, as well as in the means contributed for supporting them. Such has been the effect; and the American Mahratta Mission, encouraged by the advice of their friends in this country make this statement of their circumstances to the Christian Public in India.

The Society with which we are connected, has Missions among the Aborigines in our own country, in the Islands of the Pacific, in several countries bordering on the Mediterranean, on the Western coast of Africa,

that about Rs. 4,000, or nearly 2,000 dollars were received from the different objects of the Mission. This sum, considering the repeated & urgent calls on the Christian public for the support of missionaries of their own respective denominations, was more than we had reason to expect, and it will enable us to support our most important operations through the year

Mr. Storrs having withdrawn from the Mission and Mr. Hallock's return to America will diminish the amount required for personal allowances in the Mission. But the sum of 12,000 dollars allowed to this Mission in your division of the income of the Board will not I fear be sufficient to sustain our present reduced operations.

in the Southern part of Africa, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Madras Presidency, in Ceylon, in Siam, in Singapore, and at Canton. In these Missions the Society has more than 100 Missionaries, who have been sent from America; connected with these are many Assistant Missionaries and Catechists. Of these, some were sent from America, and the others were educated and qualified by the Missionaries whom they now assist. The income of the Society in years past was sufficient to support these Missions and annually to extend their operations. But the recent pecuniary embarrassment of the country, has not only compelled the Directors of the Society to defer for the present all contemplated enlargement, but to contract the operations of all their Missions, and in some cases to suspend those which are important. Recent letters from the Society have informed us of the amount which the managing Committee in distributing the means placed at their disposal, can allow to the Mission. This sum is very considerably less than our expenses in years past, and less than we were expecting to receive in future. And as our operations were commenced, and have been carried on to the full extent of the means furnished us, we shall now be compelled, unless aid from other sources can be obtained, to suspend a considerable part of them; a course we contemplate with feelings of deep regret.

In these new, unexpected, and painful circumstances, we shall thankfully receive any assistance from those who desire the intellectual and moral improvement of the native population. The American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, by the aid they extend to the Mission, enable us to purchase or print all the Scriptures, books, and tracts, we require for distribution, or for use in any schools we may have the means of supporting. The sum allowed us by our Society is

ations. We should much regret any necessity of a further reduction. We hope there will be no such necessity. We are anxious to hear further intelligence from the Board on this subject. One thing is certain; the Mission must not call on the American Public in India again for help for some time to come. If we can not have support from America, we shall be better return to America, or from some new country, or engage in our employment in this country.

Mr. Stone's withdrawing from the Mission & the Board, as he has done, is an unprecedented event in American Missionary History. And this being taken place in such circumstances into the employment of another Society cannot appear to be a strange thing. But on this point much must be said in favor of the Church Missionary Society. The brethren, trusting to Mr. S's representations, were greatly chagrined in consequence

sufficient for our personal support, so that all we may receive will be expended in continuing our common schools, or for special education. And as our schools will be few in number, we shall give them efficient superintendence and careful attention. Donations and subscriptions will be expended in support of boys' schools, or of girls' schools, or of Female Boarding Schools, or of the Seminary for boys in Ahmednuggur, as benefactors may direct. Benefactions received without any direction in respect to the manner in which they are to be expended, will be appropriated for the support of that branch of education, which, compared with other branches, shall appear to the Mission to have the strongest claims.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission,

D. O. ALLEN.

Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1838.

N. B. *Donations will be received by any member of the Mission at the different stations, in Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Jalna, and Mahabuleshwur. Also by Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay.*

This letter by a friend to Mr. Stone when the Mary Leupat will take it. Possibly it may reach India by some other way. D. O. A.

his state & circumstances at that time. Had they known what they now do they would not have received him. For saying this I have the best authority. It appears probable that his connection with that Society will not long continue. This connection would in no degree interfere with the Foundation Committee doing what duty & discretion ~~require~~ appear to require, — whether this will require one month or 2 years, before the Com. com. will give to Mr. S's case a very careful consideration. — Its importance requires this. Allow me to suggest that it be considered in as full a committee as you can well have. — The Church Missionaries have intended to act friendly & cordially towards our Mission. They are all, I believe, well disposed towards us. Some of them are very corresponding Christians. They were chagrined in trusting to Mr. S's representation, and in believing that he made communication to us, which he has never made. These things are now understood. — I hope you will take good care that George Ellis shall not leave America until a settlement (a satisfactory one) shall have been made between him & Dr. Stone. It will be impossible to settle that affair, I believe, — here in India. I shall wait to hear from you with some impatience. — In haste yours sincerely

D. O. Allen

Bombay. Oct. 1st. 1838

Rev. G. O. Allen

[appeal to Eng. people in India]

Dated Bombay, Oct. 1, 1838

Recd March 1, 1839

ans. March 29

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

L.O.A.

[Nothing in this letter is to be published or in any way publicly used.
S. C. Allen.]

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Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay Oct. 18th. 1828

Rev. & Dear Sir,

By the Waverly, which left Bombay about a month since on her return to America, I sent you rather a long letter, giving some account of circumstances in Bombay which affect the American Mission. But that letter by no means covered the whole ground. I felt it so then, but had not time to write more. So I write now — intending to send the letter by the Sheraree, now in Bombay Harbor. These letters will not I hope be thought to be irrelevant to the missionary cause. This subject, here on the ground is seen & felt to be very important, and the things contained in these letters lie out of the way of common mission communications, & missionary intelligence.

1 The first thing I will mention is the general state of feeling among Europeans in this country towards the United States. English feeling has always been more unfavorable towards our country in India, than at the same time in England. The English in India are nearly all connected with the East India Company, and are in its employment. The E. I. Company has always been Tory ~~[illegible]~~ in its political character. I need not inform you what Tory feelings are towards the United States, — their government & inhabitants. The English in India are generally much attached to their Church establishment. They were brought up in it, & educated in its forms. It appears to them to be so excellent that they can not well see, nor easily even speculatively all should not like it, or they do. They think an established religion is so essential to the well-being of a country, that a country without one would be almost without religion, or at least without the Christian religion.

India as you must know has its ecclesiastical establishment, and its influence on public opinion & feeling,—especially on this side of India is very great.

From the close of the last war until about 5 or 6 years ago the tone of opinion & feeling in this country towards the United States was in every respect <u>increasingly</u> favorable. But Gen. Jackson's and some of the local Governments' treatment of the Indian tribes, particularly the violation of treaties made with them, produced a great change of opinion against the General & the local Governments. Since then, other things, as slavery and what has been said & done and <u>not</u> done in different parts of the country, have excited strong feeling against our nation. You know the feeling of the English on the subject of slavery,—especially since their own emancipation acts passed. Add to these, the feelings excited by the late financial and commercial derangement & embarrassment of the country, by violent religious party spirit & dissension among religious denominations, by bloody duels and by mob-law punishments & executions. These things are in truth I believe bad enough to give a bad name to the country among foreigners, and they come to the people in this country, greatly aggravated in English papers and by Indian editors & needlessly to be exaggerated. The good people in America,—yes, the Presidential bonnemitter,—are to know what opinions prevail in India about the United States. I have heard one of our best men say, when speaking of American foreign missionary operations, "how strange it appears that any people should think it their duty to send the Gospel to other countries, while they are holding their fellow-creatures in a state of slavery,—what can we think of such a Christian profession &c." I believe, should I come to the conclusion that it was my duty to return to America and devote my life to the slave question, that I could easily—probably in one day,—obtain the means for my return.—But I will not enlarge. Such things affect our character & influence among the native population in various ways.—It will be long from the United States will recover what they have lost in character within a few years past—not in the present generation I fear. Perhaps not in several generations

2 Another circumstance unfavorable to us is the smallness of our Salaries or personal allowances compared with those of English missionaries. Now I do not wish my allowances to be increased that I may live in any way more expensively than I now do, nor that I may lay up money. But there are some reasons for my having a larger allowance, — these reasons I will state. Missionaries, — especially in Bombay, — have many & urgent calls to support charitable & religious institutions, and to relieve suffering individuals. A missionary in Bombay should by all means be an acting member of the Bible Society, the Tract Society, the Seamen's Friend Society, the Poor asylum & the Benevolent Society. But he can not belong to these societies without subscriptions to them, — subscriptions, small to English gentlemen in India, but heavy for American Missionaries. In addition to these he has almost uncountable calls to relieve distressed individuals. Missionaries are the persons above all others to whom such persons apply for assistance, and from whom they expect it. On this subject a friend of mine (Major M—) whose long residence in this country, and connection with many good objects give great weight to his opinions, says that at whatever seem the allowances of missionaries are fixed, they should be one third more than will be required for necessary expenses, — this third part to constitute a fund for charity, and to be actually expended in this way. It is this gentleman's opinion that without such means, a missionary can not discharge his duty, nor support that character for benevolence & liberality, nor have that personal influence which the good of the cause requires. — The average salaries of the English missionaries in Bombay is more than one third greater than mine. You will at once see the advantage which this gives to them in their work.

3. Not only are the salaries of the English missionaries larger than mine (some of them twice as large) but they have commonly funds put into their hands for discretionary use. These funds are sometimes given by rich persons in this country and sometimes sent from England. These funds sometimes amount to 500 and 1000 dollars — and even more, — at a time. And if at any time they should be exhausted, means are soon found to replenish them. How different are our means for doing good, or exerting or acquiring influence in ways & actions of this kind, — I need not say.

For many years after our mission was commenced in Bombay there were no missionaries in the place. And until about 18 months ago there was only one such Mr. now Dr. Wilson. Now there are two Scottish & another expected daily. — One Church & one expected, — One of the Propagation Society and another expected, — all to minister in Bombay. For all these things let us praise the Lord. — Though they do much to diminish our sphere of usefulness by reason of the peculiar circumstances I have mentioned. I ought to have mentioned that their whole system of operations, as schools &c. is on a more expensive scale than those of our mission. Our schools — girls & boys, — native & written, exposed to such influence, and unless our system can be altered (and I cannot report any necessity for it, for it is now very expensive) you shall scarcely be able to keep up a school of any kind in Bombay. — These remarks do not apply to Ahmedabad or to Jalna, as the expense of living in those places are much less than in Bombay, and our missionaries occupy the whole field for European assistance & education, and for labor among the natives. The two stations are not in these respects in parallel circumstances. Ahmednuggur is now, as Bombay was formerly when our missionaries here were alone, — as they were until about 2 years ago for Mr. or Dr. W. while alone & in so large a place did not much affect them or their operations.

I have not written these things because any thing of a personally important nature has occurred to myself, for nothing of this kind has occurred or exists. I am on as friendly & intimate terms with all the missionaries in Bombay as I could wish to be, and I may say the same of the European population. I have more trouble in the management of the religious institutions in Bombay than I can well attend to or perform. What I have referred to are, facts, & principles in their natural operation & influence; and not prejudice, or party-feeling or prejudice, except so far as these are incidental to human nature in this world. — for who was wholly free from these?

There is a difference, — an important one, as affecting American missions — between the missionary state of Bombay & Madras. In Bombay all the English missions (that is, all besides our mission) belong to the established Churches. (English & Scotch) & are strongly attached to them, & pressing and striving to extend the spirit of them. In Madras the Germans, the Wesleyan and the London-Society missionaries have formed a strong party and cover a large part of the ground. These missions are in sympathy, principles & practices, as one mission, well with the American Board & its missionaries. So our missionaries in M. are in good company.

I beg pardon for troubling you with this letter. But I thought there was occasion to require an answer and will be quickly read. When connected with the one not so, Naturally, it will give you perhaps more intelligence of our state & circumstances at this station.

Yours truly S. C. Allen

Bombay Dec 1838

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir

Our last communication to the Missionary Rooms, dated on the 4th Instant, was forwarded via the Red Sea & England. In that of our letters of May 16th & August 8th, were acknowledged. This letter is written to accompany the "Proceedings" of our annual meeting for this year. The meeting was held in Bombay. All the Mission were present at the meeting, except Messrs Abbott & Graves. The "Proceedings" have been sent to them for their information & opinion since the meeting closed. The "Proceedings" have also been sent to Messrs Farish, Smyttan & Fowsind, the Corresponding Members of the Board in this Presidency.

The Resolutions under the I & II heads of the "Proceedings" do not appear to require any remarks or explanation. Of the Resolutions under the III head we would remark that the number of boys in the Seminary was last year reduced for want of funds. As the Mission is now relieved by the increase of our allowances from the Board, it appeared expedient & desirable that the number of boys in the Seminary should be increased. The state & prospects of the Mission and of the institution fully justify this proposed increase.

The Resolutions under the IV head require some explanation. From 2 or 3 years ago the Mission voted to establish a Female Boarding School in Bombay, and a school was commenced which it was hoped would prove to be the germ of one. But rents & circumstances have been unfavorable. Happily however no considerable expense has been incurred. At Ahmednuggur and also at Mahabuleshwar the Mission have had schools called — and not improperly, — Female Boarding Schools. These schools — and the same is true of the school in Bombay, — have been mostly supported by local & specific donations & contributions. These have been given partly from the belief (which was true) that our Mission was straitened for want of funds, and partly from interest felt in our operations. As our Mission however has no regularly formed society or association for collecting funds, and the calls on the charitable & benevolent are every year becoming more frequent & urgent, we shall probably on

-cieu less for these specific objects in future than in time past. The Missions have been of the opinion, — especially since receiving your letter of July 19th. 1837, that the Board would not be willing to support more than one permanent, regularly organized, & deservedly called, Female Boarding School. Hence it became necessary to determine in what place this school should be fixed. As the Deccan is more healthful & cheaper than Bombay, and further is designed to be the principal sphere of the operations & enlargement of the Mission, it was thought best that the school be located there. Accordingly the Mission decided to sustain the Female Boarding School in Ahmednuggur for the present year.

The 5th & 6th. Resolutions provide for the entertainment of the schools in Bombay & Mahabuleshwur, as family schools. It is probable that the expenses of these schools will be in a good degree covered this year by specific & local contributions. We are of the opinion that every families in the Mission should have the privilege & the means to take any encouraging subject [child] for female education. Opportunities for doing this will sometimes occur which should not be allowed to pass unimproved. The number of children taken & supported in this way is likely to be small. Where there is time & health in any family to devote to this object the Mission would mistake its own interests not to allow the means to improve offered opportunities, — at least to the extent contemplated in this resolution. The families at the station, where the Mission Female Boarding School is established, should be an exception; as all the Mission expense for special female education at that station should be in & for the school, and all the interest & influence possessed by those composing the station, should be for the advancement of the school. — —

We hope the present Mission arrangement for female education will meet the approbation of the Prudential Committee.

In the Miscellaneous Resolutions & Minutes, the one marked "4 Minute" was occasioned by an official letter of inquiry addressed to the Mission by the Rev. W. H. Fletcher, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. The "inquiry" was as follows—viz.—"The Church Missionary Society having it in contemplation to present Mr. Stone formerly a member of your Mission for ordination to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, I shall feel obliged by your reply to the following queries—viz.—Is there any part of Mr. Stone's conduct while in your connection, opposed to the character of a moral man, or a Christian minister?" The "Minute" which was occasioned by the above inquiry was communicated to the Church Missionary Society in answer to their inquiry.

The 13th. Resolution recommends three persons to the Prudential Committee to be elected Corresponding Members of the Board. Dr. Smyttan, (who is mentioned in the 14th. Resolution) is now preparing to leave India, and Mr. Garrick will probably leave this country at the expiration of the term of his present office. Of those recommended to be elected, Dr. Stevenson (Rev. John Stevenson D.D.) was for many years a member of the Scottish Mission. For some years past he has been one of the Chaplains of St. Andrew's Church in Bombay. The Rev. George Candy is a clergyman of the Church of England. He is settled in Bombay and labors chiefly among & for the Indo-British class of the native population. He is supported by his own means, together with aid from his friends & from local funds. Mr. C. was formerly a captain in the East India Company's service. The Missions have been long acquainted with both these gentlemen [Dr. Stevenson & Mr. Candy] and we can cordially & confidently recommend them to be elected Corresponding Members of the Board.

With Christian salutations to the members of the Committee and to the officers of the Board, and with the united request for a daily remembrance in their prayers that the word of God may have free course & be glorified among the heathen around us, we remain, of our fellow laborer in the service of our common Lord & Savior,

For behalf of the American Maharatta Mission

D. O. Allen,
Secretary.

Dated Bombay, Dec. 1838

Rec'd April 10, 1839.

Ans. on S. L. Oct. 28

Relative to Annual Meeting

Ans. Minutes.

Bombay Jan 26/38

My dear Mr Anderson,

To-morrow morning Mr. & Mrs. Bagg will embark for America via Liverpool. As he will proceed to South Carolina by the most direct route probably you will not see him. I print much you could, as he can give much information on some subjects which you are not likely to obtain directly from the Mission. You will probably correspond with him. Allow me to suggest as one subject for your inquiry of him — viz the State of the Mission printing establishment, and expediency of having, or not, a layman, as the mission is, & other things in India are, for ~~directing~~ superintending it. This is an important subject and one which can be understood only from personal acquaintance & observation.

We shall expect to hear something
ere long from the Queens about Mr.
Stevens having us. This seems to somewhat
ple a strange event. What the ultimate
end will be it is now impossible to
conjecture. One thing is certain, this
river is yet to have much trouble
with him & about him. This was
foreseen. I hope the Presidential Commission
will give to Mr. Sr having the Mission
to its accompanying circumstances a
careful examination. These things will
shed much light on the past history
& events of this mission, and enable us
to understand some things & persons
which have appeared dark. We are
anxious to know what the Commission
in the affair of George Ellis which
offered to them.

Mr. & Mrs Knapp return endeavors
her Mission — already before tried and
tried it will probably be yet more re-
tried before it will be reinforced.
I make this remark in view of the
state of mind of some members of the
Mission. If the state of this Mission
has not been what the Board have
been desired, a little attention to the
subject — as it appears to me, — will
show that the causes are to be ascribed
to the Board themselves. — 1st in
sending to it men who were not
qualified for foreign Missionaries ~~in at~~ not
in this Mission. And 2d. in refusing
to sanction regulations made by the Mis-
sion, and in making regulations con-
trary to the Mission. These opinions
I think can be proved with the

clearness of almost demonstrative
evidence. The Lord grant us all an
wisdom. To me

yours truly
L. Ch[illegible]

Rev. L. C. Allen

Dated Boonsboro, Dec. 26 1835

Recd April 11, 1839

Mr. Sr. Secretary

Bombay Dec 26th. 1838

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec-y of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

The object of this letter will be sufficiently obvious from the following extracts.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the late annual Meeting of the Mission.—

"Whereas Mrs. Boggs is in a state of declining health and Dr. Stocker and Dr. Smyttan have both certified by medical certificates that a visit to America is necessary for her health.—

Resolved.— That in the opinion of the Mission Mr. Boggs should embrace the first opportunity to send Mrs. Boggs to America, and that the Bombay branch of the Mission be authorized to make arrangements for her passage, subject to further reference to the Mission if necessary."

The following is an extract from a Mission letter dated the 4th Jan. and forwarded to the Missionary Rooms via the Red Sea & England.—

"Mrs. Boggs has been in bad health for some months past and it is the concurring testimony of physicians who are acquainted with her disease that a voyage to America and residence for a while in her native climate are necessary to her restoration to health. This change they recommend believing that no permanent benefit is to be expected from any practicable changes in this part of the world. The inquiry what should be done engaged the anxious consideration of the Mission, and the determination was that in accordance with the recommendation of physicians & the advice of friends Mrs. Boggs should proceed to America by the earliest practicable opportunity. There were many reasons for Mr. Boggs accompanying

her, but after much deliberation he has concluded to remain to remain and to pursue his missionary labors. In accordance with this determination of the Mission a passage has been engaged in a Liverpool ship now in the harbor. The vessel will not probably sail before the 1st of January and may arrive in Liverpool some time in April. It is Mrs. Boggs intention should she live to reach England to embark as soon as practicable for some port in the United States, and arriving there proceed to her friends in South Carolina."

Since the letter from which the above extract is taken was forwarded to the Rooms, ~~[illegible]~~, some circumstances have led Mr. Boggs to reexamine the subject of his accompanying Mrs. Boggs to America. He came to the conclusion that it was his duty to to accompany her. He asked & obtained the consent of the Mission, and will embark tomorrow with his family in the ship Urania for Liverpool. Thus again in the course of Providence, wise & holy tends to us yet strange, is our number again reduced. But the great Head of the Church reigns, — yes has all power in heaven & on earth.

Yours truly
S. O. Allen
Secy

P.S. I give this letter to Mr. Boggs unsealed, and the blank part of it is for his use, — to fill with what he may wish to communicate to the Rooms on his arrival at St. Helena, from which he will forward it to America. — S. O. A.

St. Helena Feb 1835

On board the Urania

Rev & Dear Sir,

Mr. Allen has mentioned that some circumstances had led me to reexamine the subject of my accompanying my wife to America. The principle circumstance was that she proved to be in a family way. This was quite unexpected to us both until a short time before we embarked. When our suspicions were first awakened upon

the subject I went to Capt. Noahs the master of the Mazeppa with whom Mrs. B's passage had been engaged to see whether he would be willing to let her off. As he is a pious man I fully told him our fears & also what Mrs. B's situation & sufferings had been on board the Blackwarrior. He very generously agreed to let us off with the engagement. I then got Dr. Smyttan to call & asked him for his further opinion and advice in view of our fears respecting Mrs. B's situation. He did not say that under things it probable that our fears were well founded, and at all events he did not think that Mrs. B should remain in India. After having him thus deliberately express his opinion to Mrs. B's mind was made up that she would forfeit the engagement with Capt. Noahs & remain. I too felt more comfortable in view of sending her out rather remaining myself in India than I had done, and my mind was fully made up to do so. I then saw Capt. Noahs and told him we preferred the engagement to remain, and in a few days afterwards the passage money was paid. Shortly after this I had evidence that satisfied my mind that Mrs. B's situation was what I had feared. Capt. N. however said that he could not again let her off with the engagement as he had just refused an application for another passenger. She must therefore go and would probably arrive in Liverpool about the close of her seventh month. The question then was how could she go from Liverpool to her friends alone, in the eighth month, in very feeble health, and with the care of a young child. In the mean time (Bombay) I could not think it my duty to send her in such circumstances. Besides I have reason to believe that her friends would regard such treatment as cruel and almost inhuman. In the circumstances in which I was placed I felt it to be my duty to

Feb 23

Mrs. B. left Bombay for Liverpool.

C. E. B.

ask the Mission to permit me to accompany her; as however the Mission had to pay 1430 Rs. for her passage to Liverpool I did not ask for any thing for my passage except 800 Rs. which I am to make good to the Mission. I left most of my furniture and a considerable part of my books to be sold and the avails are to go to balance the debt of 800 Rs. which I borrowed from the Mission. Should this not be sufficient I hope to make up the balance when

Missionary Office
Bombay
Oct. 26 1838.
Rs. 2615

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Corr. Sec.
Boston
Mass.
Oct. 28
Recd. Jan. 18 1839
Ans. in Dec.
Mission
Cherokee

I hear from Bombay. It will not therefore cost the Mission any thing more in consequence of my accompanying Mrs. B. as I intend to pay all the additional expence.

In looking back upon this subject I see nothing with which to reproach myself. I think if I know my heart it was my sincere desire to know and to do the will of God from the time this subject first engaged my attention. I think I have been guided by the unerring finger of divine providence.

The main reason why I did not send or accompany Mrs. B. to the Cherokee was that I was not sure at that time that it was indispensably necessary as we had not sufficiently tried the effect

To the Rev. R. Anderson LL.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Bombay Feb. 15. 1839

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Your letter of July 13th. 1838 and the printed circular of July 24th. addressed to the Missions of the Board reached us via Calcutta on the 10th of Dec. We have not received your letter of July 19th forwarded via Zanzibar, and we hear nothing yet of the papers, pamphlets &c which you inform us were ~~not by~~ dispatched for the Mission & its members with that letter. Your previous letters and also your letter of August 8th. via England have been acknowledged in our past communications. Our last letter to you was dispatched Dec. 4th. via the Red Sea & England.

Mr. Briggs & his family embarked for America on the 27th of Dec. in the Uranie bound for Liverpool. The Mission letter of Dec. 4th. above referred to and the proceedings of the Mission at their late annual meeting which were given to Mr. Briggs to be forwarded by him from St. Helena, and which you will probably receive before this letter, will inform you of the reasons of his return to America.

You will receive at the same time with this letter an account of the Mission for the past year. The part pertaining to each station has been prepared by those composing that station; — together they will give you a view of the state & operations of the Mission. This account of the Mission makes it unnecessary to say any thing on these subjects in this communication to the Board.

In your letter of July 13th. you express a wish to have the facts & reasons for an opinion contained in a private letter from one of the Mission, unfavorable to the Board's contemplated mission to Mysore. It does not appear to us necessary to go into a detailed statement of facts & reasons on this subject. They are to be found in the character of the inhabitants and in the political state of the country. The character of the people would be no great objection were the political state of the country such as might be expected to afford protection, security & tolleration to missionaries and to persons who might be ~~expected~~ connected with them. But Rajpootana generally has been for 2 or 3 years past in a state of war,—partly civil & partly foreign,—and much of this time in a state of anarchy. And such is now the state of all the north-western part of India, especially those territories occupied by native princes and such is Rajpootana,—that war & quietness are soon to be expected. In short such is now the state of all Rajpootana that no believe or person who is a competent judge and who is acquainted with its state would recommend any part of it as a suitable place for an American missionary station.

In respect to the Mysore country, which you say had been recommended by one of our number, we will only remark that your missionaries in the Madras Presidency can furnish you with better opinions & more accurate information than we can.

We will keep in view the object of the pointed circular. But so many things of the kind mentioned in it have been sent to the Missionary Rooms in years past that we think much more will not be expected,—and if not would not be new,—from this Mission.

There is another subject which in this letter should not be omitted. The latest publications we have received from the United States do not come down later than the 10th, or [illegible]th of May, now nine or seven months ago. But we have items of political intelligence via England in in the Bombay Newspapers concerning the United States as late as the 7th of Dec. We do exceedingly regret that the Prudential Committee do not establish or commission some agency (it might easily be done) in England and then forward through that medium the letters, parcels, & publications for this Mission. We would urge this subject on the attention of the Prudential Committee.

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission

I remain
Dear Sir
Yours truly
L. C. Allen Secy.

Dwin
L, disco

Mr. D. V. Allen

Date Feb. 15th, 1839.

Rec'd July 22.

Ans'd ✓ S. L. Oct. 28

283

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston
United States of North America

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Bombay Jan 1st. 1839

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear,

The commencement of another year reminds us that it has again become our duty to furnish our friends & patrons with some account of our labors in the service of our common Lord & Saviour. And we would first acknowledge our obligations to God in in whom we live & move & have our being, whose we are and whom we profess to serve in the Gospel of his Son, for prolonging our lives and granting us so much health & strength. Still we have suffered some from sickness. In November Mr. Webster having been severely ill from a bilious attack, and Mrs. Allen having been suffering for considerable time from a chronic complaint went on the recommendation of their Physicians & of our friends, to the Mahabuleshwar Hills. The change in both cases has thus far proved beneficial, and it is hoped that both of them will be able ere long to return to Bombay.

During the past year the religious services in the mission chapel, described in our previous communications to you, have been continued. The children of the two highest classes of the boys' schools assemble with their teachers at 8 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and read, & are examined in lessons previously assigned to them. The religious services commence at 9 o'clock and consist of the usual parts of worship in christian assemblies in the United States. The number present of all classes of people may be on an average about 150, and a good degree of order & attention is usually observed by them. After the services are closed the children from the girls' schools, who have attended, assemble in the mission house which is nearest to the chapel for further instruction. An hour is commonly devoted to reading & examining the Scriptures or other lessons & to catechetical instruction. This meeting is closed with singing & prayer.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock religious services are performed in the chapel in English. This meeting has been at no time numerously attended. As we are missionaries in a foreign country and to its heathen population, it is not our object to collect a congregation or society of professed christians who shall worship in the English language and be

dependent on the mission for instruction and for the ordinances of christianity. Still the state of our own families and of some persons connected with the mission render it expedient to continue this meeting. Some persons not connected with the mission and also do not belong to any christian society in Bombay attend this service, and it has been blessed to their spiritual good. On Wednesday evenings we have had a religious meeting alternately in the houses of the mission families. The monthly prayer-meeting has been held regularly on the first Mondays of each month in the chapel. On these occasions a few christian friends have generally united with us. — In addition to the abovementioned religious meetings, the Gospel has been preached at other times & places, and more or less publicly as time & opportunity for doing it could be found. For all such times & opportunities for communicating religious instruction as well as for the frequent privilege of meeting together for mutual edification we would praise the great Head of the Church, and we would earnestly pray for the divine blessing to make them in future yet greater blessings to ourselves ~~[illegible]~~ to those connected with us, and to all to whom in the Providence of God our instructions & influence may be extended.

Of schools for boys we have now only four connected with this station, and these are in Bombay.* The number of the scholars on the teachers lists exceeds 200 but the number in daily attendance is ~~[illegible]~~ probably less. The schools supported by the Government and by missionary societies are now so numerous in Bombay that there is less occasion for our boys' schools than formerly. The expenses of living in Bombay are considerably higher than in the country, so that teachers find it difficult to support themselves when paid according to the same general system. This higher expense of living and also the greater value of labor in Bombay induce parents to take their children from school earlier and employ them in some way for profit or for their support.

Of girls schools we have now at this station but four. The ill health of those who had the superintendence of this department of missionary labor and some other unfavorable circumstances have occasioned the

* The schools on the continent in the vicinity of Bombay were discontinued some time a year ago. This became necessary partly for want of funds to support them and partly because things in the Mission rendered it impracticable to give them efficient superintendence.

being reduced to this number. Two of these schools are on the Mission premises, and being more immediately under our inspection the children learn faster and receive more religious instruction than they could in other circumstances. — In our schools for boys there are now occasionally a few girls who pursue the common studies of the ~~schools~~ schools they attend. This is an encouraging fact. It shows that prejudices against female education are diminishing, and that parents are glad to have their daughters educated, & in the same circumstances too as their sons. Should this prejudice continue to diminish as fast as it has for some few years past, the time cannot be distant when hundreds of families in Bombay will provide for the education of their daughters. This will effect a great & very desirable change in the social & domestic state of this native population. Towards this ~~important~~ desirable change the education of every female child is now exerting an important influence.

Some 3 or 4 years ago the mission resolved to establish if practicable a female boarding school in Bombay. It was an experiment, and it was expected that if successful considerable time would be necessary in such a population to get the school into efficient operation. The state of the mission, owing to changes from ill health & other causes has not been so favorable as was hoped. The number of inmates of different castes & classes has varied from 12 to 18. The expenses have been mostly defrayed by donations for the school or by payment for the children admitted into it. — At the late annual meeting of the Mission female education of the higher kind was made a subject of consideration. At Matabulesteur & also at Ahmednugger the Mission had schools, called, and not improperly, — female boarding schools. It was the opinion of the Mission, formed in view of instructions from the Missionary Rooms that the Board would not be willing to support more than one prominent, regularly organized, and diversually called female boarding school in the Mission. So it became necessary to determine in what place this school should be established. At the Sucker is more healthful & cheaper than Bombay and is also designed to be the principal station of the enlargement ~~of the~~ and operations

of the mission, it was thought best that the school should be l
cated there. It was determined at the same time that the scholars a
the school at this station should be supported as a family school. It
is expected that the expense will be somewhat, and perhaps it may
totally defrayed by donations to it, by payment received for particul
children admitted into it, and by the avails of work which the childre
will be able to do.

The farm has been conducted as usual in past years, although
the pecuniary embarrassments of the mission have in a measure contra
ed its operations. A new frost of Nagoya letter of the size called English
has been cut & cast during the past year. The Stereotype foundry is now
for work, and will be put into operation as soon as Mr. Webster return
from the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

We send herewith a tabular view of the work executed during
the past year. This will show the progress made in publishing the Scrip
tures, tracts &c. Lists of the work will be sent by the first opportunity.

(2 Mo. 8th) The mission church at this station now consists of 16 persons, ex
clusive of the members of the mission. Since the church was formed
9 persons who were members of it have died, and are now as we trust
members of the church above. We do not see Christianity making the
progress in the conversion of individuals which we have desired & for
which we have long prayed. But we would praise the Lord for this m
cy in bringing any to ~~any~~ a knowledge of the truth, and for leading
by his power through unto salvation. But though we do not see that su
cess attending our labors which some missionaries have the joy of seeing,
yet we are many things of a general nature taking place, which are inti
mately connected with the progress of truth and which are exerting, so
directly & others indirectly, a great influence in favor of Christianity. The
changes are indispensable to the triumph of truth & righteousness ov
error & iniquity. They are preparing the way for greater & more im
portant things. May the who has all power in heaven & on earth, soon
be acknowledged in his true character, and in his spiritual power
reign by the brethren around us & throughout the world.

Bombay Feb 25th. 1829

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir

At our late annual meeting it was agreed that each station should prepare as soon as possible after the year closed an account of their operations &c. to be sent to the Board. Unhappily there has been much delay in doing this and even now I have received none from Jaffna, — but perhaps it will be sent you by some other conveyance. I now transmit the inclosed account of this station (which has long been ready but retained for the others) and also an account of Mahabulesseer & Ahmednuggur. You will of course consult them & use them as you think proper. I send also a Mission letter in answer to yours of July 13th. I send also a letter to Mr. Hill containing some inquiries of importance to myself & others. These inquiries, — if the questions are not settled in the proceedings of the Treasurers, will probably be referred to the Prudential Committee.

I have nothing to communicate respecting the Mission beyond what these letters contain — When I came to Bombay, from Ahmednuggur, now a little more than 2 years ago there was only one English Missionary in B. and he was straitened for funds. Now there are 6 in B. and all expecting to remain permanently here. This increase is no way in consequence of our withdrawing from Bombay, — it is only carrying into effect plans formed by the English Societies and this Committee here, some (6 or 8) years ago. These Missions are strong in men, strong in money, and strong in this measures. I can not give you any account of these things now. Some of my former letters if they reach you will give some though imperfect ideas of them. I remain Dear Sir, yours truly

D. O. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen

Date Jan 1st & Feb. 25th, 1839

Rec'd July 22.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

United States of America

Boston, July 22, 1839

Dear Sir,

Bombay, June 1st & 25, 1839

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of writing to you on behalf of your brother Brother Rhenius lately returned to England, with a view to return again to India. He brought with him a letter from the Committee to Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Mr. Hall & myself, & we wish to be introduced to the Committee, & will come to Boston, & will be introduced by them. Rhenius is a native of Germany, but has been in India during the last 17 years, & which he has spent in the Madras Presidency. He has been to Europe with a view to procure a supply of Rhenius & Pratt & Tracy & Hall & myself will make an appeal to the Committee in Boston & Europe & India.

Yours &c. D.O.A.

[This is a private letter and in no way to be publicly used] D.O.S.

Bombay April 15th 1[illegible]

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & dear Sir,

The steamer for Suez with the mail for London leaves Bombay tomorrow and I embrace this opportunity to write to you on a subject of great importance to the missionary cause. It appears from your letter of Dec 24th (received in 3 or 4 days ago and is now in circulation in the Mission) that you had heard of Mr. Storrs withdrawing from us, and were waiting for more particular intelligence before acting upon it. I know not how the Committee will view this subject, but it appears to me that, considered in all its connections & bearings, a more important subject never came before them. Perhaps you may have already decided it but hope it is still suspended & will continue so, until the subject with all its bearings shall be understood. But these circumstances have been so complicated, they are of a nature, the persons & parties interested & implicated, are of such a character, you can never understand them from communications sent you by the Mission or its members. These things can only be known & understood by a residence on the spot.

Mr. Storrs management & his manner of withdrawing from the Mission always appeared to me to be of a very exceptionable character. — I can not describe these things to you in letters. — Some persons officially connected with the Missionary Society were informed when his case was before them & undecided, that he involved in difficulties. It was expected they would make inquiry, but they did not; nor did they inquire of him. The Committee of the Church Missionary Society actually took him into their employment, and more so the afterwards inquired of the Mission about his conduct & character while with us. We informed them in general that his conduct in some things was not good, at the same time informing them of these particular things and asking him for explanation or satisfaction. Things occurred while he was connected with the Mission; as he was still a member of the Mission chapel Church, and as neither the Mission nor the Church had evidence to his christian character, we hoped & had reason to expect that he would guard our request & make explanation &c, but this he totally refused to do. The C.M.S. then took up the subject in great earnestness & displeasure towards the Mission — I can not go into a detail of this history. The brethren were the persons of the same denomination there formed a course & manifested a spirit which much surprised me. Mr. Storrs course & his spirit towards the Mission I will leave for you to imagine. We, as a Mission & our Church are utterly *prostrated. Some members of the Mission have added to our troubles. The past history of the Mission shows how some persons come out. Look at our labors in the work of translating the Scriptures and think to what they come, or how they are going; look at the unhappy history of Mr. Hubbard while in the Mission; enclosed in the letters, official & private sent to the Missionary Rooms, and from

*Of Mr. Storrs general delinquencies I believe no one has any doubt. His acquaintance with the facts & the history of which they are the letter of the Mission who the Mission Church have thought fitter in subject to charges made against Mr. S. or in defence of themselves.

things you may prefer to some other reasons ~~might~~ act in new difficulties. As a Mission we are attacked and have no means of defence. I do not know but we shall be overwhelmed. We have not a single individual in the European community who feels it his duty to espouse our cause or to stand up for us. Mr. Daniel one of your brother-Foreign Ministers is now acting Governor & can not attend to such things. He is further so intimately connected with those who are implicated in this subject that no things now are he will say & do nothing. Dr. Droyttan has gone to Europe, not again to return to India. And Mr. Drummond is stationed in the interior. So we are quite unprotected.

These peculiar circumstances and peculiar circumstances, — and not certainly except now in this Mission, — call for new, peculiar & decisive measures, in religious & political cases & affairs. Now I beg to propose that the Prudential Committee forthwith send out a special commissioner to Bombay, to India, And I have to request that you will come as this commissioner. — If you could call members of the Mission to order and to a sense of their duty as that they will act, and the Mission will know how they act. You could call Mr. Stone to account, if he is not discharged by the Board, and he could not refuse to give an account of himself up to the time he withdrew from the Mission. If you could manage generally as for as there would be occasion, — if you come out in the right way — with the brethren of the C. M. S. in Bombay. You could also accomplish many great & important objects in this & your other Missions in India.

Let me be more particular. This letter will reach you about the 1st of July. You get ready as soon as you can and embark for London. There confer with the good English Missionary Society. Form a concordat between them & the Board, such as exists between them about employing such Missionaries &c. Such an arrangement is called for. Lay the affairs of Mr. Stone before the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and get a letter from them on the subject of Mr. S. to this Committee in Bombay. This will be of the greatest importance. It will give all the influence with the Bombay brethren which you will want. Without such a letter the Bombay brethren would not much regard you. The Home Committee have nothing of the narrow proselyting spirit which often prevades their local Committees on local subjects. From London come to Bombay via Egypt. You may reach Bombay in ~~45~~ or 50 days. The season will be favorable. You will find work in this Mission which will detain you for some time, and you may render us great and incalculable service. From Bombay spend to Madras, then to Jaffna, then to ~~Calcutta~~ Madras & then to Calcutta. From C. a voyage can be obtained about any time for America. Or you can spend to Singapore, Siam, & Canton.

Be careful to bring with you all the letters you will be likely to want, especially your correspondence with Mr. Stone about his laying out money, and his & your letter about his receiving from the Mission the ~~[illegible]~~ drafts debt from him to the Mission from an account of the Crooked Straitor Shetter. Also don't forget to bring Mr. Graves letters to you ~~from Nicaragua, especially~~ the letter dated in the latter part of 1836 or in the early part of 1837. Bring with you small bills of £50 & 100 on London for all your probable expenses. Let your expenses from the time you have crossed until you return again be included

under the general head of the expenses of the different missions you visit in such proportion as may appear proper. In no way can the same money do so much — any thing like so much — good.

I will state some of the reasons why you or some one should come to India as a commissioner from the Board —

1 May a missionary of the Board acquire money in such ways, in such a spirit, for such a length of time and with such consequences on himself, on others, & the cause as Mr. Stone has done, and then have the service of the Board worth several thousand dollars, and no inquiry be made into his conduct? Nothing done to deter others from such conduct? Nothing done to vindicate the missionary — for then nothing will be so secure? If such is the state of your mission? What may be the conduct of your missionaries —

2 May a missionary disregard all authority, violate the general order of the Board, the bylaws of the Mission, and their spirit or division formally or officially exposed up to the last point he can do it without a exposure to the Prudential Committee, and then by going to another County, clear himself of all responsibility to the Mission & to the Board for such conduct, clear himself from the influence of all opinions & proceedings upon his conduct & character? be received by another ~~with an fair character~~ County as though his conduct in his former connection had been regular, and he had brought with him unexceptionable testimonials of character? What would soon become of civil government, acting towards each other on such a principle? And what may soon be the state of your missions if these encroaching times may set in this way?

3 May a missionary also by his own subscription is a member of the Mission Church, by declaring that he has changed his opinions on church government or become a baptist or the like, clear himself in this way from all responsibility to that Church or points deeply affecting his Christian character? Such is the case of Mr. Stone. Is such to be the state of your Mission churches?

4 Shall Mr. Stone, having the Mission in such circumstances, then writing such a spirit towards us be permitted in his own procedure to prejudice the Christian public every where against the Mission as a body and some of us personally, representing himself as persecuted, injured &c. because there is no person to deal with him? No authority to ascertain the truth, and establish & if need be, publish it? No man or body of men to support & vindicate the character & conduct of the Mission? If such is to be our state you must not be surprised if the history of this Mission soon becomes "Illinois fruit." And allow us to assure you that the aforementioned evils can not be removed by any means which we can see, nor by any instructions however appropriate, nor by any commands however imperative, the Prudential Committee may send us. Such instructions & commands disliked will be so much disregarded that nothing can or [illegible]

And now, Dear Sir, I feel that I have made a strong, & yet a just & true case for what I propose. I feel that we have a right to ask & to expect of the brotherhood such support & protection as the exigencies of the Mission require and as this means & power enable them to extend to us. I beg that immediately on receiving this letter you will lay the subject before the bren. and as soon as possible you will inform us what it is determined shall be done. If you can not come to our assistance (I hope you will) Mr Sandwell will probably be the next best man. If you & or one can come immediately please to write to the Church Missionary Society in London that they may send this brotherhood brotherhood in check - (they will do so if informed that an investigation is to be made into Mr Stone's conduct & character) and not get the Bishop to ordain Mr S. as this owing to ecclesiastical laws would involve the subject in new difficulties.

Praying that the Lord may grant wisdom to the brotherhood in this crisis & some field and that they may devise means & execute measures suited to our state & exigency, such as the good Shed of the Church shall bless and subscribing a mountain in your prayers for the divine blessing on my labors & on all our operations

Yours

Dear Sir

Yours truly

D.C. Allen.

P.S. This is a private letter. I have no time to submit this particular subject to the Mission. There is much anxiety in all the Mission about Mr. Stone and about the cause the brotherhood will pursue. Your visit so far as I know the feelings of the Mission would be very welcome. The Mission are now in about our usual health. Mr. Stone was lately in Bombay for a month or more. His station is Vasik for the present. You will be sorry & surprised to hear that our latest papers & Bombay accounts from America come down only to about 10th or 12th of last May: more than 11 months ago. And yet we have items of Political news in Calcutta.

Yours &c D.C.A.

* Yours received about a month after mailed not supposing as it has been often mentioned as probable. D.C.A.

I have been consulted in the preparation of this letter and fully accord to its statements. I think there are reasons to depend our mission have the combination which Mr Stone has raised against it. Its

Dr Anderson has much acquaintance with Dr Stein and his habits of misrepresentation, he is the most fit person for this business. I hope no other one will come on this business, for no other one has been in the same good circumstances for forming a correct judgment of the character and disposition of all parties concerned. There are many ways in which this journey may be useful and profitable besides the particular business in hand and I hope the Board will feel its importance and act upon it. What more profitable work could the foreign Secretary of the Board be employed in than in visiting and becoming acquainted with some of the missions in this part of the world?

We who are here in the service of the Board have a claim to all the protection that can be afforded to us, and it appears to me important that this case be made a subject of right inquiry. If one is allowed to learn in this manner for the service of another society, other may at pleasure and with equal propriety be on the same terms, and that the Board be at the expense of sending them out and supporting them while they are acquiring the language, and another society have their services without incurring either. If the individual's character and motives were unexceptionable, this would not be proper. Then how much more improper when the person had gone to the fullest extent of disobedience to the mission and the Board, which would be allowed without a separate home, and took this step to free himself from the controll of both, exhibiting a spirit of marked hostility and a design to inflict all the injury in his power. And to this, the moral delinquencies the proof of which am I believe sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind and the wise opinion in its true light. Can such things be allowed? I hope and trust this question is to be answered in the negative. If allowed the government of the Board is at an end and confusion takes the place of order and harmony. May the grace and wisdom of him who controlls and orders all things, guide and direct in the trying circumstances also.

E. A. Webster

Rev. D. O. Allen, &
Mr. E. A. Webster.

Bombay April 15, 1839

Rec. July 26, 1839

Ans. S. L. Oct 28

P.S. This mail will probably bring you news of the interesting state of things at Rhungpur. I am personally acquainted with Hurryghint the Brahman convert who can bear testimony to his intelligence and activity. May this be but the beginning of good things and may we see a thousand times more of similar fruit from the same source. The Spurgeons in a recent letter to Mr. Porter: gives us hopes of an Indo-Portuguese who has come to a determination to leave off the worship of saints and has asked for admission to the Church of the Nazarene which we have gladly. The Spirit of the Lord is evidently with us. What is Francis influence may yet repress their the extend throughout the land. We have been greatly encouraged by thirty converts conversion may lead to a wide diffusion of the knowledge of the true God in the regions beyond. Hurryghint is in America until next March. Yours

FOREIGN LETTER
BY E. A. WEBSTER.
BOMBAY.
BRITISH LEGATION
BOMBAY
Rev. J. E. Tracy
Boston
United States of America
Rev. J. E. T. & S. will please forward with all despatch and oblige Yours truly E. A. W.
Rev. J. E. Tracy
184 Mon Avenue Boston
United States of America
Boston Mass.
Foreign Office
Bombay
Bombay Castle
Bombay
Bombay
Bombay

[This letter is a private one & not to be published or in any way to be made public. D. O. Allen]

Bombay, May 18th. 1839

To Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec-y of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I wrote to you on the 15th. of last month via Egypt & England. I did not then expect to write again to the Missionary Rooms in this way for some time to come. But as it is uncertain how far the Government will be able to forward the mail regularly to England in the monsoon months of June, July & August, and as some things I wish to communicate to the Prudential Committee are of great importance to myself personally and to the interests of the Mission, I have concluded to write to you by the steamer which is to leave this place with the Bombay mail for Suez, Monday — the day after tomorrow. Possibly my letter of the 15th Ult. may not reach you, so this letter will contain in part a repetition of the things contained in that communication.

Mr. Marshall, an American gentleman now in Bombay, has informed us that a letter from his correspondent in New York, dated Feb. 25th. mentions that the Waverly had arrived at Salem. We hope that all in her arrived safely. A letter in behalf of the Mission dated Dec. 6th. and forwarded via Egypt & England, probably reached the Rooms about the same time. And on this you have probably received the letters taken by Mr. Briggs and to be forwarded by him directly to America on his arrival at St. Helena. These different letters, if received, have informed you somewhat fully of Mr. Hubbard's unhappy conduct up to the time of his having sided. The same letters will give you more further ideas of the great difficulty & severe trials which have attended — and still attend, — subjects of discussion, and questions affecting personal character in this Mission.

By the Waverly was also sent to the Rooms a Mission letter (prepared by Mr. Munger) containing an account of Mr. Stone's withdrawing from the Mission. But that letter was far from containing all the facts & circumstances which have an important bearing on that affair, and a knowledge of which is essential to a correct understanding of it. When it became known that Mr. Stone had applied to the French Missionary Society to be taken into their employment and that the Committee had the subject under consideration, two persons officially connected with the Society (and who were most active in this affair) were informed that Mr. Stone was involved in serious difficulty. It was expected that with such information they would inquire of the Mission respecting Mr. Stone's state & conduct. But instead of doing this, the Committee without any inquiry into Mr. Stone's circumstances or past conduct, — under of himself, — and without any certificate of character, took him at once into their employment!! And some months afterwards they addressed a letter to the Mission, containing the inquiries which should have been made at first! This letter of inquiry was received during our annual meeting and the essential part of the reply to it makes a "minute" in the proceedings of the meeting, which was sent to the Rooms by Mr. Briggs, and which you have probably received. A letter was also prepared at the meeting and sent to Mr. Stone, containing a statement of things in his conduct as the ground of the opinion communicated to the Committee, with the request & in the hope that he would give such explanations or make such acknowledgments as appeared to be required. The Committee were informed that the Mission had addressed such a letter to Mr. Stone, and that if he gave us satisfaction we should have much pleasure in informing them of it. As Mr. Stone was still a member of the Mission chapel church,

and the exceptionable things in his conduct occurred when he was connected with the Mission, and as the Mission had never in any way certified to his character or standing, this course appeared to be the proper one, and that Mr. Stone ought to give, or to try to give, the satisfaction requested concerning his conduct in the instances specified. But Mr. Stone peremptorily refused to have any intercourse with the Mission on these subjects, — by not a bare acknowledgment of this letter to him. The Church Mission Committee then took up the subject in great earnestness and great displeasure towards the Mission!! I can not here go into a detail of this affair and describe Mr. Stone's course of conduct & his feelings towards the Mission. I know of no person who is acquainted with the facts & circumstances, who does not believe the charges imputed to Mr. Stone to be true. The Mission have never had a hearing, and yet as a Mission and a church we are trampled down & are prostrated. Our troubles have been aggravated by the irregular & inconsistent conduct of one or two members of the Mission since our annual meeting. Irregularity of conduct is not a new thing in the history of this Mission. Look at the unhappy case of Mr. Hubbard and some actions pertaining to his conduct & character, as developed in the official & private communications sent to the Boards. Look at the labors of the Mission in the translation of the Scriptures, now superseded by profoundly new translations. These facts show how some persons, still members of the Mission, once acted, and from these facts you may infer that irregularity of conduct would probably occur again, should new difficulties arise. And such is the painful fact. There is no person in the European community who feels it his duty to espouse our cause or to take our part. Of your corresponding Members Dr. Scoggin has gone to Europe not again to return to India. Mr. Drummond is officially stationed in the interior. Mr. Daniel is now acting Governor and can not attend to such things in detail. Besides, he is an Episcopalian, is a brother in law of the Bishop, [Dr. Carr,] and an uncle of the Secretary of the Church Mission Committee, both of whom have a very proselyting spirit and are deeply committed by what they have already done in this affair of Mr. Stone. Nothing can be expected from Mr. Daniel in this business. And there are no Europeans in Bombay who by our solicitation, or your appointment, would assist us. This is not a case for lawyers, or fees.

So we are attacked and trampled down. Dear Sir, We are brought low very low. [You will think perhaps that we as a Mission have committed some great error. Dear not see that we have been guilty of any such act or acts.] We have none to protect us, and we have not the power or means to defend ourselves against such foes & powers as are arrayed against us. Nor is it in the power of the Prudential Committee to assist us in the ordinary way in which they govern other Missions. It is impossible for the Mission or its members to communicate to the Committee any thing like a correct knowledge of Mr. Stone's affair, in its origin, its present circumstances, and apparent future consequences. Were it possible for the Committee to understand the subject and to send us instructions suited to the state & of the Mission, such instructions would be of little, or no avail. However explicit & imperative, if disliked by some of the Mission, & disliked they would be, — they would not be regarded

they would not be obeyed. Besides what would Mr. Stone care, while supported by those who have espoused his cause, about the orders &c. of the Prudential Committee? What would the Church Missionary Committee in Bombay care about the orders &c. of the P. Committee to our Mission, or about any thing we could do? I believe that any measures of this kind which you should attempt, would only aggravate our trouble. From my knowledge of the persons & parties connected with this affair, and from long and careful consideration of its various circumstances, I am fully satisfied there is but one way in which it can be met; but one way in which these evils can be arrested and in any degree removed. This way I will now describe.

Extraordinary occurrences & peculiar circumstances, such certainly exist here, — call for new, peculiar, & decisive measures, in religious as well as in political cases. Now I beg to suggest that the Board immediately send a special commissioner to Bombay, — to India. If you can come, well. If you should embark at once for London and there confer a little with the good English missionary brethren from a mutual understanding between them & the Board, such as exists among themselves, — about this interfering, or allowing this local Committee to interfere with the missionaries, or operations of the Mission of the Board. Such an arrangement is called for. Lay the case of Mr. Stone before the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and get a letter of introduction from them to their Committee in Bombay. This would give you influence with the Bombay Committee. Without such a letter or a preliminary arrangement with the Societys Committee in England, their local or corresponding Committee would care little for you, or any thing they would expect you could accomplish respecting Mr. Stone. It will be easy to arrange with the Home Committee of the Church Missionary Society. They have nothing of the narrow, selfish, & proselyting spirit which often pervades their local Committees or local subjects. Your coming via England and conferring &c with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society is of the highest importance, — it is indispensable to success in what you would wish to accomplish in Bombay. After stopping a few days in London come to Bombay via Egypt. The season will be favorable and you may reach Bombay in 45 or 50 days from London. You will have plenty of company all the way. You will find work in this Mission & subjects connected with it for some time. You could call Mr. Stone to some account for his conduct previous to his withdrawing from the Mission, should he not be, — and I hope he will not be, — previously dismissed by the Prudential Committee. Be sure to bring with you all the papers which will be required. Bring your inquiries of him & his answers in 1833 & 4 about his laying up money. Bring his letter to you & your reply to him about the thirteen assuming a debt due from him to the Mission for printing the Oriental Christian Spectator. Bring Mr. Graves letters to you about his translations of the Scriptures, — especially his letter to you dated in the latter part of 1836 [or in the beginning of 1837] and which was designed as a vindication of himself in answer to some things contained in your letter to this Mission, dated March 14th. 1836. It is now found that Mr. Stone is deeply involved in the steps which have occasioned the supercession of our Mission translations of the Scriptures for preference by new translations. From Bombay you could proceed to Madras, thence to Jaffna, to Madras & to Calcutta. From Calcutta you could at any time obtain a passage to Europe, or you could proceed to visit the stations of the Board farther east. — — Bring

with you small bills of exchange on London of £50 & 100£ for all your expenses. Such bills can be sold any where in this part of the world. And let all your expenses from the time you have arrived until you return, be included in the amount allowed by the Prudential Committee to the different Missions you visit, — divided among them in such proportion as shall appear proper. In no way can the same amount of money accomplish as much good for these Missions or for the Missionary cause.

It is I believe the duty of the Prudential Committee not only to govern the Mission of the Board, but to support this Mission in the exercise of such powers & authority as have been entrusted to them. If it is not the duty of the P. Committee to govern this Mission ecclesiastically, yet it must be the duty of the Committee to enable this mission church to sustain & exercise their own rights & discipline. The P. Comm. are not only responsible for the conduct & character of their missionaries while in their employment, but it is also their duty to protect the character of their missionaries or to support & employ them in places & circumstances where they will able to sustain & preserve their own characters. If the Prudential Committee can not do these things for this Mission & for those belonging to it, then in view of the state & prospects of the Mission, it will become at once a question of personal duty with those on the spot, and with those who may be sent to reinforce us, (as soon as they see the state of the Mission) whether they shall continue any longer connected with the Mission & the Board. I do hope & pray that the Com will save us from the painful consideration, — and the yet more painful decision, — of this question.

I remain Dear Sir, Yours truly,
D. O. Allen.

P. S. The expediency of the Board's sending an agent or deputation to visit this Mission in this part of the world has been at times a subject of consideration by the Prudential Committee, and of conversation among your missionaries in India, for some years past. The subject has been often mentioned in the Mission, and we should not be sorry at any time to see you, or Mr. Cardwell, or some person here in this business. For important & serious reasons I have not mentioned this subject of the Board's sending out some person at present time to any person but to Mr. Webster. Much anxiety is felt in all the Mission in regard to the course which the P. Committee may pursue, & the close to which they may bring this affair of Mr. Stone. This anxiety would at once be greatly relieved by the arrival of a commissioner from the Board, — or by the intelligence that such a person may be soon expected. You will see the importance of the Committee determining what course shall be pursued, and also of this pursuing that course as soon as practicable. My letter of the 14th Ult. will probably reach you about the 1st. of July and I shall expect an answer by September. I hope that before this letter will reach you, the reply to that one will be well on its way to India. But as letters sometimes miscarry, it is very important that we have as early and as certain information as is possible on this subject. I have to request that you will reply via London & Egypt to this letter as quick as possible, informing us what course the Prudential Committee have pursued, or will pursue in this affair of Mr. Stone. I shall expect a reply to this letter by the October steamer from Egypt.

Yours &c D. O. A.

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

I have received the accompanying letter and approve of it. We are in peculiar circumstances, and if Mr. S. is allowed to go off in the manner he has attempted, and escape with impunity, I fear that best men who have the talents and enterprise which the Board prize so highly, will be willing to enlist or continue in the service of the Board, subject as they must be to all the unpleasant things which such a precedent would if followed would certainly produce. Mr. S. pecuniary accounts with the Mission are yet unsettled and he refuses to refund the sum (between 200 & 300 Rs) which he allows himself to be indebted, unless the Mission will approve of his account as last presented. This the Financial Committee cannot approve of because there are items which they think ought not to be allowed. Thus he continues to hold money which he allows to be the Board's because other items of his account are disputed. I hope that no one but yourself will come out here for no one about the Rooms has had so much experience in Mr. Stone's habits of thought and action, or is so well informed of the general state of Indian Missions.

Our Mission are in the same state of health as when I last wrote. Mrs Allen became the mother of a fine boy on the 5th inst. Mr Allen and Mr Munger continue as they were. With best wishes I remain Very truly yours

E. A. Webster

with you small bills of exchange or bankers — of £50 × 100£ — for all your expenses. Such bills can be sold any where in this part of the world. And let all your expenses from the time you have traversed until you return, be included in the amount allowed by the Prudential Committee to the different Missions you visit, — divided among them in such proportion as shall appear proper. In no way can the same amount of money accomplish so much good for these Missions or for the Missionary cause.

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Yours &c D. O. A.

Rev Dr Anderson

7.3

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Our Mission are in the same state of health as when I last wrote. Mrs Ll. became the mother of a fine boy on the 5th inst. Mrs Allen and Mrs Munger continue as they were. With best wishes I remain Very truly yours

E. A. Webster

May 20th. It has just occurred to me that as the committee must have determined on some measures respecting Mr. Stone's affairs before receiving my letter of the 24th Ult. they might still be of the opinion after receiving that letter, that their measures would prove sufficient to avert, prevent, or remove the evils which hurt the Mission, and that nothing further on that point would for the present be necessary. Now I wish to inform the Committee that there is not the least reason for them or for us to expect that any losses they have incurred or can incur, except such as are mentioned in that letter, will be borne again on remittances to Bombay, will be of any avail. I hope the Committee will reconsider in Bombay what they have done in reference to the members of the Mission and Europeans in Bombay which they (the Committee) do not approve & can not sanction.

S. O. Allen

Single sheet

Hon. Jonathan Hill Esq.
Boston, Mass.
United States of America

For Prudential Committee
Care of Messrs. Ely & Co.
Merchants
New York

P. Sheridan

FORWARDED BY E. A. WEBSTER, BOMBAY.

Note. Mr Ballantine wishes me to say that the elder of the Pariyan brothers, Nariyan, was baptized on the 5th inst. and he and Nurrypunt sat down with them to the communion on that day. Mr B. intended to have written you but he was seized with a fit of cholic on Thursday the 6th which rendered it unfit to write until too late for this steamer. The Lord is doing a great work among the people of this land and an unusual commotion has been excited by the conversions both here and in Poona and Ahmednuggur.

Yours &c. S. S. Webb

Recd. Oct. 19 – 1839

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Bombay August 1st. 1839.

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We wrote you Dec. 16th. via St. Helena, and also Jan. 24th. 1839. Since then we have received from you the following letters, – viz –

"July 19th 1838", – ~~received~~ via Jaffnapatam; – received May 27th. 1839.
"Dec. 17th. 1838", – via Colombo; received March 25th. 1839.
"Dec. 24th. 1838", – via England & Egypt; received April 12th. 1839.
"March 8th. 1839", – via England & Egypt; – received June 22d. 1839.

Your letter of July 19th. 1838 was more than ten months on the way to us. The papers & pamphlets forwarded with it, reached us at the same time. A duplicate of the letter via Madras reached us a few days earlier, but it was then too late to reply to your inquiry about Mr Darrah's return to India, as the time had already arrived when the reinforcement appointed to this Mission was expected to embark for India. We need only say now that we believe the committee in returning Mr Stone to this Mission have done well for its interests.

We were glad to learn from your letter of Nov 17th. 1838 that the regulation passed by the Board at their annual meeting in 1837 about missionaries not returning to America without the permission of the Prudential Committee had been re-considered and essentially modified at their subsequent annual meeting. Had we been aware of this fact we should not have prepared & forwarded, as we did, a memorial to the Board on this subject.

From your ~~[illegible]~~ letter of Dec. 24th. 1838 we were glad to know that in the opinion of the Prudential Committee the receipts of the Board have not been materially affected by the separation of a portion of the Presbyterian Church, and the formation of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society. And further that no considerable diminution in future is anticipated from this cause. We rejoice in this fact & in such prospects. They indicate a sound state of piety and show a great increase of foreign missionary spirit, enterprise & liberality in the country. "God speed" to every institution which is designed to promote the cause of piety in the church, and to extend the blessings of the Gospel to those who are ignorant & destitute of them.

The inquiries contained in your letter of March 8th. 1839 concerning Mr. Stone's conduct previous to leaving the service of the Board, will be attended to as soon as practicable, and the information requested, so far as it can be ascertained, will be communicated to the Missionary Rooms. We were glad to learn from the same letter that the reinforcement was then expected soon to embark for Bombay. And by a letter of a later date (April 5th) from Mr. Hill to Mr. Webster, we have the yet more gratifying intelligence that they had sailed a few days previously from Salem in the Waverly.

~~We were glad to learn from your letter of Nov. 17th. 1838 that the prospects of the Board at their annual meeting in 1838~~

[This paragraph is written on the other side. It was commenced twenty years to the again. Ed.]

The health of the mission generally has continued to be much as it was at the date of our last communication to you. We do not mean by this that all the missionaries have enjoyed good or even comfortable health. Some of our number are confirmed invalids, and scarcely know what it is to have comfortable health. Nor have those of us who commonly have good health for this climate, been without suffering from occasional illness. Still our lives are spared, and we are all able to do something to promote the Redeemer's kingdom. For this favor, for this honor, we would praise him in above our line & more & have our being.

Since our last communication some events have occurred in connection with our labors which have greatly encouraged us. In the months of April & May two young men, brothers, of the Brahmin caste, were admitted to a public profession of the Christian religion by baptism in Ahmednuggur. They had been employed by the Mission, one as a writer and school-visitor, and the other as a teacher, for considerable time. Their profession of Christianity produced great excitement, especially in the caste to which they belonged. From their connections they encountered much unkind & abusive treatment which they endured in a manner becoming the profession they had made. The excitement has now a good deal subsided. These young men are of respectable connections, and have received what is regarded as a good common education. Their conduct has thus far been according to their profession, - giving increasing evidence of genuine conversion to God. In the events which have occasioned this &

* One was baptized in April & the other in May -

excitement we greatly regret, and our prayer is that this opposition to the Gospel may be speedily overruled to its promotion.

The Mahabuleshwar Tree includeds, one the wife of a man who was baptized nearly two years ago, and the other a Roman Catholic, who been recently admitted to the church. The latter is a young man of good capacity and we hope he may become useful in promoting the cause of Christianity. For such instances of divine favor we would praise the Lord, and encourage ourselves in him in the hope of seeing yet greater things.

There is evidently a gradual but constant progress of enlightened & decided piety among the professedly christian population of this country. The importance of the missionary cause to the temporal & spiritual happiness of the native population, and the duty of all professing christians to promote this cause, are becoming more generally acknowledged, and the various objects of christian benevolence are more liberally supported. The Government in India are absolutely engaged in withdrawing all countenance from idolatry and in breaking off from all connection with its institutions, as fast as they believe it can be done consistently with the general peace of the country. The newspapers generally within a few years, have a good deal changed in the spirit they manifest towards the objects & means connected with the moral elevation & conversion of the native population, as well as in the manner they speak of efforts made to spread the Gospel among them, and of those who are engaged in this work. These are great, important, & encouraging changes, and they are making a deep impression on the minds of those among the native population, who are sufficiently intelligent to observe the signs of the times.

Some events lately occurred in Bombay which have caused much excitement among all classes of people. In May two Parsee young men made a public profession of their faith in the christian religion, and were baptized by Dr. Wilson of the Scottish Mission. These young men had previously for considerable time attended the General Assembly's Institution in Bombay, and they had acquired a knowledge of the English language. These are the first instances of conversion from the religion of Zoroaster to Christianity in modern times, and they excited, first the surprise, and then the indignation, of the whole Parsee community in Bombay. The young men, believing & apparently acting without reason, that this

lives were in danger took refuge with Dr. Wilson. The Parsees, finding it impossible to induce them to return to their former friends, and frustrated in several attempts to obtain possession of their persons, in the hope of obtaining possession of them and in some way of effecting their renunciation of Christianity and return to their former religion, instituted a legal process against Dr. Wilson. In this hope however they were disappointed. They lost their cause, — the court deciding against them. They then resolved to use the most effectual means in their power to secure the native population, — especially their own part of it, — against the future influence of Christianity. In this excitement some leading men of the Hindoo & Mohammedan population united with the Parsees. Much exertion was made & various means were devised, to excite & to prejudice all classes of people against missionaries, and the means they use to extend a knowledge of Christianity. The people who live in our neighborhood were told not to come to us, to have no intercourse with us, to receive no books from us, to listen to nothing we should say to them, and above all, never to go into the chapel. The people whose children attended our schools were told to withdraw their children immediately, and that fearful consequences would follow if they should continue to attend. Copies of a tract, prepared by a Brahmin well known for his zeal for the Hindoo religion & for his hatred of Christianity, with his name as the author, entreating all classes of the native population to withdraw their children from all Mission schools, were freely distributed in Bombay. It was not easy for parents or teachers or children to withstand such influence & obloquy. The female schools suffered most. Female education was represented as an innovation, attempted by missionaries on the good old ways, and was made the subject of special obloquy. — We can not regret the occasion of this excitement & opposition, though it should have caused the suspension of all our schools. The excitement has now somewhat subsided, and we hope & pray it may soon appear to all, that, through the overruling Providence of God, it has advanced the cause it was designed to injure. May the Lord have mercy on those who oppose the cause of truth, of righteousness, & of salvation.

We remain, dear Sir, your fellow-laborers in the service and fellowship of our common Lord & Saviour

In behalf of the American Mahratta Mission.

D. O. Allen.
Secretary

Rec. D. O. Allen. Bombay, Aug. 1, 1839.
Rec. Dec. 10

[Nothing in this letter is ever to be quoted or in any way publicly used]
D. O. Allen

75

Bombay 7th August 1839

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

A vessel called the "Archibald Graeme" now in this port is about to sail for New York, and I improve the opportunity to write you a few lines. I wrote to you on the 15th. of April & again on the 18th. of May via Egypt & England. In those letters I suggested, - and assigned some reasons for doing it, - that the Board should send out forthwith an agent to attend to some things in this Mission and also to visit your other missions in this country. Such a measure still appears to me to be very desirable, - as much so as when I wrote those letters. Those letters were private & not Mission letters. In them I stated that I did not know the opinions of the members of the Mission, except Mr. Webster, who concurred with me & appended his opinions to those I expressed. When your letter of the 8th. of March arrived it was immediately circulated in the Mission (this is done with all letters from your department in the Missionary Rooms) accompanied by a proposal that the inquiries contained in that letter concerning Mr. Stone be deferred, and that a reply be immediately made to the letter, requesting that an agent be sent out to visit this & your other Missions in this country. This my proposal however did not meet the views of the Mission. It was thought that we ought to obtain the information requested as far as practicable & communicate it to the Prudential Committee, and if they should think this not sufficient for them to act upon, they could then take such further measures as they might think necessary. Thus the matter now stands. It is not likely that any thing will be done before our annual meeting which will probably be in November. The Prudential Committee, having written to the Church Missionary Society that Society will I hope keep this Sub-Committee in Bombay in check. Some members of this Committee have manifested a spirit which I did not suppose existed in any Protestant denomination of Christians. The bishop of Bombay, who is the prime & only though concealed, mover in these things, has an exceedingly proselyting spirit.

At this station we are now in our usual health. I do not mean by this that we are all in good,—or in comfortable,—health. And here it is proper for me to remark at some length upon a subject on which I have said nothing in former communications to you,—though you have probably heard something in other ways.—I mean the state & prospects of Mrs. Allen's health. When we married she had been in India nearly 3½ years, of which more than one year she had been in Bombay. Though she had been sometimes unwell, yet she had on the whole enjoyed as good health as is usually enjoyed in this country, and her constitution did not appear to be in any way impaired. For 4 or 5 months after our marriage her health was what it had generally been before marriage. In June (of last year) some unhappy circumstances occurred which deranged some of the female schools, and led her to bestow upon them a degree of personal attention, labor, & care, which were beyond her strength,—beyond prudence. These things occurred & were attempted in the most debilitating part of the hot season, and the consequence was that she became quite prostrated. She soon found herself suffering from what she at first thought was a new complaint but as this, further developed ~~symptoms & through~~ it was obvious that the complaint was of long standing and that she had occasionally suffered from it for many years, though ignorant at the time of the real cause of such sufferings. She continued in feeble health until October, when she went to Mahabuleshwar, where she remained with her brother for 4 months. She derived some benefit from the change but not so much as we hoped. Had she remained longer, as physicians recommended, probably she would have been more benefitted. But she thought the state of the girls' schools in Bombay imperiously required her to return when she did. Since then her health has been feeble. She is generally able to hear the reading & recitations of the schools on the premises, who come to her by classes for this purpose. But she has not been able to see any school out on the premises. Indeed she has ~~not~~ been out of the house but a few times, not oftener I believe than one day in a week. We are now expecting that, as soon after the reinforcement arrive (now daily expected) as the season will admit, she will proceed to Mahabuleshwar this to remain until. Of her complaint I will say further,—It is an organic affection, but deeply affecting the whole system. It is of long standing; she suffered occasionally & sometimes rather severely from it for 8 or 10 years before she left America for this country. For a year past the complaint has existed in an aggravated form. This complaint has been in no way affected by the state called enceinte, as Mrs. A— has never been in that state.

This affliction as you will believe, is much felt by us. We would submit without murmuring to the chastisements of our Heavenly Father. We have no calculation in connection with it for the future. The Lord will direct if we trust in him. Should the state of her health in connection with the state of the Mission, render it expedient for us to return to America I shall expect to devote my life to personal missionary labors among the colored population of the southern States. American slavery & the moral state of the slave population are becoming the subject of talk & of interest throughout the Protestant part of the world. I aspire to nothing beyond being a missionary to my colored brethren of the human family, and "the field is the world."

All the information which has been forwarded to the Board concerning Mr. Hubbard, has reached you I trust longer this. I believe the last letter was Mr. Munger's and Mr. Boggs took that with him - intending to send it direct from St. Helena. If the Committee wish for further information they can inquire of Mr. Boggs. These communications (the Mission circulars, the official & private letters) will give you some, though but an imperfect idea, of this most distressing affair. I have often wished that the Committee could, in their own persons (as though it had occurred in or near Boston) examine this whole affair & all its circumstances in their true colors & consequences in our Mission & out of our Mission. But I will not say more on this subject. Those engaged in managing the missionary cause in America have their trials, but I can not but think they are light & transitory, compared with the trials which some Missions have to endure. - - - - - My last letter contains some remarks on a memorial (prepared & printed) from this Mission to the Board. I was not the author of that memorial, and I did not like some things in its language & spirit & objected strongly to them. Still I thought there was occasion for the memorial, and though disapproving of some things in it, yet as the Mission approved of it, I voted for printing it. The only copy I sent to America, was addressed to yourself as the Foreign Secretary of the Board. I was glad to hear that the laws which occasioned the memorial had been previously annulled, or essentially altered. Of course there is no cause for issuing the memorial, and I hope no unhappy consequences will result from it. The expense of printing the memorial was paid by members of the Mission.

There is one subject which particularly requires the consideration of the Committee. The grants of the American Bible & Tract Societies, instead of being kept as a reserved fund by themselves to be expended in accordance with the purposes for which they were given, were all used up for common mission purposes & operations, in the same manner as other remittances from the Treasury of the Board and other stations was expended for their societies ~~was charged~~ was credited to the Mission & charged to those societies. In this way the

Mission became debtor to these societies for the whole unexpended balance of their funds in our hands, which we had no way to pay this balance, except to depend on remittances from the Board for our ordinary operations. If you will look at our accounts sent to the Rooms last year you will see that the Mission stand indebted to these societies ~~many~~ thousands rupees, and we have nothing to pay. You will wonder ~~to know~~ that the expenses of the Mission should have been great as to have consumed ~~not~~ only all the remittances from the Board for its expenses, but also all the grants of the A.B. & A.D. Societies. Of this I can give no account & for it I am in no way responsible, as I lived in the Sechem & had almost nothing to do with the affairs of the Mission at that time. The grants of these societies should have been kept a reserved fund so that they & the Mission could at any time know what had been expended & what was in reserve. They ought also receive the interest accumulated on the unexpended balance. --- There is also another part of this subject. Not only are we deeply in debt to these societies but we are likely to remain so. The Mission is doing very little to diminish these debts. — Indeed, I believe the debt to the A.D. Society is yearly increasing. Could any arrangement be made by which I could be relieved from my present station & its duties I should be glad to be employed wholly in preparing & distributing the Scriptures & tracts as the agent, or at the expense, of these societies. If such an arrangement could be made Mrs. A. would remain all the time with her brother at Mahabaleshwar, and I should live & labor as I did, when living in the Sechem some years ago. I shall write to you again probably on this subject. One of the brethren now expected here, might perhaps in a year or so take my place in Broosbay, all we at first only a part of the time & I remain there a part, as in the rainy season. I had hoped that Mr. Burgess would remain in B. for I believe this a more important place for him & where he could better promote the interests of the Mission & the cause there in Ahmednuggur. I am therefore very sorry to ~~learn from you~~ see what you write on this subject (I mean of this location) in your letter of May 13th. We hoped the Waverly would arrive before the A. Grain would sail. But we are disappointed. But the winds & waves are subject to the Word of the Church & our brethren are supposed to serve

Yours truly
D. Coulter

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Boston
Mission House
Pearl St.

Rec. 2 —
Ans. 17

Rev. D. Coulter
Bombay Aug. 7, 1839.

NEW-YORK
NOV 29

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[This letter - containing pages 5, 6, 7, & 8 - is a private letter and is nothing contained in it is to be published or in any way publicly used. The pages 1-4 contain an official Mission letter and can be used in any way the Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. may see proper]
D. O. Allen

Bombay September 12th. 1837

Rev. R. Anderson -

Dear Sir,

I embrace the opportunity of sending you an official Mission letter to send you in connection with it this private letter by the steamer which is to leave B. today with the mail of this month for Suez, & England. You will see there is considerable difference in the dates of these two letters. This will be explained by stating the manner our Mission business in the Mission as Rooms is managed. — When a letter from the Rooms reaches us it is immediately circulated in the Mission, accompanied with a circular which mentions those things in the letter which appear to require the attention or consideration of the Mission, and also those things which require being noticed in acknowledging the letter or replying to it. On this circular each member of the Mission makes such remarks as he pleases, and it is returned to me with your letter. The Mission letters for the Rooms are first prepared in view of your letters, of the circulars that accompanied them in the Mission, and of the recent history, state &c of the Mission. The letter when thus prepared is sent round all the Mission for examination & approbation, or objections to any thing in it. When returned to me, the letters I send to the Rooms are prepared in accordance with the opinions expressed on the forms circulated in the Mission. This manner of doing business is tedious & troublesome, but I believe it is the easiest way to give satisfaction to all the Mission. In this way the letters I send you contain the sentiments of the majority of the Mission, — not in all cases, my own sentiments.

On the 18th. of last month we had the pleasure of welcoming the expected reinforcement of Messrs. Burgess, Dwight, & Shaw, and their wives & Miss Lacey. They all arrived in this usual health. It being in the rainy season they are compelled to remain a while in Bombay. Your instructions to the Mission have, I suppose, located Mr. Burgess in Ahmednuggur. Nothing is yet determined in respect to the location of Mr. Dwight & Mr. Shaw. I have hope that one of them will remain in Bombay, — at least for the coming year. I am unwilling to believe that the Prudential Committee have become so indifferent to this station as to leave it with only one missionary, — to leave all the duties of this station on the hands of one ordained person — I mean those duties which are of such a strong character especially. Besides, in no part of Western India are tours & visits for preaching & distributing the Scriptures & tracts so important, & likely to be productive of so much real benefit, — immediate & remote, — as in the districts north & south of

Bombay. In no places in the Mahratta country do so large a proportion of the people read, & in no places have the people so much knowledge of the Christian religion. If these districts, in which are formerly in many Mission schools and where so much missionary labor has been bestowed can be visited occasionally by missionaries, the knowledge the people now have will be in a good degree perpetuated until some more efficient & direct means can be used to spread & support the Gospel among them. Whether we look at immediate results (as the conversion of souls) or more remote consequences (as the diffusion of religious knowledge) I know of no region more encouraging than the vicinity of Bombay. And it appears to me too that these districts have strong claims on this Mission, — have strong claims for a liberal share of the grants of the American Bible Society & of the American Tract Society now in our hands. Gladly would I spend a considerable part of the fair season of each year in these districts. But if I am to be (as I have been now for almost 3 years past) the only missionary at this station I shall not be able to leave Bombay for a single day to labor in its vicinity. In a letter to you which was sent by the ship Triphaena that sailed from Bombay for New York on the 12th of last month, I made some statements about the grants of the American Bible Society and of the American Tract Society now in our hands; and also about our using or not using or neither using nor having used them. This subject demands the consideration of the Committee. Our Mission have done little the for 2 or 3 years past in the way of expending these funds. Nor is there any prospect of our doing much for years to come, unless some specific arrangement shall be made to this effect. Allow me to suggest that the Committee set me off (so to speak) for this work — as an agent so far as I can be consistently with my relations to the Board, for a few years. In this case my wife — concerning whose ill-health I wrote to you in my letter above mentioned, — would return at once to her brother's and would reside with him, and I should be as free for itinerating as I was some years ago when thus employed. I understand these Societies are not quite satisfied with the state of their funds in our hands. But I have written on this subject for this time quite enough.

I am sorry but not surprised to hear of Mr. Hubbard's conduct in America. Our painful experience of Mr. H. was so long continued, & exhibited such deep depravity, & searedness of conscience, that we could expect little from him. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" May the Lord have mercy on him, and never again suffer such a calamity to befal this or any other Mission.

I wrote to you in April & in May via England suggesting that the Board send an agent to visit this Mission in this country and assigning some reasons for such a measure. A occasion afterwards occurred for bringing this subject before the Mission and a majority of them dissented from my opinion. For myself however I still believe the wisest ~~the~~ step the Committee could take and the one which would be most for the interests of the Mission in many ways, would be for them to send out an agent. The inquiries to be made concerning Mr. Stone have been deferred until our next annual meeting which will probably be held in November. You will perhaps think this subject has been deferred unnecessarily long. But I believe it would be impossible to do any thing sooner. And I fear it will not be possible to do any thing effectual then. It is not easy to conceive of the difficulty, or difficulties, which sometimes beset subjects of business in this Mission. But you will hear in due time, if you do not come this way to see, to examine & to judge for yourself.

The official Mission letter I now send you will give you some information of the state of Bombay. Nothing particularly interesting has occurred since the date of that letter. Our schools & other operations continue in much the same state as in months past. Our new Governor Sir James Carnac is not favorable to missionaries or their operations. He sustains however a moral character, which can not be said of some high public functionaries this country. When I came from the Mediterranean to Bombay in Nov. of 1828 there was only one English missionary (Dr. Wilson) in B. Now there are six, viz. Messrs. Wilson, Nesbit, & Mitchell of General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Messrs. Robertson & Valentine of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. Landry, who is supported partly by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and partly by his friends & his own property. These missionaries are all men of rather rare talents and they are supported & assisted in various ways by the influence & patronage of the European population. This moral influence is producing a change in Bombay, not so much in the way of particular conversions, as in the diffusion of religious knowledge.

Bombay is increasing in population as well as in commercial & political importance. It is now the great medium of communication between Europe and Southern Asia. Few places in the world are more important in a missionary point of view than Bombay. The English arms are triumphant in all the countries watered by the Indus & in Affghanistan. Probably in no year in the history of this country have English influence, power & dominion extended so much as in this present year. These conquests only prepare the way for the Prince of Peace. In some kind degree in this kingdom.

As ever yours truly S. O. Allen

Bombay, Sep. 12, 1839.

Recd. Dec. 10 —

Ans. Dec. 17

Arrivd. of Reinf. Aug. 10th.

One sheet folio post

5/4 28/96

INDIA

FORWARDED BY McGREGOR, STEWART & Co. LIVERPOOL.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

~~Care of GEO. GROVES, ESQ.~~

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BRITISH FOREIGN 3/2

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FORWARDED BY E. A. WEBSTER. BOMBAY.

LONDON 30 OCT 1839

30 OCT 1839

Bombay Dec. 24.. 1839

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

The object of this letter is to communicate a historical statement of some facts & circumstances connected with Mr. Stone's case which are not contained in the other communications sent to you but which appear to be necessary to a correct understanding of the subject. A letter of this kind appears to be the more required from the fact that we are quite uninformed in respect to the character & contents of Mr. Stone's communications to you from his withdrawing from the Mission.

Mr. Stone's resolution to withdraw from the Mission ~~from this~~ was to its members an unexpected thing. He did not submit the subject to them for an expression of opinion in the regular & prescribed form of Mission circulars but sent copies of what he called a circular to the different stations (excepting the same copy was sent to Bombay & to Mahabuleshwar) with the request that each copy should be returned directly to him. In this way the opinions expressed on the subject were formed & communicated to him without any communication between the members of the Mission at the different stations. This mode of proceeding was irregular & has no precedent in the history of the Mission. Mr. Stone was told that this paper or circular contained no opinion or certificate of his conduct or character and that to understand it in this sense or to use it in this way or for this purpose would be a perversion or an abuse of it. We mention these facts here as it is probable Mr. Stone has sent a protracted copy of this paper, or extracts from it, or comments upon it, to the Missionary Stations.

At that time Mr. Stone was involved in difficulty, and it appeared to the members of the Bombay station [Mr. Stone was then in Bombay] that the Committee of the Ch. Miss. Society should be informed of it. Accordingly it was mentioned informally & unofficially but as a matter of matter which deserved attention to the Secretary of the Committee & to the Bishop. The two persons with whom Mr. Stone was then in immediate communication. This information was given with feelings of good-will towards the Society & towards Mr. Stone in the hope that it would prevent difficulties which otherwise were likely to occur. — that the Committee might make themselves acquainted with Mr. Stone's circumstances and from the facts, act in view of them. It was expected that the

Corr. with such information would make inquiry. But this they did not do
under of Mr. Stone. They neither made any communication to the Mission on an
inquiry of the Mission, but took Mr. Stone at once into their employment.

The subject of a joint or common communication to the Missionary Brethren
his withdrawing from the Mission was mentioned to Mr. Stone and he replied that
had not yet determined what he should write to the Board as the reason of his
drawing from the Mission. This was regarded as declining on his part to write in
joint communication, — at least unless the proposal should come from him. At
this occurred a member of the Mission [Mr. Munger] was appointed to prepare a letter
for the Brethren on this subject. Previous to this letter being prepared, it became
known that Mr. Stone had forwarded via London a parcel to the Brethren, and there
could be no doubt he had not his own statement. The question was submitted to
the Mission whether the letter prepared by Mr. Munger should be sent to Mr. Stone
before it was sent to Stonemen, and it was the opinion of a majority that as Mr. S.
had declined a joint communication with the Mission and had made out & for-
warded his own statement without the Mission's knowing what it contained, it
not necessary or expedient, our duty to send him the Mission letter. This letter
sent you by the Waverly and is acknowledged in your letter to the Mission of March 20.

In Nov. 1838 the Mission received a letter from the Secretary of the Committee
the Ch. Miss. Society inquiring about Mr. Stone's conduct while connected with the Mission. The
Mission were then holding their annual meeting in Bombay. Previous to receiving this
ter of inquiry the Mission had resolved for what appeared to be important reasons
address a letter to Mr. Stone upon his conduct. The reasons for doing this became more
important now we were called upon for an expression of opinion concerning him. The
letter was sent to the Sec. of the Ch. Miss. Society in reply to his inquiry and a letter
sent to Mr. Stone stating some exceptionable things in his conduct, and requesting that
he was still a member of the Mission Chapel Church and the things mentioned had
fect to his character & to his conduct towards the Mission he would give satisfaction. Mr.
Stone acknowledged the letter but refused to make any reply in respect to the things
contained in it. The Com. of the Ch. Miss. Society now took up the subject in great
earnestness & great displeasure towards the Mission, — because the Mission had not given
such a reply to their inquiry — or in other words — such a character of Mr. Stone as they
wanted. They called on the Mission to substantiate by facts & testimony before them the
opinion contained in the reply to their inquiry. The violent & overbearing spirit of the
of the Committee was a sufficient reason — had there been no other — for the Mission to
have nothing to do with them. To this call the Mission replied that the opinion communi-
cated to them concerning Mr. Stone was given as a matter of private information, in

answers to this inquiry, and was not preferred as a charge or accusation against him — that the Mission could be no party in any trial of him, and that the reasons for the opinion communicated to them, could be obtained of him, as he had been or would be informed of them. The Mission further stated to the brotherhood that Mr. Stone being still a member of the Mission chapel Church by his own subscription ought to give satisfaction to this body for the exceptionable things in his conduct which were communicated to him.

Such was the ground taken by the Mission. But the Ch. Miss. brethren had no wish that Mr. Stone should reply to the Mission, — beyond acknowledging this letter. Mr. Stone was requested to come to Bombay. He came & remained in it nearly or quite six weeks. During this time the brethren proposed to be examining things affecting his character. It did not appear to be proper for the Mission to appear as accusers of Mr. Stone or as a party in an investigation or trial before such a tribunal, and no no evidence was communicated to them as to the truth of the particular things contained in the Mission letter to Mr. Stone. There were things however affecting Mr. Stone's character not specified in that letter to him. In the letter itself stated. One such thing, — a matter believed to be of great importance — was communicated to Mr. Stone & to brotherhood while he was in Bombay. And it was proposed to submit this whole subject with all its evidence in written testimony to them for examination. But the brethren once then once refused to take the subject into consideration. The result of this so called investigation was not communicated to the Mission. But we have heard indirectly that they declared themselves satisfied with Mr. Stone's vindication of himself. To say nothing how this pretended examination was managed in the opinion of persons not of that party, we can say that some persons connected with the Church Missionary Society were dissatisfied with it. The opinion of this brethren Mr. Stone probably has already communicated, or ~~will~~ if not he will communicate it to you. You will see from the above mentioned facts what consideration is due to it.

When your letter of March 8. 1839 reached and it was determined to consider the subject of your inquiries at the then approaching annual meeting Mr. Stone was invited to attend the meeting for so much time as might be necessary to examine the subject affecting himself. The letter to him, and others connected with it make the document marked A which is now sent you. Soon after the annual meeting Mr. Stone came to Bombay. The proposal was then made to him to submit the matter contained in the document marked C in written testimony on both sides, — nothing not written should be testimony, — to the brethren presiding Members of the board in Bombay. He was asked if he would write

with a brother, either not less than 2 in number to be appointed by the Mis-
sion to prepare the facts & testimony to be forwarded to the Missionary Board in
answer to your inquiries. But no arrangement could be made on any subject wi
Mr. Stone. He was determined to avoid all common ground, of inquiry, of reason
& of judgment. He was again requested to furnish the information required by yo
1 & 2 inquiries. But he refused to furnish it. We might send you the correspon-
ence with him on these points, but we see no benefit to repay the trouble t
you or to us.

In the proceedings of the annual meeting you will see a resolution
bout showing to the Bishop the correspondence of the Mission with Mr. Stone in
viting him to attend the meeting. Two members of the Mission at a time pre-
viously appointed called on the Bishop to show him or to allow him to read
correspondence. He began by asking if the correspondence could not be put in
his hands for his discretionary use. He was told that it did not contain any ch
or accusations against Mr. Stone, that the only object in proposing to show it to
was that he might know Mr. Stone's present relations, especially to the American
Board, and that Mr. Stone had a copy of the whole correspondence from whom
could at once obtain any, should he wish for it after reading it or hearing it rea
This did not satisfy him and he insisted upon having the whole put into
hands for his discretionary use or he did not wish to read it or to hear it rea
to the rather heard it read nor read it. In the course of conversation it was
mentioned that the Secretary of the American Board had written to the Church
Missionary Society, on the subject of their employing Mr. Stone as one of their re
lar missionaries before he should be dismissed by the Board. To this the B
op replied that if the Church Missionary Society were acquainted with any
stacles in the way of Mr. Stone's becoming a regularly recognized and accepte
missionary of the Society, it was very strange they had not informed their c
responding committee in Bombay of it.

A few days after the abovementioned interview with the Bishop Mr. Sto
came to Bombay, — to be admitted to ordination, — the preliminary steps having be
taken. It was confidently expected that his ordination would take place, notice of
having been publicly given in the church or cathedral. But after the time appoi
ted grew by, we were informed that his ordination did not take place. This infor
tion was true. The cause of his not being ordained we have not heard but suppo
has been deferred until the brethren in Bombay can obtain instructions from the Ch
Society. Thus Mr. Stone's case now stands. — In behalf of the Mission —

Bombay Dec. 24th 1839. Yours truly J. C. Allen Sec

P.S. Jan 15th. Your letter to the Mission dated Oct. 28. reached us a few days ago. It was thought best to inform the Bishop that we had received intelligence of Mr. Stone's having been dismissed by the Board. Accordingly this fact was communicated to him. Mr. Jewett's letter of which you sent us a copy is a very strange one. Mr. Stone has not been ordained. He is not yet regarded as a regular missionary of the C.M. Miss. Society, but only as a person employed for time being & on a kind of probation. Had his later expected ordination taken place he would have become in the opinion of the committee in Bombay a regular missionary of the Society. But the Bishop (as I am informed) refused to ordain him because the committee could show no evidence that the Home Society had accepted Mr. Stone. All the comm. could show, was that they had informed the Home Society that they had employed Mr. S. with the hope that he would be accepted & ordained, and that having heard nothing they inferred that the Home Society by making no reply, approved &c. Still the Bishop & comm. durst not proceed to ordain Mr. S. lest the Home Society should refuse to accept him as one of their missionaries, and so he would have no place or employment, in connection with the Society. It appears however from Mr. Jewett's letter that they have no reason to fear. Mr. Stone & family are in Bombay — have been there for nearly 2 months past. I am not aware that any of the Mission have any feelings of regret that the Prudential committee have dismissed him, — considering all the circumstances of his case.

As the despatching of these documents to you probably closes the whole concern of Mr. Stone I shall make a few remarks. For almost a year before Mr. S. withdrew from the Mission he lived in the Deccan, — at Ahmednuggur, at Jalna & at Aurungabad. All that I have done, ~~connected~~ with this affair has been as, — acting only as a member of the Mission, — or as its Secretary, authorized by the Mission for all that I have said or done officially. The circumstances however that I have been Secretary of the Mission, that Mr. S. has been several times & for several weeks together in Bombay, and that two members of the Mission (not living in Bombay) have done some things irregularly & without the knowledge of the Mission at the time and which are but imperfectly known at the present time, & also that all the Church committee &c. live in Bombay, — these circumstances or facts have occasioned to me some trouble, which could only be properly appreciated in Bombay & by persons acquainted with the peculiar state of Society in Bombay.

Yours truly,

D. C. Allen

Monday, Dec. 24, 1839,
Rec'd Aug. 28, 1840,
Adv'd. Ap. 30 in S.T.

Jno Q. Adams d.d.
Boston
United States of America

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Bombay Dec 25. 1839

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & dear Sir,

The last communication from you to the Mission or to any of its members is dated May 15th. We were confidently expecting to hear from you via England by the Nov. mail; but we were disappointed. I have forgotten when my last letter to you was written & so can not now refer to it. --- I shall in this letter first mention some things concerning myself & mine. My own health is much as usual, — neither good for this country. In a letter to you some time ago I mentioned the failure of Mrs. Allen's health, and said something about the nature of her complaints. As soon as the season would permit after the rains had past, in accordance with the advice of our physician and with the concurrent wishes of all who knew her state, she left Bombay for Mahabuleshwur. I accompanied her as far as the boat could go, — viz. — to the head of the Sungsweetee river — 26 miles from Mahabuleshwur; from that place she proceeded to M— in a palanquin and I returned to Bombay in the boat. She is still at M— and will remain there for the present. Her health is bad, — continually so, and there is little prospect of her being restored. Her missionary work is done, and what course the indications of Providence will show to be our duty, remains to be seen. May the Lord grant us wisdom to discern what is our duty, and grace & strength to do it & to suffer it.

Our annual meeting was held last month in Ahmednuggur. The proceedings will be sent you via St. Helena. All the members of the Mission were at the meeting except Mr. Graves & Mr. Munger. I was absent from Bombay 3 sabbaths, but Dr. Wilson kindly supplied my place in the native service on the sabbath. --- In a letter some time ago I spoke of our connection with the American Bible & American Tract Societies. The state of this connexion has given me much anxiety. At our late meeting I succeeded in getting some resolutions passed which will I hope restore this connexion to order, and also recover by degrees the funds of these Societies which were expended by the Mission some years ago. But a great difficulty still remains. How are these funds to be expended? or raised up? The history and pecuniary accounts of the Mission for 3 years past show but little done, — little progress, — in the work of raising these funds. And the state of the Mission scarcely promises some for some years to come; — unless some special arrangement shall be made by the Prudential Committee for this work. Allow me to suggest that the Committee place for me to these Societies, — or arrange in some way so that I can devote my time to the objects of these Societies, and be supported by these funds in the hands of the Mission. I hope the Committee will take this subject into immediate consideration & try to satisfy these Societies.

The Mission took up the case of Mr. Stone at the annual meeting and did what they could. If you will see their proceedings. With him the Mission can do nothing. He avoids all common ground of inquiry, of reference & of judgment. He refuses to give information on the subjects of inquiry and denies all responsibility to the Mission, and to the American Board through the Mission. The Church Missionary Society's Committee in Bombay (a majority of them) are determined to uphold him in every thing — unless the Mission will become an accusing party before them or before the Bishop in his consistorial court, and in that case we might expect just such treatment as our puritan & nonconformist ancestors received from the High-Church party in England. If you or some one properly commissioned were here, such a person could call Mr. Stone to account, examine evidence so as to ascertain the truth, make members of the Mission act, and show how they have secretly acted, (there has been one great difficulty) and unravel many things which are & must now apparently remain involved in uncertainty. I must, & I have often heard the wish expressed by others, that some one was here with such authority, as for our Mission's doing any thing with Mr. Stone or with the Church M. S. Committee, it is out of the question. Mr. S's pecuniary accounts with the Mission are not yet settled.

You will see the proceedings of the Mission on the subject of location. — On this subject I have something to say in respect to the Bombay station. From my arrival in India in 1827 until my removal from Ahmednuggur to Bombay in 1836, this station was never without 2, and generally had 3 ordained missionaries and a printer. After the arrangement was made which brought me to B— and which was quite unexpected to me I objected to it because it devolved so much on one in B— & to this it was replied that Mr. Stone who at the same time was assigned to the Bombay would be in Bombay through the rainy season for one or two years, that Francis Doncaca our native Christ belonged to the Bombay station & could assist much, and that Bombay would have the first claim when the Mission should be reinforced & I acquiesced in the arrangement & removed to Bombay. But Mr. Stone was soon sick of this field of labor and removed to Galna, so I had no assistance from him. And it was not long before Mr. Stone removing from Galna to Aurungabad and Mr. Hubbard being recalled by the Board, Mr. Munger was left alone and set up a claim to Francis, and after awhile F. much to my regret removed to Galna. I supposed that as soon as the Mission should be reinforced, one of them, if more than one should come, would surely remain in Bombay. But what was my surprise to find that a part of the Mission were of the opinion that the instructions & opinions received at different times from the Missionary Board required all the reinforcement to be located in the Deccan and so I must still remain alone in Bombay.

Now I wish to know if such is the meaning of your past instructions to this Mission? I wish to know if such are now the views of the Prudential Committee in respect to the Bombay station? My own views of Bombay as a field for American missionaries have been so fully given

in some past letters to the Brethren that I need not say anything now. When there were missionaries — both understanding the native language and one of them having the charge of the printing office, — there would not be the reason that now exists for another missionary. A letter I sent you 2 or 3 months ago contained some reasons for there being another missionary at this station. There are other reasons — and important ones which it is not expedient to give in a written communication. This subject has much occupied my thoughts and pressed heavily on my feelings for a long time past. My feeling generally is that I shall never again have the same, — or such a responsibility rest upon me as I had for 2 years or so before the reinforcement arrived. It is a responsibility which I can not discharge, — which as shown in ~~our present~~ in this Mission in the present state of this station, can discharge. My feeling has often been that should the Mission again impose such a responsibility upon me that I shall devolve it upon them, though the only way of doing it would be to withdraw from the Mission and to send my resignation or request for a dismission from the Board at once to the Missionary Brethren. If you will think these are strong feelings & perhaps wrong feelings. But they are feelings in view of facts, — not hasty, not excited. Why should any one have responsibilities imposed upon him & duties expected of him which he can not perform, and which they who impose such duties acknowledge they could not perform? For the present Mr. Stone is to remain in B. and he is to share or is now sharing the *responsibility & duties to which I have referred. But it is the intention of a[illegible] of the Mission — as the proceedings of the meeting will show you — that he should by & by move into the Sukan. But I hope before that time shall come that we shall have some expression of opinion from the Missionary Brethren on the subject of my inquiry: viz — Is it the intention & will of the Prudential Committee that in the existing circumstances of this station I shall be the only missionary here? I shall write again on this subject when I send you the "Minutes" of the annual meeting.

Dec. 21st. On examining the above I see nothing in it which I think to be altered. I only feel to myself the future is dark & full of uncertainty. It is now almost 3 months since Mrs. t. went to Mahabaleshwar and her health has in no way improved, — or not essentially improved. Some of the Mission (not any associate at this station) are telling me that I ought to go to M. & remain with her. Such I know is the usage in such cases in the mission. But I can not think that in view of all the circumstances it is my duty to do so yet. But for this I have not much expectation that she will return to Bombay — judging from past experience & from the nature of her illness, — for a long time to come. Indeed I am in doubt whether it will be best for her to attempt to live any more in B. If she there cannot live (if she remains in this country) at Mahabaleshwar — as is the case with her brother, — what must I do? Shall I continue in Bombay? (I am not aware that any one of the Mission has any charge of location in view in regard to myself.) I am willing to do this, as far as the views & opinions of persons acquainted & interested shall think is my duty. — Or shall I go to Mahabaleshwar & live there? You will probably see some reasons against having this station — its chapel services, its church, its schools, & its native printing

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Dec. 21st. On examining the above I see nothing in it which I wish to be altered. I can feel to myself the future is dark & full of uncertainty. It is now almost 2 months since Mrs. went to Mahabuleshwar and her health has in no way improved, — or not essentially improved. Some of the Mission (not my associates at this station) are telling me that I ought to go to M. & remain with her. Such I know is the usage in such cases in this mission. But I can not think that in view of all the circumstances it is my duty to do so yet. But further, I have not much expectation that she will return to Bombay — judging from past experience & from the nature of her illness — for a long time to come. Indeed I am in doubt whether it will be best for her to attempt to live any more in B. If she there cannot live (if she remains in this country) at Mahabuleshwar as is the case with her brother, — what must I do? Shall I continue in Bombay? (— I am not aware that any one of the Mission has any change of location in view in regard to myself.) I am willing to do this, as far as the views & opinions of persons acquainted & interested shall think is my duty. — Or shall I go to Mahabuleshwar & live there? If one will probably see some reasons against having this station — its chapel services, its church, its schools, & its native printing

* Perhaps duty to fill the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Lowrie

Burlington Dec. 25. 1839.

Rec'd March 20, 1840.
Ans'd 5. L. Apr. 17.

Subject of Location —

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Boston
Massachusetts
United States of America

Burlington
N. J.

London
13 FEB
1840

5/10

Dec. 25 1839

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of Sept. 21st, and have read it with much interest. I have also read the letter addressed to you by Mr. Greene, and the letter addressed to him by Mr. Graham

Bombay Jan 1. 1840.

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & dear Sir,

A few days ago as I was searching for a Mission document for which I had occasion I found a paper which had the words "Power of Attorney" upon it. On examining it I found its contents as follows—

"Resolution adopted by the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Jan 9th 1832.

"The Committee having been informed that Mr. Charles Theodore Huntridge late of Bombay has bequeathed to the Mission Chapel of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Bombay the sum of seven thousand rupees—

"Resolved—That the Rev. David Oliver Allen, the Rev. Lyman Stone, and the Rev. William Ramsey missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions or either of them be authorized to receive the sum devised by Mr. Charles Theodore Huntridge to the American Mission Chapel at Bombay; and to build the same or to apply for the purpose or purposes specified by the Testator, accountable to the Prudential Committee of the said Board for the manner in which they shall apply said legacy; and their receipt or the receipt of either of them, shall be a complete discharge to the Executor or Executors of the said Huntridge."

"The foregoing is correctly copied from the Records of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Boston March 26th. 1832 — Albert Sam: Hubbard
Clerk of Prudential Committee"

This paper together with the other papers, giving to the persons mentioned in this resolution a Power of Attorney to give a deed of release to the Executors of Mr. Huntridge's will on receiving the sum bequeathed to the Mission, I must have seen when they reached the Mission in 1832. I well remember the papers giving a Power of Attorney being received. A few days before I sailed for America (which was in Dec. 1832) a deed of release for the Executors of Mr. Huntridge's will was signed by Mr. Stone

& myself;— Mr. Harvey had previously died. The papers were then left with Mr. Stone. On my return to India I did not look at the papers — they were with Mr. Stone, — and I was not aware that any responsibility in respect to the legacy was still resting upon me until a few days ago I found the paper of which I have given a copy.

On my return to this country — in Jan. 1834 — Mr. Stone informed me that Messrs Forbes & Co. the Executors of Mr. Huntridge's Will, objecting to the deed of release (as for some reason imperfect) which was signed by them & myself, had another drawn which he signed and upon which he received from them the legacy. This legacy consisted of a Government Promissory Note of Seven Thousand Siccа Rupees and some balance. This balance and the interest on the note appear, as credited on the Mission books, to have amounted to Rs 774-5-00 on the 31st of Dec. 1833. Since Jan 1st. 1834 the note has been in the keeping of the Treasurer of the Mission who has received the interest upon it and credited it to the Mission. The rate of interest is five percent and is payable quarterly. The amount of what has been received — viz Rs 774-5- mentioned above, and the interest upon the note since it came into possession of the Mission is nearly Rs 8[illegible]

A few words concerning Mr. Huntridge — He was of the class of people commonly called in this country Indo-Britons. He lived & died unmarried. In his Will, after making one or two legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his property to the under-mentioned, — to be equally divided among them "To the Missionary Chapel, To the Scottish Missionary Society, To the Bombay Auxiliary Missionary Society, To the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, To the Bombay District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of Gospel, & To the Bombay School Society."

There being no Missionary Chapel in Bombay but the one belonging to the Stonemason Mission and this building being commonly known by the name of "the Missionary Chapel," there was no doubt I believe in the minds of any one in respect to Mr. Huntridge's meaning, or the legacy was paid to our Mission. Since discovering the paper of which I have given a copy on the first page of this letter, and perceiving that a responsibility of which I was not before aware was resting on me in respect to this legacy I have examined Mr Huntridge's Will to ascertain whether it contained any

specification or any intention in respect to the manner in which this legacy should be used or expended. It contains none, and some would believe it was given for discretionary use or expenditure. In this way the other legacies have been used. And in this way, (if this name can be given to the general objects & purposes of the Mission) what has been expended of this legacy to the Mission, has been used. So it is for the Prudential Committee of the American Board to say what use shall be made of the Government Note already described. The Note will at any time realize by sale Dr. 7500, and probably nearly or quite Dr. 8,000 in the Bazar. It will of course be preserved or be disposed of and its proceeds appropriated as the Committee shall direct.

It will be recollected that some delay & inconvenience was experienced in receiving Mr. Hunstedge's legacy for want of some person properly qualified or authorized to receive it of the Executors. It was for this purpose the Power of Attorney was given to Mr. Stow, Mr. Hervey & myself. These papers as already mentioned were left in Mr. Stow's possession when Mr. H's legacy was realized. And I supposed they were still in his possession until lately on my applying him (as he had withdrawn from the Mission) for them, he replied that they were not with him and he knew not what had become of them. So I suppose they must be lost. It is desirable as experience shows that there should be some persons in the Mission who are invested with such power or authority, — to be used as occasion may require. So the Prudential Committee will, I think, transmit papers to the Mission investing some of its members with such power, by the first direct opportunity for sending to Bombay.

Yours truly

D. O. Allen

P. S. The certified copy of the Act of the Incorporation of the Board sent to the Mission at the same with the Power of Attorney, [see your letter to the Mission of March 14th 1827] is also lost. This paper & the Power of Attorney were kept together and we are running — or lost — together. It will be well to send to the Mission a certified copy of the Act of the Incorporation of the Board with the paper giving the Power of Attorney.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1840.

Rec.d Aug. 10, 1841.

Mahratta

Ans.d Oct. 8

for Bud. Com.

(This letter was prepared but not sent)

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

80

Bombay Jan 20. 1840

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I send you the accounts of this Mission made out by the different stations. United they show the state &c. of the Mission. You will of course make any use of them you may wish. We send them via St. Helena & hope they will reach you safely. I hope to send you some sketches for the Mag. shortly soon — I send you two No's of the C. C. Spectator. One of them — the August No. contains the prospectus of the "Society for the Evolution of Hindooism" and the other — the Jan. No. contains the Petition to the Government against Missionaries. I also send the Government answer to this Petition, which is not at hand. The Prospectus &c & the* Petition &c are briefly described in the account we send you of this station. You will see these curious articles with feelings of much interest. The newspapers there have been very full of articles on these subjects. The missionary cause has on the whole been well sustained. Atheistical infidelity is zealous in supporting Heathenism & in opposing the Gospel. Bombay now includes a good deal of talent and some of it is sanctified. The Heathen would make but a feeble attack & defence — except what exists in its ignorance, stupidity & inveterate, even it not for infidel chamberlains — chamberlains infidels, & chamberlains Heathen — persons who hate the truth & wish the Heathen to remain as they are. But the number is diminishing — At some I send you contains something more particularly affecting myself —

I remain

Dear Sir

Yours truly

J. C. Allen

* Called the "Anti-conversion Petition".

57

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Room

Boston Mass.

United States of America.

NEW-YORK
AUG
27

Ansd. Sept. 20 & 21

Rec. Aug. 28

Lond. July 30. 1840

[Nothing contained in this letter is to be published or in any way publicly used.
S. B. Allen]

8

Bombay Jan. 25. 1840

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

You will receive at the same time with this letter the proceedings of the American Mahratta Mission at this ground, early in 1839. Such proceedings I know you always read with much attention, and I trust that these will give you more satisfaction than the proceedings of some past years did. One indication for good is,—we have less business than formerly.

The resolutions about the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society when carried into effect, will, I trust, place our connexion & intercourse on a better footing (which is much needed) than hitherto with with those societies.

In the resolutions on the subject of location I feel some interest and I mean the 4th or last of the resolutions under that head to the special consideration of the Prudential Committee. In a letter written soon after my return to Bombay from the annual meeting (I do not exactly remember the date but I believe it was about the 25th. of last month) and forwarded to you via Egypt & England, I wrote somewhat at length on this subject. It occurred to me after the letter was dispatched that it would not unlikely appear to be written with stronger feelings and in more positive language than there is occasion for. But I felt & shall continue to feel earnest and there is occasion I believe for all I wrote & for what I feel, so if you will in all probability receive that letter I shall not repeat what it contained in this. I will however make a few remarks.— The management &c. of the Printing establishment must in reality be left with those at the station where it is. What can a person know & understand of its daily state & constantly occurring subjects of business who lives 200 miles distant,—who can never see it to judge for himself, and who can only be consulted & his opinions obtained by letters?. It is possible the Committee may not know the pecuniary responsibility connected with the Office & Bookbindery. I will say then that, besides the allowances of the Superintendent, the expenses of rent, &c. of the purchase & wear of stock & materials, the mere of sowing food monthly to persons (natives of this country) as wages exceeds *600 rupees. If the allowances of the Superintendent should be added to the other expenses,—rent, wages &c the whole would amount probably to near or quite 1000 rupees per month. This will show you the pecuniary responsibility,—and then consider the

(* More than 600 rupees (or 300 dollars) are paid out every month for labor alone)

importance - & the consequences too - of the works printed in the Office, being done in a manner satisfactory or otherwise to those who furnish it. Now if the are those members of the Mission in Bombay the management & responsibility of the Office will naturally devolve on them, and it is my deliberate opinion - an opinion founded on much experience & observation that in the present state of this Mission three of its members should be in Bombay or so near Bombay that they could hold their business meetings together. This subject cannot may not be opened in detail before the Mission, - nor described in detail to you. But I will say here that it is my hope that the brn. will see reason for their remaining for the present in Bombay and that you will not fail to communicate the views of the brn. to the Mission on this subject before the subject of location shall be again agitated among us which will probably be in next October. In the present state of the Mission there are more important reasons for three of the members being in Bombay than for that number being in Ahmednuggur. The state of this station may change in the course of years so that it will not be expedient for more than two missionaries to remain there; - two members of the Mission, - three persons being missionaries. But such is not its state now. But I have said enough on this subject if my former letter reaches you, as I hope it will, - - - In that letter I wrote about the brn. attending to assisting me from my present station for special labor as formerly viz, - preparing & distributing the Scriptures & tracts on the funds given to the Mission by the A. B. & A. D. Societies. I think again to suggest this subject to the brn. attention.

There is one subject, on which, from its being one that affects probably the views of the brn. concerning the Mission, I will make some remarks. It is, I fear, it is a general opinion in America (from what I have heard) that Bombay is an unhealthy climate, even compared with the Deckan. Such was the opinion our late missionary brought with them to this country. This subject was made a matter of conversation at our late annual meeting and our brethren in Ahmednuggur acknowledged that the health & health of that station for some past when compared with Bombay, showed nothing in favor of their having a more healthy climate. This fact was rather surprising to our friends. Still general opinion will be in favor of the Deckan, but its superiority is very small even compared I believe with what is thought in America. Some people have been health in Bombay & on the sea-coast of the Deckan, and others in the dry atmosphere of the Deckan. Experience sufficient to develope peculiarity of constitution Europeans generally think they have got much reason for choice.

In my last letter I mentioned that Mrs. Allen was at Mahabaleshwar in bad health. She is still there. I have not seen her for some time & cannot. I gave you some account of the nature of her complaint. The state is such that it is not likely she will return to Bombay for some time to come, — probably not before May or June & perhaps not then. She is under the care of a skillful physician & finds a home in her brother's family. Her complaint is a local organic affection or disease, — of a peculiar character, & of several years standing, but recently much developed. It causes her much suffering — in body, and from its connection with the nervous system, in mind also. Her state & prospects are such as to involve very strong considerations with my future ministerial life & labors in uncertainty. Some have thought & said I ought to go to M. & live with her. But this has not yet appeared to me to be my duty. The question of duty with myself however will become a difficult one and perhaps require a different decision should she continue long in her suffering state. The Lord I trust will show the path of duty and grant us both grace to suffer & to do his holy will.

Among the Resolutions passed at the annual meeting you will see one requiring each station to prepare an account of its operations &c. for the past year to be forwarded to the Secretaries. I hope to have the account of this station ready to send with this letter & the communication that accompanies it. I have said nothing on this subject in this letter. If such an account does not reach you with this letter, you may expect it soon.

As ever, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly S. C. Allen

P. S. It appears from your letter of Oct 28 last that you had not seen Mr. Boggs. I have felt desirous that you might see him as he could give you "viva voce" interesting & important information. You would learn some facts and of course some reasons why another missionary is required in Bombay. — — — I have had no expectation since Mr. Boggs left us that he would ever return to India. Mr. Boggs was the author of the memorial which was printed and sent to you, — & perhaps to some others in America. I sent it only to generally — about the new regulations on the subject of missionaries not returning to America without the permission of the prudential committee. — — —

S. C. A —

The papers in answer to your inquiries concerning Mr. Stran will I hope reach the Rooms — though not now of much importance. You will learn from other letters I doubt not our present location. Mr. Hume yet remains in Bombay. Mrs. His assistance was much required here and it appears likely to be as much wanted in future. To human appearance Mrs. Allen's ministry work is done. But the Lord is her portion and will prepare us for his body will — D. C. A.

Bombay Jan. 25, 1840
Rec. Aug. 28.
Ans. in Oct. 30

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Missionary Room
Boston
United States of America

NEW-YORK
SHIP
AUG 27

This note is strictly private & confidential

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Bombay Feb. 18th 1840

My dear Dr. Anderson,

In one or two past letters, written since our late reinforcement joined us, I expressed my own feelings & gave some reasons for one of the reinforcement being located for a while at least and I hoped permanently in Bombay. I expected when I heard of a reinforcement coming that one of them would, of course, remain in Bombay. And from what the Board of Mr. Bruyn, I hoped he was the one who would remain. But you thought otherwise, ascribing him and to my surprise some of our Brethren have expressed the opinion that no one of them should remain in Bombay. Now I shall look for some expression of opinion from the Confidential Committee on this subject. And it is important you should understand how affairs are at this station and so I write this note.

And first concerning myself. — My health is comparatively good for this climate. I have no particular preference for Bombay as a field of labor, but so far as my own personal feelings are concerned I am willing to remain here. But this state involves every thing pertaining to myself

Rev. D. O.

in much uncertainty. I have not heard from Bombay since Feb. for more than 4 months, and it is very uncertain whether she will return to him again in Bombay. I am not unwilling to remain here until the indications of Providence shall point out the way & duty of leaving more clearly. But this may soon be and rather than in another missionary station the chapel services & the native department in the Office are at once suspended; — you will see that such supervision must produce a unhappy state. If the boys could be arranged to set me off for specific labor as mentioned in some of my past letters I should like it. But, as you will not perhaps find it convenient to do so, I cheerfully with the interests of the Mission as you view them, I do not urge it.

Again I will say a few words concerning Mr. W & his family. He & I corresponded this station 2 years — years of peace & harmony. I know not how far you are acquainted with Mr. W's state of mind & feelings. — I know not what he may have written to you. But I take the liberty to say that Mr. W & also Mrs. W's state of health has been such for 2 years or more that I do not see at any time surprised at their determination to have India for their home. Should this be the

(Confidential)
No. — Rec'd. Camp. 28.

to return. A year ago I had little expectation
of 30 in F. L.
of this remaining until this time. And such
was this state of mind. Not long ago he stream
me a letter he had drawn up to send to you, con-
cerning permission to return to America. I told
him that if he should continue to have the same feeling
much as I should regret his going home to Eng. I would still
write to you, expressing my opinion that he had better
have permission to return and I would do all I could
to make his return in all its circumstances in India
and America as pleasant, — or as little unpleasant as
possible. He has not yet sent the letter but you will under-
stand that such things have an important bearing on other things
here. I say these things with feelings of tenderness to-
wards Mr. & Mrs. W. And I say them in confidence to you.
I will say a few words more — Mr. & Mrs. Hume
remain in Bombay by a vote of the Mission at the
annual meeting for this year only. I hope the Prud-
ential Committee will take this station into con-
sideration and write to the Mission seasonably — before
we have another annual meeting. The Prudential
Committee write, the letter. If the Mission by its majority
should, most unwisely as I believe it would be, transfer
the responsibility on me the responsibility I had last
year, and that I should at once again leave, if left
the only missionary in Bombay, I shall probably
feel as now my feeling of doubt as to the practicability of
the Mission — though the only way of doing this should
be by withdrawing from the Mission & ending my —

sing station above to the Missionary Brethren. I believe I would then make this our arrangement for Bombay station. This would be, you will probably think hasty & indiscreet. But I think therefore I believe facts & circumstances would fully justify it, — could these be known. But I can not write them — further than I have. The subject has been one of long, anxious & prayerful consideration; — I mean that I should be by no means — in ordinary circumstances the only missionary at this station — and liable at any time to be wholly alone. I was once wholly alone, — had the care of the Office & all for 4 months.

Having made this expression of my wishes & feelings I leave the event with him whose I am & whom I propose to serve. His field is the world. And the question of duty is not of place & direction is as open for the consideration of ministers abroad as for those in our own country. The ministry is as free in regard to his duty as the Officers & agents of the Board in this country.

I have written this in confidence, because I felt there is occasion for it. I depend of course that it will always remain known only to yourself & to the brethren. If you will remember the assurance you gave in one of your letters of the use of confidential letters to you.

I hope to send you monthly for the ministry should in a few days —

Yours very truly D. C. Allen

the consideration should take place. But it was decided that it must be deferred until they had authority for it from the Bloom Society. So Mr. J. returned to Warwick and the Secretary of the Bloom was to write to the Bloom Society on the subject.

What will Mr. Jowett say when he knows these things? and the Fair Friend Mina long on this? he ought certainly to write you a gentlemanly Christian apology for the spirit exhibited. and the misstatements made in his letter of

A few words concerning Mr. Stone. He
is now at Nassuk. He has not been ordained.
The bishop & his chaplain (who is secretary of the
Church Missionary Society's Bombay) in their zeal
for the Church designed that he should be ordained
at Christmas. So the Bishop caused a signes to
be published in the Cathedral, and his chaplain
wrote to Mr. Stone to come to Bombay for ordination.
Mr. S. came to B. but the Bombay committee came to
consider Mr. S's case & show cause on grounds for
being ordained they found that not one com
had been received from the Home Society con
ing him. When the Bombay committee in B. in
ed Mr. S. they informed the Home Society
they had done and requested instructions
but they had received no reply concerning
and they knew not but the next mail
bring orders or hopes to employ him. Mr.
& his chaplain & Mr. Stone were very anxious

[Nothing in this letter is to be published nor in any way to the prejudice of the writer.] 83

Bombay April 25th 1840.

Rev. & dear Sir,

I shall send this letter via Egypt & England but I hope it will reach you without any expense of postage, — or at most with no other than some ship-postage. — In one or two of my last letters I mentioned that my sister was in bad health and had gone to Mahableshwar. She seemed to be recovering in the expectation of continuing there until the indications of Providence should point out some other change. In the latter part of March we received a letter from her in which it was thought she could not survive and an urgent request was sent to me that I would come to her without delay. I left Bombay on the 1st of last month & on my arriving at Madh 30 miles this side of M. I received a note from Mr. Graves, informing me that it was thought for some time on the morning of that day that Mrs. G. was in a dying state, but that when the note was dispatched at 4 o'clock P.M. she was little revived. I arrived at M. on the 5th. For 15 or 18 days after my arrival she was in a very low state. In spite of this time her life was seemingly spared from one day to another and twice (on two successive Sabbaths) she appeared to have retrieved herself to be nearly if not really in a dying state. In the latter part of last month she became more comfortable & continued to improve until she was able to rise from the bed, walk across the room and sit up for half an hour 3 or 4 times in the course of 24 hours. It then became a question of duty whether I ought not to return to Bombay. There were important reasons for my being in the Mission room of the Spring that I ought to remain at M. but all the circumstances being considered I thought it my duty to return. I left M. on the 6th & arrived in B. on 11th of this month. Mrs. G. continues to be in much the same state in which I left her. Her life is quite uncertain and her death would not at any time surprise us, — but she may live for years. She will remain at M. until the rainy season — say about 6 weeks hence. It is Mr. Graves' intention then to remove to Satara. What Mrs. G. will then do I know not. Possibly she may be able to come to Bombay. He alternative will be to go to Satara with his brother. In case of her continued illness it is impossible to say what it may become my duty to do, — where to reside, — whether to go. Various things are said, but the time to decide & to act has not arrived. I hope we shall be prepared to follow the indications of Providence, and to do & to suffer

whatever may be His body will concerning us,— if we live we would live to the Lord, and if we die, we would die to the Lord. — — It is proper I should say something concerning Mrs. G's state of mind in her long continued affliction. And on this point I am happy & thankful in being able to say that she has been sustained in an uncommon degree by divine grace. She has enjoyed a great degree of peace & comfort. During the time I was with her (more than 4 weeks) she appeared to live in the constant sunshine of divine favor — "having," like Paul, "a desire to depart, & to be with Christ," and yet saying, with Job, "all the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change come." For her to live is Christ, to die, gain.

I had not seen Mr. & Mrs. Graves until my late visit to M— for 4 years past, I had seen them only once for almost 8 years. Mr. G. appears much as he did 4 & even 8 years ago — except the natural effect which time has on us all. His habits & mode of life and the almost uniform temperature of the climate at M— are so favorable to his state of health that he may live to a good old age. Mrs. G. has failed, & is failing a good deal. She has still however as much health perhaps as persons (females) of her age & long residence in this country commonly enjoy. Mrs. G's school is still continued. It is principally, — & in most years wholly, supported by contributions at M— The European population of M— in the hot season is yearly increasing. The number now may be nearly as large as in Bombay, — the soldiers, railroad & lower classes in B— excepted. — Mr. Abbott & his family — from the mednagore, are now at M— They came on account of Mrs. A's health. They occupy a part of Mr. G's house. Mrs. Abbott's health was improving when I saw at M. They expect to return to their station at the end of the hot season, — about the 1st June. — My own health is about as usual. Since the late reinforcement arrived I have occupied the small house which you will recollect perhaps was once my private property & where Mrs. A. (my first wife) died. I shall continue to occupy it while I am in Bombay probably. The other families in B— viz. Mr. Webster's & Mr. Morris's are in their usual health. Mrs. H. & Young has had much to do, and she has been able to do much. There is no prospect that Mrs. Allen — should she live, will be able to assume her former labors, — nor indeed to labor much more, & I hope Mrs. H— will continue in B— & will have health to fill her present sphere. Bombay has become the medium of intelligence the great thoroughfare between Europe & all southern India. We had lately Dr. Duff formerly the Scottish missionary in Calcutta, & who has spoken on three years past been making such a noise in Scotland, here in B— for a few weeks. He was on his way to Calcutta. We have now in B. Mr. Thing* & his family of the House of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of Canton. They arrived here a few days ago from Canton and will proceed by the steamer via Egypt & Marseilles to New York. We expect by the next steamer Mr. Wright of

(* Mr. Thing will probably call at the Rooms. He can tell you about us & our affairs)

the Jaffna Mission who was lately in America & with whom you became acquainted.
*He is on his way from England to Jaffna. The last steamer brought London letters & papers only 35 days old to Bombay. At this rate we might get American news sometimes in 50 days. Bombay probably now affords the most frequent ~~& rapid~~ opportunities for quick correspondence among missionary stations & with missionaries - American & English - of any place in the world. - Some parts of India are in a very uneasy state but the English power, wherever it is brought to bear either by force of war or by diplomacy is predominant. Great interest is felt in every point of view, - political, commercial & religious, in view of the pending quarrel between England & China. England & India against China! The result is known only to him who rules among the nations. But it does not appear so improbable now that China should be subject to England a century hence as it did a century ago that India should ever become what it now is. The Redeemer is to have the heathen of India & of China for his inheritance, - In what way, - by what political changes, - the messengers of the Gospel will be permitted to go forth, to labor & to establish his kingdom we know not, - "Even, Lord Jesus, in thy kingdom".

We hear often from Ahmednuggur. Mr. Ballantine's youngest child - a son 5 months old - died a few days since. Bros. Cox. & Dox at that station have suffered a good deal from sickness. None of them are now dangerously ill. I know of nothing particularly interesting at any of our stations. The Cholera has prevailed a good deal lately on this side of India but our Missions have thus far been spared. Even now the arrows of death are flying around us. May the Lord stir us up to be more zealous for his glory & have many on the spreading heathen around us.

We have lately had a circular going around the Mission about erecting seminary buildings in Ahmednuggur. It can not be done without referring the subject to the Prudential Committee & asking for the means. This period is now I believe decided. It is uncertain whether or not this station shall see the communication which will be sent you. So I will make a suggestion, - which is - that the Com. ought to be very careful & show you authority to erect seminary buildings. This is a subject on which great mistakes have made in this country. - Put up seminary buildings in India - for the natives - after American & English plans &c.!! Most of your missionaries are lately from America & have seen little of missionary operations in this country. I will say that if buildings are to be erected for our seminary in to - the plans &c. should have the approbation not only of the Mission (or even the majority) but should be examined & approved by your Com. Mem. I am not certain but the plans when thus approved should be submitted with the reasons for it to the Prud. Com. Of this you will judge. - Excuse my freedom in suggesting on this point. It is a point of great importance & one concerning which unhappy mistakes are very likely to be made. May the Lord guide us all in wisdom & grace.

I remain yours truly D. C. Allen.

Rev. D. O. Allen
Dated Bombay April 25. 1840
Rec.d Aug 20.th 1840

Ans.d in 19. L. Lib. 30

Sent to buildings

Received from Minutes Aug 26.th

[Nothing in this letter is to published or in any way publicly used — D.O. Allen]

Bombay May 20. 1840.

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you in the latter part of last month & did not then expect to write again so soon. But the mail for this month is the last that will go to Europe via Egypt before the monsoon. When I last wrote Mrs. Allen's life was in a very uncertain state. But soon after that she became more comfortable and she still continues so. Mr. Graves intends now to continue at Mahabuleshwar during the monsoon, and it is probable that Mrs. G will make an effort to come to Bombay. At this station we are enjoying our usual health. So are brethren we believe at the other stations. — The Brooks arrived here 10 or 12 days ago. I have been looking over the last part of the Board's Report. The regulation about missionaries returning to America, as it now stands, will be satisfactory to all your missions and missionaries. It is not improper for me here to say that, while I thought the first regulation on that subject to be injudicious & had no doubt it would be unhappy, I did yet regard it as obligatory on all your missions, and I did not vote for Mr. & Mrs. Briggs return to America, being of the opinion that they ought to remain until the subject could be referred to the Prudential Committee and we could have their opinions. It is also proper for me now further to say that I was not the author of the "recommendation" from this Mission on that subject. There were things stated & arguments used in that document, which I did not approve, which I much regretted. What is said on page 38 of the Report about "missionaries having their native land with no expectation of returning, — giving forth for life" should certainly be the principle on which persons become foreign missionaries. And such should be the principle too on which the Committee engage them. The Mahratta Mission has suffered — and is probably yet to suffer — much from your sending to it persons whose calculations & intentions were to return to America after a few years. The Committee were not aware that such were their intentions. They would not of course say any thing to you or to the Committee of such intentions. They would wish you not to know them, nor to suspect them. But their intentions were known to their friends, — yet they were expected to use such knowledge prudentially.

From such missionaries little good to the cause can be expected. As soon as the exciting scenes & things between their own homes & their fields of labor have passed away and the labors & trials of the work commences, they become discontented & wish to return to America. It is not easy to conceive of the unhappiness which in various ways a missionary,—man or woman & worse if both are so,—may cause in a station or a station when this discontented state of mind, this desire to return to A— has become fixed & settled. Such a state of mind unfits them for study & for labor of every kind. It is also very unhappy in its influence on all around them. Unhappy as the return of such persons to A. must be in its effect on the public mind and on account of the expense incurred, yet it is very wrong they should return then that they should continue in your missions. Regulations to keep them in your missions will generally, if not always, aggravate the evils. Now ought not the Committee before engaging persons to become foreign missionaries to ascertain their views & feelings on this point? I think they should.

Mr. & Mrs. Wright of the Church Missionary Society are now with us. They arrived in the last steamer on their way to Leyden. It appears not improbable that they will be detained some time in Bombay. You will be sorry to hear that Mr. W. is in bad health. He became unwell before leaving England. Jan. They were detained on the way by sickness for considerable time. He is much emaciated and his prospect of having health again appears quite discouraging. This failure is the more to be regretted, as late changes in the Church affairs in Leyden have increased the need of his aid, counsel &c. But "good is the will of the Lord." He married after he returned from America to England. Mrs. W. appears to be a suitable person for a missionary's wife. She has friends in Leyden.

I think favorably of your suggestion or remarks about dividing this mission into two or more Missions. It appears to me certain that had the Mission been divided some years ago, some troublesome things would have been avoided. The injury to our operations & the expense of attending our annual meetings is great. The inconvenience & often dissatisfaction of doing business by circulars is great. It leaves room for ex-parte representations by one or two at one station to one or two—or perhaps all—at another station. It leaves room for persons to pursue an irregular course in bringing subjects before the Mission, getting the opinion

of individuals, or of them at the same station without any communication of views & opinions between them at different stations. Such a course Mr. Stone pursued, and then used as he pleased opinions thus obtained. This subject has been under consideration for some time in the Mission, and probably some thing will be communicated to the Board before long. --- I design to send a parcel to the Board soon via St. Helena. — The Levanda is now expected to go to Mocha, — then to Muscat & then return to Bombay. She will not probably get back to Bombay before September. She will then stop at Zanzibar on her way home. Such is the course now contemplated. — A letter was lately circulated in the Mission to be sent to the Board about removing the seminary at Madura, to another place — erecting buildings, raising pupils &c. This is a very important subject. Great errors have been committed in this country about the structure &c of School- & Seminary buildings. This is a subject on which mistakes are very likely to be made by persons from England & America, who have been but a short time in the country & have seen none of its higher educational institutions. I mention this, as a caution to the Board in acting upon this subject. --- Mr. Munger lately sent a letter from the Mission which he had prepared to be sent to the Board about his returning to America on account of ill-health. Mr. M. contemplates accompanying her, — or following her in a year or two. They have no thought I believe of returning to this country. I have not what the expression of the Mission on his letter was. I know not. I wrote nothing upon it. --- Two or 3 months ago Mr. Webster showed me a letter that he had prepared to send to the Board about his & his family's returning to America. The perusal of the letter led to considerable conversation and he concluded not to send that letter. The reasons for wishing to go did not appear to him on re-examination to be so important as he thought when he wrote it. I have since heard that he had wrote to you, but what he wrote I know not. As the subject of Mr. W's return to A. will come before the Board on this communication it is not improper I should make some remarks. Mr. & Mrs. W. left A. for this country with the intention returning in a few years. Such was also the expectation of their friends. It was to be expected they had not been long in India before they began to wish to return, & this wish soon became a fixed & strong desire, a settled purpose. For a year & a half past they have both been in a very unhappy state of mind, & mentions it has appeared likely that they would seize the first opportunity to return to A. This state of mind & its effects on them occasioned me — being the only minister at this

from Mr. Hume. I expect this will reach you without any expense of postage — D. O. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen

Wesleyan

May 20. 1840

Rec'd Aug. 21.

Ans'd Sep. 30 in G.L.

~~Via Talmadge~~

Columbus.

for Prud. Com. { Rev. Boyle
Rev. Webster
Mr. Munger

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Boston

United States of America

BOSTON SHIPPING AUG 22

station with them, good health, and
establishment, and furnishing Robbi
When the misfortune occurred
Mr. M. expected himself in Talbing
of our Mission to remain that last
to you recently that I wished for
a place of labor. As Mr. M's
fact for this information, — Give

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

You will receive at the time with this letter the proceedings of the annual meeting of this Mission for 1839. In these proceedings you will observe that the Bombay branch of the Mission was appointed a committee to transmit to you the documents prepared in reply to your inquiries concerning Mr. Stone. Such is the origin of this letter.

Your letter dated March 8th 1839 was acknowledged in the Mission letter to you of August 1st. In that letter it was also mentioned that your inquiries concerning Mr. Stone would be attended to and the information requested so far as could be ascertained would be communicated to you. As the subject appeared likely to be a difficult one it was deferred by a vote of the Mission until the annual meeting. But a committee was appointed to collect facts & to prepare the subject for consideration. It was thought expedient that Mr. Stone should meet with the Mission for so much time as should be necessary to attend to this subject. With this view a letter was addressed to him, informing him that the Prudential committee had instructed the Mission to furnish them with information on some points affecting his conduct previous to his withdrawing from the Mission, and inviting him to meet the Mission at the approaching annual meeting when this subject was to be taken into consideration. This correspondence with Mr. Stone makes the document marked A.

Here read the paper marked A.

So Mr. Stone declined to meet the Mission. He also declined to furnish any information pertaining to the subjects of inquiry.

The annual meeting was held in Ahmednuggur in November and your inquiries concerning Mr. Stone engaged the attention of the Mission. The subject as you will readily conceive was one of difficulty owing partly to the nature of the inquiries, and partly to the changes which have taken place in the individuals composing the Mission. We will arrange the information to be communicated under the inquiries contained in your letter;—

1) "Whether Mr. Stone has accumulated property in India and to what amount."

Answer:— It is a well known fact that Mr. Stone has accumulated in India. But we are unable to inform you to what amount. Mr. Stone refused to furnish the Mission with any information on this subject [See page of the document marked A.] Inquiry was made of two banking houses in Bombay, ~~and it was ascertained that his deposits~~ with whom it was believed Mr. Stone had made deposits of money and it was ascertained that his deposits with them amounted to nearly Rs. 5000 Rupees. Inquiry was then made of another banking house in which it was known Mr. Stone had been in the habit of depositing money. But this house refused to give any information,— saying inquiry could be made of Mr. Stone. to inquiries of this nature are generally rather invidious, and often useless it was not thought expedient to pursue them any further.

You will see what is contained on page 15 of the document A. [Then please to read the page referred to.] There are different opinions in respect to the probable amount of Mr. Stone's property. We are not aware that any member of the Mission has the means of knowing that he has so large an amount as is mentioned in the plan above referred to. But some think believed that he has a large a sum, and he as well he ever, does not deny it. On this subject see also page 2 on the document marked D. [Then please read the plan referred to.]

"2 By what means this has been done" i.e.— this property been accumulated. On this subject as well as the preceding Mr. Stone refused to furnish the Mission with any information. You will see what is said on page 2 of the document marked D. We are of the opinion that the property Mr. Stone has accumulated is mostly the result of his penurious habits of using his minimum allowances, and of interest on deposits thus accumulated.

"3 Whether Mr. Stone has refused to be governed by the decisions & of the Mission, & if so, in what case?"

The communication sent you in behalf of the Mission by Mr. Merry dated July 30. 1838 and acknowledged in your letter to the Mission of March 1839 perhaps shows something of this kind. We now send you copies of several circulars respecting his removing from Jalna to Aurangabad, and his remaining at Aurangabad. These circulars make the document marked B.

Then read the document marked B.

The paper marked D will also perhaps throw something of this kind. See pages 27, 28 and onward on the subject of Mr. Stone's accounts with the Mission.

"4 Whether Mr. Stone has in any respect during his connection with the Mission, & especially of late years acted inconsistently with his duty as a Missionary to the Heathen."

Under this inquiry we would refer you to the whole of the document marked C. [Here read the document marked C.] The document marked D will also perhaps throw some conduct of this kind. See pages 3, 4, 15, and from page 41 to the end of the document marked D. [See the pages & places here referred to.]

In behalf of the Mission—

Yours Truly

S. C. Allen Secy

[Rev. Cyrus Stone's Case.]

Recd. Aug. 28. 1840.

Ans. Feb. 30 –

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Boston

United States of America

Bombay Jan 1st. 1840

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We are reminded by the commencement of another year that we should give our friends & patrons in America some account of our our stewardship for the year that has now closed. And we would begin with acknowledging the goodness & mercy of our Heavenly Father in continuing our lives through the year. Sickness we have had, but none unto death. At present we are in comfortable health, with the exception of Mrs. Allen. In October, having suffered severely for some time from a chronic complaint, she proceeded, in accordance with the advice of our Physician, to Mahabuleshwar. She has not yet experienced the benefit which was hoped for from the change. She has a home at Mahabuleshwar in her brother's family, and the state of her health apparently renders it expedient that she should remain there for some time to come.

During the year now closed we have continued to use essentially the same means as in previous years to communicate a knowledge of the Gospel to the people among whom we live. On sabbath mornings at 8 o'clock, the boys in the highest classes of our schools assemble in the chapel, and are formed into a sabbath school. Their recitations continue until 9 o'clock – the time for morning exercises in the native language – when they form part of the congregation.

The religious services in Mahratta are generally in the same, or nearly the same order, as is observed by worshipping congregations in the United States. The number of persons who attend varies from 150 to 200. The greater part of these are persons who are in some way connected with us, as scholars or teachers, or men employed in the printing establishment. We have however generally the satisfaction of seeing some strangers present, and sometimes in considerable numbers. The attention given to what is addressed to them, is better than would be expected of persons, who, whatever may sometimes be their convictions of the truth of Christianity, do not profess to believe it so far as to acknowledge its obligations upon themselves, or feel their need of the way of salvation which it reveals. When the services are finished the girls proceed to the

nearest house occupied by one of our families and are there formed into a sabbath school. They are occupied for about an hour in recitations & lessons which are closed with singing & prayer. It is our intention soon to have another religious meeting in the chapel on the sabbath for adult natives, including as far as possible all who are connected with the printing establishment, similar to a bible class in our own country.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we have preaching in the chapel in English. The population of Bombay who use the English language is now better supplied than formerly with religious instruction, so that there is now less occasion for labor of this kind. Our English service however appears still to be of sufficient importance to be continued. During most of the year a weekly meeting has been held in Mazagon with a view to the spiritual good of those who are also commonly worship with us on the sabbath, and of some others who seldom attend any public place of worship. We have also had a weekly meeting in English in some one of our houses. This meeting has generally the character of a religious conference or prayer-meeting.

The unfriendly feeling towards missionaries & all means used to communicate a knowledge of the Gospel which has pervaded many of the native population, added to our labors connected with the printing establishment in its superintendence, and in the preparation of tracts & the Scriptures for the press, has not allowed of so much preaching in public places in the native language, as in former years. This kind of missionary labor should by no means be relinquished. But as the native population become more acquainted with Christianity, and consequently many of them more disposed to dispute, to cavil, & to revile (for such will be the feelings & conduct of many, if the claims of the Gospel to be received & obeyed are urged upon them) it will be necessary to use more discretion in respect to the circumstances & places of public preaching. We feel it desirable & important that places contiguous to the large streets should be rented or in some way obtained, where missionaries in preaching & religious conversation, could have the protection of being on their own premises, and be secured from the contumely to which they are exposed in public places & on common ground. Some such places we hope to obtain & to occupy in Bombay.

3

We have now four schools for boys. Three are in Bombay. The number of scholars belonging to them is 302. Generally about one third part of these can read the Scriptures and religious books intelligibly. They have committed to memory the Mission catechism. They attend the sabbath school and the religious service in the chapel on sabbath-days. No books not approved by the Mission are allowed to be used in school. In these schools are connected a few girls. — We might extend our operations in the department of schools, both for boys & girls, were the means of doing so placed in our hands.

For girls we had until recently five schools; we have now but four, one having been recently discontinued. In these schools are now nearly 100 girls of whom more than two thirds are able to read in the Scriptures. The children of these schools attend the religious services in the chapel on the sabbath, and afterwards assemble in one of our houses and are formed into a sabbath-school. The course of education in the books they read and in the instructions communicated to them is entirely christian.

(3 pictures)

The family or boarding school contains 14 girls ~~scholars~~ exclusive of a few day scholars. These live on the premises and are under our constant care. Of these 5 are Africans. They were taken from a slave-ship. An allowance of Rs 2 per month for each is made by the Government for their support. Some of the other children are supported by their friends. These children are surrounded as much as possible from idolatrous influence and their education is strictly christian. They have all acquired considerable knowledge of christianity, and we hope that some of them know it in its saving influence on the heart. ~~[illegible]~~ The general conduct of the children is such as to give us much satisfaction — For some months past the school has been under the care of Mrs. Hunter.

The printing establishment has been employed in printing the Scriptures & tracts in the native language, and in doing English work for societies & for individuals. A more particular account of this department with the work done in it, will be sent by the superintendent.

There has been no addition to our church the past year. Two persons requested to be admitted to a profession of christianity. One of them after appearing well for some months showed himself unworthy to bear the christian name. The other girl appears well and encourages us to hope she knows the truth in its enlightening & purifying influence. There are persons around us, who, as we readily perceive, feel some conviction of the truth of christianity

than they think it prudent for them to profess, or rather there are many who profess to believe more than they practice. A renunciation of any of the systems of error & superstition around us, and a public profession of the christian religion, are now to be followed with so much obloquy & persecution that some refuse to examine the claims of christianity to be the only revelation from God, and others who are rationally convinced of its truth, yet shrink from openly avowing their convictions. There were then when our Saviour was upon the earth, who did not profess their faith in him for fear of persecution. And such has been the state of society in every age. Such persons while we cannot but disapprove of their conduct and warn them of their sin & danger in yielding to the fear of men, have yet strong claims on christians for sympathy. They should be the subjects of fervent prayer that their minds may be further enlightened, and that they may have grace to rise superior to all opposing obstacles and lay hold on eternal life.

(2 inches) (Dec. 1871)

The past year has been remarkable in the religious history of Bombay — not so much for the conversion of the native population to christianity as for their opposition to all measures connected with its propagation. In the early part of the year much excitement was produced by the public profession of christianity by two Parsee young men. They were baptized in May by Dr. Wilson of the church of Scotland's Mission. They had for considerable times previously attended the ministrations of that Society in Bombay, and had acquired a knowledge of the English language. It is believed they are the first proselytes from the religion of Zoroaster to Protestant christianity in modern times. This conversion excited first the surprise & then the indignation of the whole Parsee community in Bombay. The young men, believing and apparently not without sufficient reason that their lives were in danger, took refuge with the Scottish missionaries. Their Parsee friends, finding it impracticable to induce them to return to their former creed and failing in several attempts to obtain possession of their persons, in the hope of obtaining possession of

them and in some way of effecting their renunciation of Christianity and return to the Parsee religion, instituted a legal process against Dr. Wilson. But in this they were disappointed. The court decided against them and so they lost their cause. Still they resolved to use the most effectual means in their power to secure the native population, especially their own denomination, against the future influence of Christianity. In this excitement & in these efforts some leading men of the Hindoo & Mohammedan population united with the Parsees. Various ways were devised to excite & prejudice all classes of people against missionaries, and the means they use to communicate a knowledge of Christianity. The people who live in our neighbourhood were told, not to come to us, to have no intercourse with us, to receive no books from us, to listen to nothing we should say to them, and above all never to go into the chapel. The people whose children attended our schools were told to withdraw their children immediately, and that painful consequences would follow if their children should continue to attend. A brahmin well known for his zeal for the Hindoo religion, and for his hatred of Christianity, prepared a tract, entreating all classes of the native population to withdraw their children from all the Mission schools. This tract, signed with his own name, was printed and copies were freely distributed in Bombay. It was not easy for parents or teachers to withstand such influence & obloquy. The boys & girls schools both suffered; the latter suffered most. Female education was represented as an innovation attempted by missionaries upon the good old ways, and so was made the subject of special obloquy.

One of the means at this time devised to oppose the progress of Christianity and to secure the native population against the influence of all means to impart a knowledge of its truths, was the formation of a society called "The Society for Protecting Hindooism." The brahmin who wrote the tract above mentioned took a prominent part in forming this Society. He apparently expected to become its general agent. All Hindoos were called on to subscribe liberally to the funds of the Society, and to exert their influence for the support of their own religion, now in great danger from the schools and the operations of missionaries. Some persons connected with this Society were prompt in their provisions of what they intended to do for the support of the Hindoo religion by employing agents, supporting schools & publishing and circulating books. Somewhat

occupied the attention of the native community a while. ~~[illegible]~~ Beyond this it has not yet accomplished much, nor is it likely to do so. We shall send you a copy of the prospectus or constitution of this Society.

Another means they devised was for themselves to become the assailants and attack the Christian religion. They hoped in this way to occasion work sufficient for missionaries to defend their own religion, and by furnishing the native population with arguments & objections against the truth of the Bible, to remove the force of the argument of its being obligatory on all mankind because it is of divine origin. A Parsee, who has considerable knowledge of English literature, was employed to prepare a work to be printed in the native language against the divine origin of the Scriptures. The plan was to take Paine's Age of Reason for the basis, but to incorporate reasons, objections & cavils from other infidel ~~[illegible]~~ authors. The prospectus of this contemplated work was published; the price was fixed and patronage was earnestly solicited for it, as a work for which there is great occasion. The work was put to the press and was expected being ere this to be published. But it has not yet appeared. We are not informed whether the intention of publishing it is abandoned, or whether it is yet advancing towards publication, but more slowly than was promised & expected. Such devices & efforts show the spirit of the people and the obstacles with which missionaries have to contend.

But these means & efforts for the protection of their ~~[illegible]~~ own religion, and to show that the Scriptures are not of divine origin and so Christianity can have no just claims to be received & obeyed by all, did not satisfy them. Something further must be done, — something which they hoped would be more effectual & more permanent. Some leading men of the native population resolved to lay the subject before the government. A petition of great length was drawn up, in which the petitioners gave a statement of what they call their grievances from the labors of missionaries and from the encouragement & support given to them; they claim the protection of government in respect to certain things connected with their religion, which they believe the laws if rightly administered would secure to them; and they pray that the government would unreservedly take the whole subject of the conversion of the native population from their present systems of religion to Christianity into consideration and enact some laws which will secure the different classes of people from the evils which threaten them

At the close of the petition they suggest or rather request that a law may be passed which shall allow no missionary or other schools to be established in the interior without the express sanction of Government, and no missionary or other person to interfere in any way with the religion of any native child under twenty one years of age, without permission in writing from such child's parents or guardian; that if any native above twenty one years of age shall profess the christian religion, he shall no longer have any control over his wife or children; he shall be liable to provide for their support; and that he shall forfeit all right & title to family & ancestorial property. And that all violations of this law shall be punished by suitable penalties.

This petition was signed by more than 2100 names, among whom are several persons who are Justices of the Peace. A few Mahommedans signed it, but the great body were Hindoos & Parsees. The answer of the Government was not what the petitioners requested, — not what they expected. The petition has been sent by the Bombay Government to the Legislative Council of India for consideration. Whether any thing further will be heard of it remains to be seen. But in the present state of public opinion in this country & in England, we do not apprehend that Government will interpose any obstacles to the progress of christian knowledge in places which are entirely subject to this control.

These events show the effects which the progress of truth is calculated to produce on the conduct & feelings of the native population of different classes. When missionaries first arrived in India considerable excitement was produced by the novelty of the work in which they engaged, and of the doctrines they inculcated. But the native population, seeing no marked effects immediately following such labours, soon began to regard all means to convert the people of the country to the christian religion as unavailing, and many believed that such means would soon be relinquished. For a few years past however this subject has been assuming a more important aspect in the minds of intelligent natives. They saw that these means were not wholly unavailing, but were attended by some succession the conversion of individuals & families. They saw these efforts persevered in, & missionaries not only increasing in number, but locating themselves in new places. They saw

that the professedly religious part of the European community regarded the conversion of nations to the christian religion with feelings of deep interest, and in various ways encouraged those engaged in this cause. They also saw in some places a decreasing regard to the rites & ceremonies of their own worship. The apprehension of such persons have been greatly increased by the events of the past year. Painful as it is to see many of them engaged in opposing the progress of truth, endeavoring to take away the key of knowledge, not entering into the kingdom of heaven themselves and striving to prevent others from entering in, rejecting the only way of salvation and blaspheming the only name given under heaven whereby men can be saved, we would yet in view of what has occurred & of personal appearance, rejoice & take courage. We know that the hearts of all are subject to the Lord, and our daily prayer for those who oppose us, is that the Lord would change their own state & character as the subjects of his sacred government, that he would subvert the kingdom of Satan, and give the heathen and nations to his son for his inheritance. — And may the spirit of grace & supplication for the heathen be poured out abundantly upon the christians in our native country, so that the Gospel of Christ, which requires their missionaries strive to communicate to those around us, may have free course through the ~~sanctifying~~ enlightening & sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, to be a savor of life unto life. We remain

Dear Sir

Yours in the service of our common Lord,

In behalf of the Bombay Mission

D. O. Allen

[N. B. You will of course use this letter for the Herald or in any way for their benefit, — only do not use it as my letter or communication as it was written in behalf of this station and every part of it is approved by my brethren & fellow-laborers — Messrs Graves & Webster — D. O. Allen.]

87

Bombay Nov. 25th. 1840

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec-y of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

This Mission lately received some valuable Maps from Major T. K. Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers. One of these he requested might be sent as a present to the Prudential Committee of the American Board. As the Bremda is now preparing to sail for Salem I embrace the opportunity of sending it to you. The map is an Atlas of India,—as far as it has been completed,—on a ground scale. One of the sheets contains a key or explanation of the whole. The work is executed with great accuracy, and is in the way of being completed as fast as the nature of such a work will admit. Yourself & the other gentlemen at the Rooms will examine it with much interest.

Major Jervis now holds the situation of Provisional Surveyor General of India. He is a member of some of the most distinguished scientific & literary societies of Europe, and what is more & better, he is a good man,—a christian in the highest & best sense. Happy for the missionary cause

when such were known to be friends & patrons. You will see some notice of this donation in the proceedings of our late annual Meeting. Allow me to suggest that you forward to the Missionary for him a copy of the Missionary Herald & of your annual Report — I have had the pleasure of numbering Mr. J— among my Indian friends for many years

I remain
Dear Sir
Yours truly
D. C. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen

Date Nov. 25th, 1840

Rec'd. 26 apr. 1841

ack: June 19 —

✓ Major Jewis' Map

with the map for Rome

✓

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

88

Bombay. Nov 20. 1840

To the Revd. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Revd. & Dear Sir,

Our annual meeting for the present year was lately held in Bombay. The proceedings will be sent to you after they have been sent to the absent members. We expect they will be ready to be despatched for the Presidency by the 20th or 25th of next month, so an opportunity may then immediately occur for sending them. I forward the estimates of our expenses for the coming year by the bearer. These estimates were made out & voted at the meeting & are now copied from the records.

Estimates of the Bombay station

1	Personal Allowances	Rs 6,288
2	House Rent & repairs	950
3	Native assistants	180
4	Boys Schools	800
5	Girls Schools	1,250
6	Preaching Native	640
7	Medical (Native) Attendance	500
8	Dawks, Incidentals &c	500
	Rs	11,120

Estimate of the Ahmednuggur Station

1	Personal Allowances	8,988
2	House-Rent & Repairs	1,536
3	Native Assistants	576
4	Boys Free Schools	1,000
5	Girls Free Schools	300
6	Pensioners & Writers	640
7	Medical Attendance	300
8	Seminary	2,200
9	Girls Boarding School	1,000
10	English School	300
11	Travel, Incidentals &c	600
		Rupees 17,442

Estimate of the Jalna Station.

1	Personal Allowances	1872
2	House-Rent & Repairs	400
3	Francis (catechist)	360
4	Travelling & Incidentals	200
5	Postage & Incidentals	50
		Rs. 2882

Estimate of Mahabuleshwar

1	Personal Allowances	1890
2	Female School	600
3	House-Rent	600
4	Free School for boys	64
5	Travelling &c	200
		Rs. 2354

The whole amount of the several estimates is Rs- 24,202. Mr. Munger & Mr. Graves were not at the Meeting but furnished their estimates as given on the preceding pages. The proceedings of the Meeting will also show the estimates, & will be a duplicate of this letter. You may expect to receive with the proceedings other communications or requests contained in them or connected with them. In behalf of the Mission

I remain dear Sir

yours truly D. O. Allen

Secretary

P. S. I send to the care of yourself or Mr. Hill a letter & a parcel from Dr. Wilson to a brother in-law in Baroda - You will know best to forward them.

Rev. D. D. Allen

Date Nov. 30. 1840

Rec'd April 26. 1841

Ans'd June 17

Estimate of Expens,

Wm. A. Stockman & Co.

Mining Agents

Boston

89 Bombay Dec. 15th 1840

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

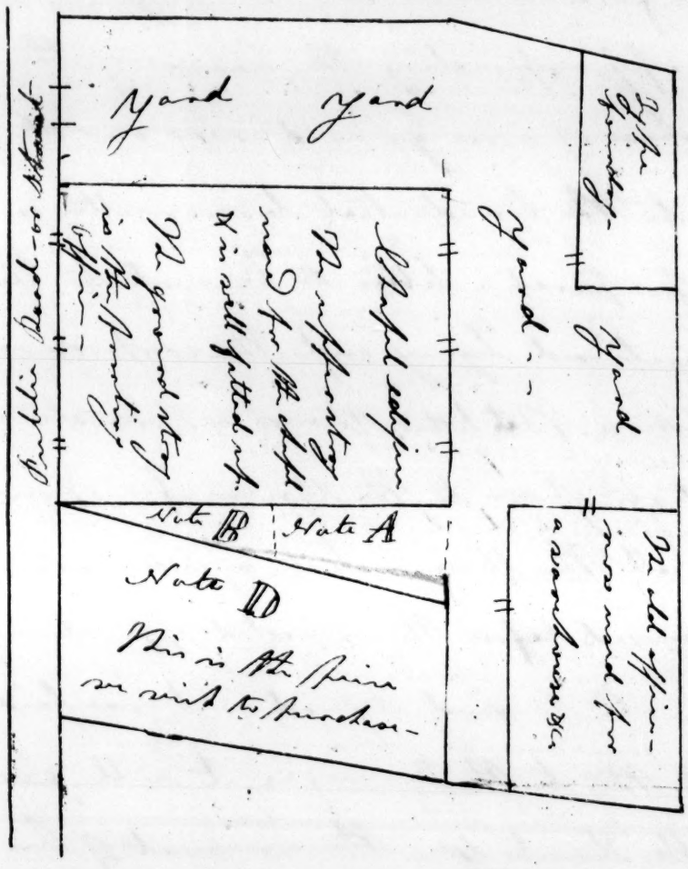
In the proceedings of the Mission at our late annual meeting, now forwarded to the Missionary Rooms, you will find a Resolution about appropriating the income of the legacy of Mr Huntridge to the purchase of more ground near our chapel and that I was appointed to write to the Prudential Committee on this subject.

Nearly a year ago I prepared a letter to be sent to the Mis. Rooms on the subject of the abovementioned legacy and the importance of our having a Power of Attorney in the Mission. That letter, though a private one, was yet from the nature of its contents shown to the Mission for opinions & remarks. The letter was approved by all the Mission but a circumstance (unnecessary here to be mentioned) occurred before the expected opportunity to send it arrived, which induced me not to send it, and so it was laid by. That letter I shall now send with this to the Rooms, as it will give you more information concerning Mr. Huntridge, the amount of his legacy, how it has been kept &c. It will save me more trouble now in writing & I trust you will excuse me for sending it, — though some part of its contents are not particularly relevant to the object of this letter.

[Here read the enclosed letter]

You are probably aware that our printing establishment is principally accommodated in the lower story of our chapel. The edifice was originally only one story, — the chapel being on the ground floor. The upper story was put on to it in 1833 — the year I was absent from the Mission. The printing establishment was that year, — it was the year Mr. Sampson was around — was much enlarged & more spacious accommodations became necessary for it.

To enable you better to understand the object of the resolution passed at our late annual meeting which is the occasion of this letter, I will sketch a plan of the ground now occupied by the chapel & office and also of the piece of land especially had in view in the resolution passed by the Mission & now referred to the Prudential Committee.



* This is often the case on the Sabbath. Men are on Sabbath always in this house and the odor of this house on Sunday morning reaches by this much above the place.

We have long felt that this house was a nuisance and it is often a great annoyance, — on the Sabbath & at other times. We have often thought of purchasing it as the only way of being rid of the nuisance. Our friends here also said much to us at times on the subject. Should it take fire — & from its nearness it is very liable to do so — our chapel, offices &c must inevitably be burned. No means or efforts could save them. The house is now so much lower than the chapel that it does not much obstruct the air or light, but should the owner raise it right like many of the houses near — and there is an increasing probability every year that he will do it, or sell it to some one who will do it, the house would then greatly injure the chapel and it would become out of our power to purchase it probably at any price. — or any reasonable price. The price is required as you will observe to bring our ground into a proper shape. Our ground now lies on three sides & one side is also the road. The money already raised in the way of interest for Mr Huntridge's legacy (as you will see by the accompanying letter) would probably cover then purchase the ground & all upon it. And my own opinion is that it will be best to purchase it at once & without delay if it can be obtained at a reasonable price either by distraining of the legacy or a part of it, or by anticipating the interest by borrowing the money (as we can easily do) & giving the note for security until the interest shall amount to the sum borrowed. — But I need not say more. If you will please to refer the subject to the board. and inform us of their opinions &c

On behalf of the Mission —

I remain Dear Sir

yours truly

J. C. Allen. Secretary

P. S. We shall feel obliged if you will inform us the decision of the board on the by your first communication to Wesleyan England

Boston, Dec. 15, 1840

Rec'd. Aug. 10/41

Ans'd. Oct. 8

for Pud. Cor.

See Minutes 22. p. 21.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House
Bromfield-Square
Boston U.S.A.

Private

{Dr. Anderson is requested to destroy ("burn") this paper with the one it encloses in the manner I have mentioned of that paper — D. O. Allen}

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I send you enclosed a paper on the subject of claiming this Mission. You will receive at the same time the opinions of others on this subject. The Prudential Committee will give this subject & truth a careful examination. In doing this they will not err if they assume it as a fact that there can hardly now be said to be any government in this Mission. And the Com. certainly will not err if they assume it as a fact that they have not, — and in the present state & way of proceeding in this Mission, they can not have a control and mastery of its measures & proceedings. Important questions have been decided by a bare majority on circulars and when the minority have requested that the subject might be referred to the P. Committee for consideration the majority would not consent to such a reference; the urgency or exigency in the case was pretended, but the majority said they saw no occasion for any such reference, — or in other words they were determined that their division should be final. In such a case what could the minority do? — In this Mission they could do nothing without making things worse, and they have protested against such conduct & then remained silent & acquiesced, not describing an imaginary case. Instances like that I have mentioned above have actually occurred. A strange state truly when the majority are to determine whether a question shall be referred to the Com. or not, and if they say no, there no reference whatever can be made; the minority must submit. They have no redress. The Prudential Committee have no revision of the subject. It is the wish of the majority that they shall never know it. Nor can they ever know it in such a way as to understand it & to act upon it. Surely this is far from being the form of government or "organization" described by you in your statement to the Board at it its annual meeting in 1833 (See Page 28th of the Report) and again described by the Com. to whom your statement was referred; (p. 29.)

I wrote you by the Rosanda which left here on the first of last month & gave you some account of our state & labors. I also sent a short piece of a journal. I am engaged in connection with the other members of the Translation Committee in revising the New Testament for an edition of 10,000 copies. The press follows us close. About half of Matthew is printed. The revision is made in consultation. The Committee meet twice a week. I am the secretary of the Com., — writing out the conclusions and preparing the copy for the press. The entire attention of the press as well as the editing of the copy devolves on me. This requires much care & labor but the work is a great & good one. The Bombay Bible Society is doing very much now in the good work of furnishing the people of India with the word of God. The Society has received within a year past more than £3,000 from the British & Foreign Bible Society. I am engaged in the 2d Book of Samuel & hope to finish it in a few days. I shall then take Para &c — Mr. Graves is engaged on Kings & Chronicles, — Stephen to be one of the Secretaries of the Society. Stockdale, Jeffreys & Dr. Wilson are the others. Stockdale J. is however a kind of Provisional Secretary, and the business devolves on Dr. W. & myself. The annual meeting was lately held in the Town Hall, & was the most interesting one we have ever had. Dr. Wilson is expecting soon to visit England, — to be absent probably 2 years. — Missionaries have necessarily much to do in the benevolent societies of this country. And this must ordinarily devolve on those who have been a considerable time in the country, who have experience, who know the language, & who have acquired character & personal influence in the community, both European & native. The usefulness & influence of missionaries in India for 2 or 3 or 4 of this first years

is much overrated in America, — somewhat overrated probably at the Missionary Room. For this period the opinions & judgment of English people in India & England is more correct, more according to fact & truth. In respect to those things which give character & influence to a Mission we are feeble. — Mr. Graves state & circumstances you know, Mr. Munger is likely soon to return to America. We are late annual meeting in C— 5 members besides myself were present, — all in C— for 4 weeks, and not one of them was able to relieve me in any part of our native service in our chapel during this time & was obliged to do what I should have to do were there no other missionary in C— in other words I had no help from them, — not from their indisposition but from that they felt they were yet wanting in qualification for the work missionary work. The influence & efficiency of a Mission as this fact shows — does often little connection with its numerical strength. For many years past there has been a great disproportion between the apparent strength of this Mission and its real efficiency, believe the Conducting Committee would be much surprised could they compare these two things

Rev. D. O. Fadersen D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston
United States of America

Rec'd Aug. 10, 1841
Ans'd Oct 8

together as they have really been in this Mission for 6 or 8 years past. The Papers now to be sent to the Rooms will furnish for the Com. an occasion to inquire into the causes which have kept this Mission in such a state, and also how these causes can be removed. And even now for saying that these causes will not be removed by trying to keep Brethren here who discouraged & will continue as whatever the Com. can say to them or do for them. The causes can only be removed by removing those things & circumstances which are constantly annoying & embarrassing & vexing them so as to prevent their work quietly & to devote to it all their time, their strength & their feelings which they owe to their Lord. — After what I have written, I do not then say that I regard the subject of dissolving the Mission with feelings of deep interest, & I shall wait with more anxiety to know the decision of the Committee. May the Lord grant them wisdom to decide aright, & give me grace to do whatever may be his holy will — I remain &c. D. C. Allen

Remarks, opinions &c.
on dividing the A. M. Mission
into different Missions,
by L. C. Allen.

I have felt some hesitation about sending this private to the Missionary Rooms; still the Prudential Committee should have full & accurate information on the subject, as they can not properly consider it nor act upon and in the interests of this mission will not be understood and necessary measures for promoting them be taken. In view of these things, involving as they do, my own duty to the Mission, and in reliance upon Dr. Anderson's* promise to use individual & private letters as the authors shall direct I send this paper. My only desire is that the Prudential Committee may have the means & be enabled, to understand the whole subject, and be guided to such measures as shall be for the glory of God in the salvation of the heathen.

D. C. A.

* The promise here referred to is contained in Dr. Anderson's letter to this Mission, dated "Oct. 27. 1858" and is as follows,— "If you will lay such injunction upon me as you please in respect to the use I shall make of your individual or private letters." This is an "individual & a private letter" and the "injunction" I lay on Dr. Anderson is that he burn it as soon as the Prudential Committee shall have considered & acted upon the subject to which it refers—

D. C. Allen

[In this letter to this Mission, dated "March 27th 1839" Dr. Anderson says,—"you will lay such injunction upon me as you please in respect to the use I shall make of your individual or private letters"— The injunction I lay on Dr. Anderson is that he burn this letter within 24 hours after the Prudential committee shall have acted upon the subject to which it refers]

A Minute.—by Dr Allen.

The subject of dividing this Mission in accordance with the request contained in an official letter from the Missionary Rooms, dated "Oct. 28th 1840", was was laid before the Mission in the early part of this year. I had previously become acquainted with the views of some members of the Mission and knowing there would be some difference of opinion I proposed that the members of each station, so far as they might agree in opinion—and stand out there agreeing that each individual,—should write out their views to be forwarded at the same time to the Missionary Rooms for the information of the Prudential committee. This course would communicate the views & feeling of the whole Mission. This course was approved by some but others objected to it & so it was not pursued. The next measure was (this measure originated in three quarters) that the other stations should communicate their views to the Bombay station and the B— station should in view of these prepare a plan of division to the Mission for their consideration. This course was pursued, but the plan proposed did not meet the views of some and after considerable correspondence the further consideration of the subject was deferred until the annual meeting

At our late annual meeting the subject was referred to a committee of 3 members who in view of what had been received from the Rooms, in view of

× Messrs Hume, Bruce & myself—

the experience & prayer of prayer of the Members
the Mission, submitted the following Resolutions, as ex
ing their views, to the consideration of the Mission

"Whereas the Secretary of the American Board
has suggested the expediency of dividing this Mission
"after the manner of the Zamut Mission" and has
quested that the Mission would furnish the Prudential
Committee with their deliberate views on this subject

1 Resolved, – That in expedient & desirable that the
present branches now comprising the American Madura
Mission should become distinct & independent missions
each having the management & control of its own fu
& operations and being directly responsible to the
Prudential Committee.

2 The printing press, the seminary in Ahmednagar,
and the Mission library being the property of
the American Board, and established for the
common benefit of the American Madurra Mission
it should be left with the Prudential Committee
to make such arrangements for their management
& use as may appear to them best suited to
promote the missionary cause or objects for which
were established.

3 There should be an annual meeting of dele
from the different missions to consider such
jects as the Prudential Committee shall specify
dividing the Mission and also such subjects as the
spective missions shall propose for consideration
proceedings of this meeting shall be communicated

the different Missions for any remarks or opinions they may wish to make upon them. which shall be sent either two months to the Secretary of the meeting, who shall transmit them together with the proceedings of the meeting to the Foundational Committee.

4 And as there has been some difference of opinion in the Mission on some points connected with this subject we believe that the Foundational Committee will be best informed of the views of the whole Mission if we as stations or as individuals communicate our opinions & feelings fully to the Missionary Rooms.

I have been unable to find the Paper containing the Resolutions & statements as offered to the Mission by the Committee appointed to consider the subject. I thought I could find it but can not; but I have given them above in substance, & almost if not exactly in the words proposed to the Mission. There was much consultation & conversation on the subject and it was finally left more* indefinite — as you will see in the proceedings, than was proposed in the above resolutions. But it was expected that each member, either for himself or in connection with others, would communicate his views to the Rooms. And so the Com. are likely to have the views &c of us all.

* For the sake of unanimity —

My own opinion is that this Mission should be divided into two (I would say three were it not for the present uncertain state & poverty of the Jalna branch) distinct, & independent Missions, to be called the Bombay Mission, & the Ahmedabad Mission. And for the following reasons—

1 Our present system of government is extensive. Our Regulations prescribe an annual meeting of the Mission. Every member claims the right to attend this meeting, if he chooses. It has been said by some that every member is under obligation to attend when ever called by the Mission, and the authority of the Mission has been exerted in requiring members to attend. Travelling in India is slow & expensive and some members claim the right always to take their families with them;—perhaps almost half the time members have taken their families with them & this always adds much to the expense. The time members have been absent from their stations to attend these meetings has on an average exceeded 6 and the steps amounted to 7 weeks and during this time they receive all their allowances in addition to the travelling expenses. More than two thirds of the Mission have on an average attended the annual since they commenced in 1834. and their attendance has averaged some 1/8 part of the year & a yet the part of their expenses for the year. And during this time as a general fact they do little or nothing for the Mission

just to attend the meeting. The annual meeting produces no suitable results to compensate for such expense of time & money.

2 The annual meetings are not only expensive in money & time but the interests of the stations suffer much by the absence of members; — more especially when a station is left without any member of the Mission. Bombay has been left 3 times for 6 or 7 weeks without any member of the Mission there, — all having gone to the annual meeting. Ahmednuggur has been left twice in the same manner & for as long time; and Jalna, once for a much longer time. It is not easy to conceive how unhappy it is for the interests of a station to be thus left for 6 or 7 or 8 weeks, — especially in a Mission like this where we have not efficient native help.

3 The manner in which much business has been done, — and must continue to be done if the stations continue to compose our Mission, — is a strong reason why the Mission should be divided into 2 or more distinct & independent Missions. I refer here to the manner of doing business, — of considering subjects & deciding questions on circulars. — The Prudential Committee are not mistaken in thinking that this practice has been a cause of unhappiness, — though of the amount of unhappiness they have I believe no just conception because it has not been disclosed in any communications to the Boards. — It is not improper I should say something of the origin of a custom which is probably peculiar to this Mission. Much strange as it may appear, this custom has not the

authority of any Regulations or Resolution of the Mi[nistry]
or of any station. The custom originated in an unh[appy]
state of the Bombay station some years ago when Mr.
Mr. Hubbard & some others were there who did not lik[e]
to meet together for consultation, & who sometimes
when they did meet separated without transacting
business for which they had met. Even this by
ing it increased until the things considered & do[ne]
in this way were nearly or quite as great in amou[nt]
& importance as all that was done at the business
ings of the stations & at the annual meetings of the
Ministry. Every member claimed the right, — or the p[rin]
ciple contended for was that every one had this righ[t]
to address a circular to all the members of the Ministry
on any subject he pleased, and it was asserted that
every member was under obligation to express his
views or give his vote on the subject, — it was vain
ful to detain it long enough after to get necessary
formation on the subject. After receiving your letter
Oct. 23d. 1839, I tried to put an end to such a manner of
sidering & deciding subjects by having them deferred u[n]
til the annual meeting — unless the exigency was su[ch]
would not admit of delay — but my effort did not
ceed. At our late annual meeting I again tried but
out success. I tried to diminish the evils (if the custom
continued) by having all subjects & questions submitted to
stations where they originated for consideration; the proceedings
the station with the remarks & opinions & statement of each
ber in as much detail as he might please to write them, to be
sent to the conf. station to be considered at a regular meeting or in consultation

them to be sent with their proceedings, remarks &c. to another station & so on. And in this way obtain the opinions of the Mission. But this proposed manner of transacting business was so violently opposed by our lay members (Mr. Abbott & Mr. Webster) that I thought it was not prudent to urge it further, & so it was dropped. Now the custom is continue for any one to address a circular to the whole Mission at any time, & circulate it on any order & on any subject he pleases. He is not even required first to consult with his brethren at the station & whom he sees almost daily. So one makes mistakes & misrepresentations for another to correct on the circulars, or they are sent round the Mission without being corrected when a few minutes consultation would have changed the whole appearance of the subject. In this way our circulars sometimes increase to 30 or 40 pages (I have seen some much longer than this) and are much in the spirit of some unhappy speeches in Congress — for there are great legislators in Missions as well as in Legislatures in America — Besides, subjects & measures originating in such a spirit are seldom if ever considered & decided in view of what the circulars contain & shows. Privately letters & ex parte statements accompany them from one station to another & sometimes probably all round the Mission such private & ex parte statements or representations are supposed to be wholly or in a great degree true when in a few minutes were the Mission together, they could be shown to be false or irrelevant; and never has all regularity & prosperity been so much disorganized as in the past year, & never with more unhappy results.

(* "What! take away the right of petition?")

It must not be inferred from what I have said that all the Mission wish for such a state of anarchy,—for such there are some who grieve over such a state & its evils but cannot prevent them. I am still assured there is only one way in which these evils can be stopped, and this may is, to divide the Mission so that those in the Deccan & those of the Bombay station (in which I include Mr. Graves who has always been regarded by himself & by all as connected with the Bombay so far as his circumstances admit) will not be subject to each other control & supervision, nor have the power whenever any one feels the disposition to interfere in the others authorized & approved operations & labors.

4 Our present system of union & government is very inconvenient for transacting the Mission business. As Secretary of the Mission for several years past I have had much painful experience on this point. It is nearly if not quite impossible to prepare any communication for the Prudential or for any other purpose which will give satisfaction,— or meet the approbation of the Mission —Our present state is unhappy in respect to our Domestic business. I will not go into any detailed statement of our state under this head further than to say that the members in Bombay & in the Deccan are dissatisfied with it, and that it furnishes one of the strongest reasons for the division of the Mission so that there may never exist responsibility in keeping, disposing of, & using the funds & property of the Board. Our regulations increase responsibility (perhaps enough could it be discharged) on the Financial Committee in connection with the Treasurer. But what can such a Committee,— one at each station 2 or 300 miles apart,— do in such business? as it respects our Treasury-business they are merely nominal— can do nothing.— & our Treasurer is practically quite independent of the Prudential as much so as though he had no connection with the Mission—

5 Our present state is inconvenient & unhappy for managing our business with the American Bible & Tract Societies. It has never been regarded as the duty of the Secretary of the Mission to correspond with those Societies, but belongs to a corresponding committee chosen yearly. This Mission has failed very much in this duty to those societies. It was made established with us long ago. I believe after our connexion with those societies commenced that a letter should be addressed to them in behalf of the Mission at least once every year, — in time for their annual reports. But we have often failed in doing this, — & at the present time it is more than 2 years since the last communication in behalf of the Mission was sent to either of those societies. — No wonder that they think it* strange that they hear nothing from us year after year. And the principal reason of this is the peculiar state of the Mission, — all scattered about, — each has work enough in hand, — the corresponding committee forgetting what is expected of them, procrastinates from a round robin to another, — & procrastinates excusing themselves on the ground that it would be impossible to prepare any letter which the Mission (& such letter must be sent all round the Mission) would approve. And so little or nothing is written.

Our state is equally unhappy in respect to using the* grants of those Societies. No individuals & no stations feel the responsibility which they should, nor do what they should do, in this work. — It is so also in respect to the works we print with the grants of the A. B. Society. It is a singular fact that I have myself prepared, [translated into English &c. for the Publishing committee] and sent to that Society every tract & book which Members sent them from

* We had just received a letter expressing surprise & regret on this point from Mr. Hallock.

* Grants given by the A. B. Society more than 5 years ago are still on hand, unused & funded! amounting to some thousand dollars !!!

this Mission. I have tried much to have them do such work & so enlarge our series of tracts approved by that Society, but nothing so far as I am aware has been, — or is being done. Now I believe this would not be so were we divided into two Missions. Though all our native tracts would be for the common use of the two Missions, yet still I believe each Mission would feel quite differently in providing, or appear to have some publications of their own — or made among themselves & approved by the A. & F. Society. This is a subject of much importance, — it is so felt by some here & by some connected with the A. & F. Society in America.

6 The very different circumstances of the Bombay station & of those in the Deccan are a reason why they should be distinct Missions. — I have special reference to our educational operations. Here we are in a large & increasing city, — the largest place in all India. We are also in close connection with efficient & enterprising English & Scottish missionaries who in school operations divide Bombay with us, and this imposes a kind of necessity on us all, if we would have flourishing native schools, to have a system or systems, — especially in the preliminary part of them, — somewhat analogous to each other. Our brethren in the Deccan are in villages or large towns in the straitest districts of all the Mahratta country, & there is no missionary or missionary operations within 75 miles of them in any direction.

You will at once see that the difference in the circumstances of the Bombay & the Deccan stations must present occasion for a difference in our systems of education, — especially of our native free schools. And yet our

brethren in the Deccan have not been willing to make any allowance in consideration of our different circumstances, but have been determined that our schools for boys & girls in Bombay should be managed & paid by the same rules as the schools at their stations, — all must be according to one system & one rule of expense. And the consequence has been that our schools in B. have necessarily suffered much & been in a low state for 3 or 4 years past, and this state has been used as an argument against us and our operations at this station. — What would the people of Boston think if their system of schools were to be fixed & controlled by a Committee who lived, some of them in Concord N.H. some of them in Brattleboro' Vt. & some of them in Springfield Mass. and ~~insists~~ who should insert (& being the majority would have the power in their hands) that the school-regulations, pay of teachers &c should be exactly the same in Boston as they are in those country towns, where the majority of the Committee happen to live? To be under such control would be hard — too hard to continue & be endured as our friends in B. who are acquainted with facts tell us — if we were the only Missionaries in this city. But such a system & control becomes much ~~harder~~ more trying, embarrassing & discouraging when our schools are side by side of, & interspersed among, the schools of the Scottish & English missionaries, with their managing & advising Committees here in B. who can not be expected to adapt their plans & operations to ours, some times we see, ours to accord to theirs — and we can not alter ours in the least as we are under a system & control of persons in distant places in quite different circumstances & who yet are unwilling we should have any other regulations than those & exactly those which they have made for their schools —

but I will not enlarge more on this subject as it is one which the Provincial Committee will at once comprehend & appreciate. I am fully satisfied that the only remedy for the evils which we have so long & so severely felt in Bombay is that this station should become as soon as practicable a distinct & independent Mission.

The 2 Resolution or statement offered to the Mission (by the Com. appointed to consider its being divided) at our late annual meeting (see page 2d of this paper, beginning "2 The Printing Press") was left in such an indefinite state to avoid discussion & give satisfaction to all the members, and not because the Com. & some others had not definite views & opinions on the subjects contained in the resolution or statement. but it was expected that such persons as that such persons would communicate their views, if they thought them of sufficient importance, to the Missionary Brethren. My own opinions on these subjects I will now state, as I attach some importance to them.

1 The Printing establishment. Formerly, when the members of the Mission lived in or near Bombay the Press was subject to the general control of the Mission under the personal care or management of the Printer. When the stations in the Deccan were formed the Press was under the control of the Bombay station in all its ordinary affairs. If any thing of great or unusual importance occurred there at the other stations some consultations, & its state was made a matter of arrangement as far as appeared necessary at the general meetings of the Mission. So it continued to be until 1836 when in accordance with your letter dated Dec. 24. 1835 a Committee was appointed

for its management. The Govn. consisted of three members beside the Printer. One of these lived in Bombay & the other in the Deccan, & such continued to be the ~~state~~ arrangement for the office (I mean one of the Govn. in Bombay & the other in the Deccan) for 1837 & 1838. This arrangement did not work well, — for what could a person there or do, or properly act ~~in~~ such a business, when he always lived 2 or 300 miles distant? At our annual meeting in 1839, three persons (the Govn & myself) living in Bombay were appointed to be with the Printer the Committee or the Press. The duties of the Govn. were clearly defined by previous established rules in which the Printer as well as others concurred. But these rules were disregarded; — the Committee could not enforce them; the establishment suffered much in various ways, and the Govn. though much responsible, found they had no authority & could not ~~prevent~~ control it, — and the efforts to prevent the evils we saw appeared only to aggravate them. I shall not go into any detail on this subject. But I can not well describe how much I wished, & how much it would have been for the interests of the Press & of this station, to have such a government or to be in such a state, [see 18 pages] as I shall describe in this paper, before closing it.

2 The Seminary in Ahmednuggur. This will require in India will give more as all acquainted with Missionary business ~~in~~ the wisdom, prudence & judgment ~~necessary~~ for managing & directing it than the office or any thing we have at this station. Yet in dividing the Mission I should wish the Seminary to be wholly under the control of the Ahmednuggur Mission, I wish to have ~~nothing~~ to do with it, — unless I should become connected with that Mission.

3 The Library. This I think should be divided between the Missions — It will be easy to do it, — easier than it is to manage it in its present divided state. [see page] [of this paper] in India & in

That is recommended under the 3 Resolution or statement on the 2d page of this paper, "There should be an annual meeting &c" — Soon after receiving your letter in which you suggest the division of this Mission as I was writing to Mr Winslow in Madras I inquired more particularly into the government & condition of your Tamul Mission, and also whether their system had thus far worked well. Mr. W. kindly gave the information I wanted & said that their system had thus far worked well, — quite to the satisfaction he believed of all interested in, or connected with their different missions. I quite approve of their system. & much wish we had the same, or one like it. Our system of government has worked badly, — all acquainted with it must acknowledge this if they speak their feelings. Our system of government has never worked so bad as during the past year, and never has the prospect of this Mission been more discouraging than at the present time — if our present system of government, or I might say our state of anarchy, is to continue.

[I find in looking over what I wrote about the Office that I did not say all I intended, & so I say more concerning it. — Our press requires nothing but a feeling of interest in it & attention to it in order to its being carried on successfully & profitably. It has the best & the most extensive native agency of any Office in Bombay. I have seen it every part of it go on well for months together — once for 4 months — in Mr Wilson's absence, and suffer nothing for want of his superintendence. I believe there is not a member of our Mission who if the press & foundry were his private property, would not carry on the whole successfully & profitably. Were the Mission divided & the management of the press left wholly with the Mission Bombay Mission would wish it might be managed according to the same rules which it now has (only I would wish these rules to be regarded) & which have been approved by the Directors & all the Mission. — Though nothing for the Press & the Mission these rules or laws have been & even now are utterly disregarded.]

Our brethren in Ahmedabad have been generally opposed to any division of the Mission so that any station should become a distinct & independent Mission. And as this communication to you will probably be of this character it is not improper the Prudential committee should know some facts & other things which seem an important bearing on this subject. — Just nearly a year before the arrival of our late reinforcement this Mission consisted of myself & Mr. Webster in Bombay, Mr. Abbot & Mr. Ballantine in Ahmedabad, Mr. Mungeam in Jalna, & Mr. Graves alone in Mahabaleshwar. When we heard that the reinforcement was on the way we knew not what instructions they might bring with them, or what the Mission might receive concerning them, but my expectation was that one of them would remain in Bombay, one would go to Ahmedabad, & one to Jalna. I found however that Mr. Webster was determined that no one of them should remain in B— if he could prevent it. He wished to have none of the Mission in Bombay but himself & myself. When the reinforcement arrived & it was found that the Prudential committee had not located any one of them, (though there was nothing said or intimated against their remaining there) Mr. Webster exerted himself in every possible way to have all removed from B— as soon as possible. He proposed that they should all go to Ahmedabad. This united Mr. Abbot & Mr. Ballantine who voted for it. A letter just then arrived from the Prudential Committee via England containing an expression of sentiment or direction that the B. brethren wished Mr. Burgess should be located in Ahmedabad, & a circumstance (which I need not mention) occurred which made Mr. Burgess unwilling to go to Jalna. So he & Mr. Burgess were removed to Ahmedabad

It was arranged & finally executed too, though not without much opposition on the part of some of the Missionaries that Mr. Graves should continue for the ensuing year in Bombay. The plan was now forced & proposed by them in Shreedruggur that the majority or chief strength of the Mission should be in it — or be near it & immediately connected with it, so that they would be enough to manage all their own concerns & have a controlling power over all the interests & operations of the other Missions. "Shreedruggur was to be the head quarters of the American Mahratta Mission!" There was no means or property, or help any where in the Mission which they dare not claim the right — if by any management they could secure a majority of votes for the measure (and it required only one vote besides their own to make a majority & it would be sad indeed if a mission like this to get rid of a member on a circular or private communication which they would call a vote,) to bring to their own station & appropriate to their own use. I was shocked at things which they said, at things which they wrote, & at things which they did & at others which they wished to do. Nor were these feelings peculiar to myself for several others felt as I did.

Mr. Morgan did not attend our late annual meeting but he sent to the Mission there assembled a communication of 19 pages filled with statements & complaints against the brethren of the Shreedruggur station. It is chiefly the recorded of the brethren in it that has turned Mr. M's face towards America, tho' I think it seems now probable he will soon go — Mr. Graves also says that the brethren in it have treated them & his family very unkindly.

A division of the Mission as suggested in your letter & contemplated by the committee would at once frustrate this scheme & check this spirit & they oppose it. They wish to be practically independent, by having a large majority all the Mahratta Mission except 2 in Bombay to be theirs & so all under their control. But if the American Board wish to have any other Mission in the Mahratta country because happy & prosperous — or even be perpetuated as it appears to me, they must make such

a Minister or Ministers altogether independent of such powers authority, & superior in any station or any Country in the same station & exerted for a great Public Purpose. Their opinion is not founded on any personal difficulty with them or any unfavorable feeling towards them personally; but it is the result of a decided conviction founded on many facts & much careful experience connected with those facts.

Should the Minister be divided the Minister or Ministers in the Deccan will find no more difficulty in getting their pointing done than they have in three fort or other they will if the Minister should continue as it is. The Madras Minister has no power. Some of the Bengal & most prosperous Ministers in India have no power. The Church Missionary Society has no power in the entire Madras Presidency; the London Society has none in Bengal; & they want none.

Nor would there be any difficulty in managing their pecuniary or other agency business in Bombay. Their brethren in B would always cheerfully assist them in any way. or they could manage their business through the agency of the Bombay Government Bank, — as safe an institution as the Bank of England. Travelling in this country owing to want of roads & other things is slow & expensive, but the Post Office is admirable for dispatch & for cheapness and I believe there is no country which affords more facilities for transacting pecuniary business through every part of it. Ministers in no part of India find any difficulty in managing their pecuniary business with the Brand-new. bankers or bills on Bombay are always in demand in the Deccan and commonly bear a premium as they save the necessity of transporting specie from that place to Bombay.

If this Mission should be divided (and it is my hope & prayer that it soon may be) there is one Regulation or direction contained in the "~~Laws & Regulations~~ of the Foreign Mission as approved by the Prudential Committee" which you sent us under date of "Oct 25. 1838", which will be of great use & importance. The rule to which I refer is a part of the 1st Art. and is as follows — "The corresponding Members of the Board residing in the Mahratta country having been appointed by the Prudential Committee, a Committee of advice & correspondence in respect to this Mission, the Mission shall consult them in doubtful cases of importance and their opinion on subjects referred to them shall be duly considered before a final vote is taken on those subjects by the Mission" —

I have earnestly wished in years past that the business of this station could be transacted by question in connection with such a Committee, subject to a direct reference to the Prudential Committee. Such a state would have saved us much trouble, secured us many advantages & saved the Board much expense. I should wish to consult such persons on all questions on which there might be a difference of opinion and on all important subjects when no difference existed. We could have their opinion for our use & could communicate them to you for the use of the C. Board. The peculiar state of this Mission in years past and a Mission by-law "that all questions to be referred to this Board must be in writing previously seen & by all the Mission" has generally made it inexpedient, if not impracticable for us to consult them or to obtain any advantage from them. A connexion with such a Board & reference to them for opinion & advice will be a great check to a self-willed reckless & radical spirit of which we have had very much.

There are many important reasons why your Missionaries in Bombay should have a connection with, — not be under the control of — such men. The Church & Scottish Missionaries in Bombay are in connection with a managing or advising Committee in Edinburgh. Their affairs in B. are managed according to the state & circumstances of the place & people, and the affairs of other stations as Poona & Nasick according to the state & circumstances of the missionaries & people in those places. There are always 2 or 3 gentlemen who belong [The Committee consist of 6 or 8 persons; of these 2 or 3 are common to each Committee] to each of these Committees, and in this way a mutual understanding, co-operation, & harmony in the operations of the different missionaries is secured. But how different from this is our state. — We have not a friend in Bombay of whom we are allowed to ask advice or to consult, or who interests himself particular relative to us or whose good offices we can use in connection with the English Missionaries or with their managing Committee. We are under laws made by persons living in very different circumstances & for themselves & their operations & not for us or for ours. If we want counsel we must apply to persons living 2 & 3000 miles distant, & in different places, and after waiting much & waiting long, often get no counsel, or what only aggravates every one can see & judge for themselves. Are not such circumstances fitted to make us feel the disadvantages of our state when compared with the missionaries around us? And I may add too, when compared with any other missionaries of the Board? I do assure you I have felt them with pain and have suffered much from them.

Hereafter by means of steam navigation via England we can now write to you & receive letters in return from you at any time in 5 or at most in 6 months. This fact plac

vis in quite different circumstances from what we formerly were; and this circumstance, added to another important fact already mentioned, viz that we always can and if any one wishes, always shall have the best of counsel on the ground which will also be communicated to you if any one wishes, shows that each member of this station (or Mission) would have more security for full justice to himself and to all his labors & concerns — if we should become a distinct Mission, than any one could hope for in years past or can expect if our present system of government (or state of anarchy) should continue.

As your letter has arrived, giving Mr. Munger permission to return to America, perhaps he will not write you any thing on the subject of dividing the Mission, not feeling over any personal interest in the question. Yet it is not improper I should here say that from the time this question first came before the Mission no member has been so earnest for a division as Mr Munger. He has stated his views & his reasons for it again & again to the Mission and gave offence to some of our brethren in Shinedaggiger, by his arguments & facts. Mr. M — declared that nothing but a complete separation or division of the Mission would satisfy him. I hope he will write you, though probably from the change in his plans & prospects he may not. Mr. Graves has said little or nothing on the subject of dividing the Mission, though he has felt himself urged personally by the grasping power of the Shinedaggiger station, — a power so destructive to every thing in the Mission which is not at that station, or the proselyting spirit of some religious denominations, is to the other denominations a common theme. — Mr G. gives little attention to business matters & has often requested that the Mission would not trouble him about such things. As the question is not likely to affect him personally probably he will not write you on the subject.

This paper has been extended to 3 or 4 times the length that I expected when I began it, but I will repeat what the intents of this which Mahratta Mission organ should be done—

1 Let the present Mahratta Mission be divided into three distinct & independent missions, each being responsible directly to the Prudential Committee. Note—Mr. Graves to belong to the Bombay Mission—He has always been so regarded by himself & all the Missions.

2 Let the Library be divided between the Missions—also the stock of tracts & books on hand—also the unexpended grants of the American Bible Society & of the American ~~Bible~~ Tract Society.

3 Let the Services in the Mudnagger be under the control & direction of West Mission. And let the Printing Press be under the control & direction of the Bombay Mission in connection with the corresponding Members of the Board.

4 And let this division be made & communicated to the Missions in duplicate letters as soon as practicable, to take effect when your letter reaches us.

And now, in concluding, I wish to add a few remarks which are not irrelevant to the subject of dividing the Mission, as the question affects myself & the interests of the Missionary cause—Circumstances & events in this Mission & connected with it, have necessarily led me to examine its history for a few years past, as well as its present state & prospects. Where is Mr. Ramsay? Where is Mr. Reed? Where is Mr. Hulbert? Where is Mr. Boggs? Where & what is now Mr. Stone?

And where will soon be Mr. Abbott? And Mr. Webster? — Nor do we find any relief to our feelings in analyzing the expenditures of the Mission; for we find that a large part of them have gone without ever bringing moral or religious truth to bear upon, or in contact with, the native mind. Of what use can it be for men to come to India, live here 3 or 4 or even more years in an uneasy & unhappy state of mind, and then return to America without having preached one intelligible sermon or ~~[illegible]~~ written a tract, in the native language? What must the native population think of such men & such expenses? What must the English population around us think? And what would the churches in our own country think could they see things as they have been & still are? And should not such things in this origin, this occasion & this influence receive the anxious consideration of the Prudential Committee?

The things mentioned in this paper & others that might be mentioned have at times for 2 or 3 years past weighed heavily on my spirits & feelings, and I have found myself involuntarily wishing that I had no connection with the American Maharatta Mission; — that I was connected with some ~~[illegible]~~ of the Missionaries around me, where I could labor more quietly, comfortably & usefully. And I have often felt, & can hardly avoid feeling, — that under the guidance & authority of the Prudential Committee or the Providence or grace of God, still we long place this Mission in another ~~[illegible]~~ than it has hitherto been, and open before it other prospects than it has had or now has, it will become a

question of personal duty with myself — whether I shall any longer continue connected with it, —

May the Great Head of the Church, whose command to preach the Gospel to the Heathen of India we acknowledge & would pay to obey, graciously guide the Prudential Committee in their deliberations concerning this Mission and direct them to such measures as he shall approve & abundantly bless.

I remain Dear Sir Yours Truly

D. O. Allen

Bombay Dec 24th. 1840.

Jan 9th 1841 — I expected when I finished the above minute or statement that it would be forwarded without delay to the Board, but an unexpected circumstance has delayed it. So I have given it a careful review and will make a few remarks upon it. — I see nothing in it so far as respects the facts stated & opinions expressed which I wish to change. What I have said about the Brethren in the Madura and the effects of their plans & policy towards every power & means not connected with that station, is fully supported by facts. Should the Mission be divided I have no doubt that good-will, sympathy & mutual interest in all that concerns each Mission will prevail, & soon be common to all, & I hope strong in all. But there is no reason to expect — whoever may live in Bombay & oversee this station — that such disagreeable feelings will exist which the Mission continues united & consists of its present members & their plans & principles. Whether Mr. Webster will write you on this subject, I know not. Probably he will. He is now absent from Bombay. Mr. W. has generally been opposed to any division of the Mission. But could the Prudential Committee know his reasons & feelings for wishing the Mission to remain as it has been & is, these reasons & feelings would have made it

might in favor of a division of the Mission. The fact is, there has scarcely been any laws or government so far as related to Mr. W— for 2 or 3 years past. This is true of the Office & of other things. Attempts on the part of those at this station to have the regulations of the Mission & the rules of the Office organized have generally made things worse, & our present state of anarchy (for government we certainly have none, if any one is determined to act without regard to laws or authority) suits Mr. W's feelings & views. He left Bombay some days ago for the Deccan,— to go to Ellora, Aurangabad, Galna &c. He will probably be absent 2 or 3 months. No part of our operations in Bombay suffer any by his absence. Mr. Webster does not expect to remain long in India, he intended to remain only few years when he left America. It is far better that persons in such a state of mind should be in America than in India, and the Prudential Committee will mistake the happiness & the true interests of their Mission by trying to keep such persons in them.

For myself I think we could have a system of government like the Scottish & English Missionaries in Bombay — especially that we could be placed under or in connection with such a body. for a year or so after ~~being~~ becoming a distinct Mission. Such an arrangement would soon restore order & law & authority. We have much occasion now for such a body, on some question ~~will~~ constantly before us, as some territorial division of Bombay between the different Missions occupying it, — some rules of non-interference in our boys & girls schools &c. When we a distinct Mission, — not under bondage to the other stations, we can do better, — much better for ourselves than we now can. Still then a body would be of much service. — May the Lord want us & the body without & grant —

Yours &c D. O. Allen

N. B. It has occurred to me since finishing this letter that perhaps some of the Mission may say something, as a reason for the Mission's continuing unvisited as it has been, about what they suppose to be the present state of the Bombay station, which may occasion misapprehensions at the Missionary Rooms; and so I will add a few words on this subject. Our Printing establishment has frequently suffered much within a year & half or 2 years past from being neglected by the Superintendent. The state of the Office at length became such and the interests involved were so important that Mr. Hume & myself felt it our duty to say something and refer to written & printed laws & regulations. Facts, & laws & regulations could not be denied nor disputed, but the latter could be, and were, disregarded. Mr. H. & myself made no reference of such things to the Mission as this would have been done by circular, and it appeared ~~but the contrary~~ likely only to make things worse, — produce other worse things. Mr. H. however gave full vent to his feelings to members of the Mission out of Bombay, and I was quite surprised to learn lately what misstatements & misapprehensions had been produced, especially in Ahmednuggur, concerning things & affairs in Bombay. Should you hear any thing on this subject (I mean as though the members in Bombay not been as are not now united in opinion & feeling) in connection with dividing the Mission or in any other way, I beg to assure you that I have stated above the origin, occasion & nature of the unhappy feeling which has been, and further that these things instead of being a reason for the Mission continuing united, are a most important reason for its being divided & ~~labored~~ in that this

Station should be a distinct Mission in the circumstances I have described on the 18th page of this letter. My wife & I pray in that such may soon be its state. J. G.

Rev. D. O. Allen
(private)
Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1840 & Jan. 9, 1841

Rec'd Aug. 10, 1841

On Dividing the Nation.

Ack'd Oct. 8

for Rec'd Cir. ✓

"You may lay such injunctions upon me as you please in respect to the use I shall make of your individual or private letters." — Extract from Dr. Anderson's letter to the American Mahratta Mission dated "Missionary Rooms Boston March 27th. 1839." — The "injunction" I lay on Dr. Anderson in respect to this note is that he burns it within 20 days after he receives it.

D. O. Allen

D. O. Allen

Recd. Oct. 8.

Bombay Nov 29/40

Dear Sir,

We send you the accompanying letters concerning Mr. Stone who with his family is preparing to embark to-morrow in the Brenda which sails for Lawrence & thence for Salem. What course Mr. S. will pursue on arriving in America & afterwards we know not. We hope that if you will have no trouble and that the missionary cause & the character of this Mission will suffer no injury.

Mrs. Webster & her children do not go in the Brenda. There is no occasion for her or their going so far as health is concerned as they are all quite well. Some members of the Mission, who do not live in Bo have made all possible effort to persuade her to remain. One important reason in the view of us all, for her contemning, is the expected state & circumstances in which her going would leave him. We hope she will be contented, but fear she will not. We all who live in Bombay, are of the opinion that she had better return to America than to remain here in the discontented state we have seen her in for 1 or two years past. Should Mr. W.

Mrs. Webster & children sick & the little child died. Mr. Stone who is spoken of in preceding letter.

would request permission to return to America (which he is calculating to do) I hope the Committee will grant his request, without any objection to it. Had you seen Mr. Briggs who left India one 2 years ago, he could have given you some important information about Mr. W. And things in Mr. W's department (the printing establishment) have often been in a worse state since then ever before. I speak from recent observation of the state of our printing establishment when Mr. W. is in Bombay & when he has been absent from B. (and he has sometimes been absent for months together) when I say that I believe it would suffer nothing by his return to America & that the Mission would gain. You will hear more of these things by & by, — perhaps before you get this note.

My own health is good for this climate, and I am able to go through a degree of labor which few in this climate can accomplish. My wife — strange to say — has nearly recovered her health & we are encouraged to hope it will be fully restored. This is the more valuable, as she has a good knowledge of the native language, & is wholly devoted to the missionary work. — Our annual meeting was lately held here. The proceedings & things connected with them will be sent to you as soon as they have been sent to those members who were not present.

In addition to my current or ordinary labors I am now engaged in translating the 2d book of Samuel. The translation of the book of Genesis was published considerable time ago. I have almost finished the 2d. Mr. Graves is engaged on Kings. But I am engaged in a yet more important work than I will briefly describe. The Bible has long been viewed as desirable

to have the New Testament in Mahratta revised by several competent persons in consultation. (Revisions have always been made by writing out remarks &c and circulating them) but various circumstances have prevented its being done. Now nearly a year ago, a new edition of the N. T. having become necessary the Bombay B. & F. Society resolved to print an edition of 10,000 copies asking the means for doing it of the British & Foreign Bible Society. That Society at once promised to give all the aid in money & paper which might be required. The revision of the former edition for this new & large edition was intrusted with more instructions to the members of the Translation committee to reside in Bombay. These members are Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Candy, Mr. Nesbit & myself. We meet twice a week and continue our sessions for 2½ or 3 hours each is expected to prepare himself by examining carefully the chapters to be considered before we meet. We always arrange to have 2 or 3 pundits present to consult as we may have occasion. Three members constitute a quorum, but difficult places are reserved for a full meeting. I am the clerk of this com. and have the putting down & writing out of their decisions and the editing or preparing of the copy for the press. I have also the examining of the proofsheets, — if I am doubtful, proposing all such questions to them above. at our meetings. The labor of being the clerk to the com., of preparing the copy for the press, & getting it through the press accurately (a copy thus prepared) is great & difficult. This labor was taken into consideration (was stated by the Secs. committee) by the general or executive com. of the B. & F. Society after the work was engaged. The Secretaries (which was thought to be high) were agreed to in view of my connection with the work

The printing of Matthew has commenced. The largest edition of the N. T. hitherto printed on this side India was only 5,000 copies. — — You will see that I have say hardly anything in the work of revising & translating the Scriptures, — a work in which I expected to have nothing to do when I came first to this country. But circumstances forced it upon me, & I felt not as our Mission in & on the bible cause now stands that I must continue connected with it. — It is important for the interests as well as for the influence of our Mission to co-operate in this cause for, we have proven in our number can do so. Some years of study & practice in learning the language & the idioms it used are required to qualify any one to engage in this work, & other experience & peculiarities especially in connection with others add greatly to one's qualifications.

Some late events & circumstances have led me to look back upon the history of this Mission for some years past, & to look at its present state & prospects. — Where is now Mr. Ramsay? Mr. Read? Hubbard? & Mr. Boggs? What is Mr. Stone now? & where will the work be? An analysis of the expenses of this Mission would show a large part, — perhaps nearly half, — has been expended for persons in ways which have produced little or no effect on the moral & religious state of the native population, — thus falling short of the great end of all missionary labors, — viz. their salvation. The money expended in sending missionaries to India, in supporting them here & there for their passage home is almost lost when they stay only 3 or 4 or 5 years or even longer if in an unhappy & discontented state of mind. (See yearly Report for 1839 page 168 near the bottom.) The usefulness of missionaries, when contented & happy in their work in India, for the first 2 or 3 years in India is greatly overrated in America. If persons are uneasy & unhappy they can scarcely be said to be useful in any degree while they hinder the usefulness of others. — — — — And what is now our prospect? Mr. Webster calculating soon to return to America as we all know (& it is but that he should do so) Mr. Munger will probably go to America before long, — in a year or so. Mr. Greene is living on the dices of the grave, — does all he can but has scarcely any more connection with the Mission in council or operation than if he was in Lydia. At our annual meeting, now just closed, 5 members of the Mission besides myself were present viz Messrs Abbott, Burgess & Dwight from Ahmednuggur & Messrs Munger & Webster in Bombay and yet I was obliged to fill my own pulpit all the time, — not one of them being able to preach in the native language. — A strange annual meeting of 6 missionaries. The fact that Messrs Burgess, Munger & Dwight studied Mahratta in America, — & on their passage to India & for 15 months in health in India & could not one of them preach in the language when too little strength at first & for a long time do — Yours &c. D. O. Allen

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Bombay Feb. 1st. 1841

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We send you the enclosed letters — one for the A. B. Society & the other for the A. D. Society. At our late annual meeting it was agreed that any member may write to those Societies, — showing his letter to the station with which he is connected & then sending it through the Missionary Rooms. As our letters have been sent to those Societies for a long time, & our Mission has failed much in its duty to them, we have prepared & now send the enclosed. We hope they will reach the Societies via the Rooms in season for their annual Reports. --- I am now engaged in translating I Sam. The first half of it is in the hands of the Translation Committee and I hope to finish the book in a few days. I am also engaged in correspondence with the members of this Mission. Also live in Bombay, job. revising the N. Testament. The revision is made in consultation & after mutual deliberation; I am senior of the Mission and so have to prepare this copy for the press. I have also the entire care & responsibility of getting the work through the press. This imposes much labor on me, but what cause can be more worthy of labor? The press follows the Mission. The edition consists of 10,000 copies. Matthew will soon be out of the press. It is not likely I shall travel much or stream at present. My duties in Bombay appear to be more important. Still I hope one & then to be absent for a few days. The Bombay Bible Society is doing much good. For some years past all our intercourse with it has been mutually friendly and very much satisfactory. I happen to be one of the Executive Com. — one of the Trans. Com. and one of the Secretaries. The Com. meet every month & oftener if there is occasion. — My health is generally good. Mrs. A — through the abundant mercy of God is restored to health and has a prospect of its continuance. Mr. & Mrs. Munn are in usual health. Mr. Webster is abroad, — left B — in Dec. and probably will not return for considerable time to come. Mrs. W — & her family are preparing to go to Mahabuleshwar for a while. Mrs. W. has lately been a good deal unwell. We are not without some evidence of the Divine favor. Two persons were baptized in our chapel yesterday. Of them you will hear more by & by.

We send enclosed a note for the Prudential Committee on dividing this Mission as suggested in some of your letters. This note will probably reach you before the papers lately dispatched for the Rooms on this subject, but of course will not be used until those papers shall reach you. --- Circumstances & events for 2 or 3 years past have forced on my mind a review of the history of this Mission for 6 or 8 years past. Seven years ago when in America I had some hesitation about returning to this Mission. Yourself & several other gentlemen (Dr. Wisner, Dr. Nott) assured me that the Committee were then giving special attention to the state of this Mission, and were determined as far as was in their power to place it on a solid foundation & with encouraging prospects. [I state these things as facts & not in the spirit of fault-finding, as an intimating that the com. failed in their duty, but mention these things because they deserve the consideration of the Committee.] The members of the Mission then in India & to whom I returned were, Messrs Briggs, Ramsey, Reed, & Stone. And where are these 4 persons now? And what is now our state? * Two members of the Mission will probably embrace the first opportunity to proceed to America. The real efficiency of this Mission has been & is likely to be if past causes continue — in a sad disproportion to its numerical strength & its expenses. Could you or any analyze the expenses of this Mission and see what has reached the minds & hearts of the heathen & what has been expended for the expenses of transportation from America, their expenses while preparing for labor, & their expenses back to America, & withal were reaching the heathen's spiritual state, the view would give you [illegible]

{* Lately the Mission has been divided 2 years & a half. There is no reason to believe the Mission would [illegible] the funds for the expenses to America.}

satisfaction as a view of the general history of its members. The state & circumstances of the Mission have often required myself immediately visiting Bombay and I have often found myself involuntarily in a work in which I am engaged, has good effect among foreigners. Has effected, I wish to be in circumstances in which I can devote all my time & strength to the spiritual good of the Heathen. But the state of the Mission has been such a state of feeling & to such a measure — state of anarchy — is the continuance of this state of things, the question of dividing the Mission seems to me inevitable. Will therefore be submitted by

Rev. D. O. Allen

Date 1. Feb. 1841

Recd. 20 April.

Ans'd June 19 in S.L.

~~Via Falmouth.~~ Care of J. Spicer & Sons
18½ Throgmorton Street
London

~~Per G.P.~~ J.C.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Mission House
Boston
United States of America

FORWARDED
BY E. A. WEBSTER.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY
13 MAR 1842

PAID
26 MAR 1842

1 FOUR ANNAS
STAMP
BOMB

to consider the Propriety, with the prospect of the future, of dividing the Mission, and to inquire how they can place it on a solid & permanent basis. And if I may venture a knowledge of all its functions and an acquaintance with its affairs, in its divided state the Mission ought to be, in its present state, with the exception of Mr Graves, all the members of the Mission are well & cordially disposed towards each other, and all are willing to do what they can for the benefit of the Mission, and the cause of Christ. — I shall be happy to receive from you a long and full account of the state of the Mission, from the first commencement of the Mission, the measures and results of the same, the difficulties encountered & overcome, & the present state of the Mission, the prospects of the future, the character of the Mission, the character of the Missionaries, the character of the Mission, the character of the Missionaries, the character of the Mission, the character of the Missionaries

Dr. Anderson is hereby enjoined to burn this paper within one month from the time he receives it, — unless he should wish to keep it longer with reference to some point — but not more than 2 months entirely — then burn it.

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Bombay March 1. 1841

To the Rev. R. Anderson,

Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

By the Boanda which sailed for America on the 1st of December, I forwarded to you some sketches of a journal. The Boanda may be now supposed to be well on the way to Salem. We have written you one or twice since the B. sailed. I send you inclosed some sketches of a journal which you are at liberty to publish in the Mis. Herald if you think it suitable. Should it happen to reach you before the journal forwarded by the Boanda, you will of course lay it by until you receive that, — as it was written & should be published, if published at all, — before this I now send you. — We are now in our usual health. Mr. Webster left Bombay in Dec. for some places in the Deccan and has not returned. Mrs. W. & family have gone to Mahabuleshwar to remain awhile. Mr. Graves is at M. & wrote from there yesterday mentioned that all were in their usual health, — though this, in respect to several are there, is fabulous. By the English mail (via Egypt & Trieste) of the 1st of the last month Mr. Graves & myself sent letters for the American Bible Society & the American Tract Society & also one for the Prudential Committee, all under cover to you generally. — You will not think it strange if we are rather uneasy on the subject of our letters, parcels, papers &c from America when I inform you that the last number of the Missionary Herald, in fact any of the Missionary Recorder since Dec. 1839 and that we have nothing of a later date in the shape of papers or publications except now & then a straggling copy of the New York Observer reaches us — by some English vessel, — or English friend.

Letters & papers have been sent to the Boanda in reply to your inquiry about dividing the Mission. So I need not say much here. Had those in favor of such a division & those opposed to it all communicated their views to the Boanda, they would have been I suppose as follows, Opposed to the division, — The Brethren in Ahmednuggur & Mr. Webster, in all 5. — For the division Brethren Graves, Allen, Munger & Graves, — in all, 4. Mr. Munger has been much undecided for the division, and had it been made a year ago there is no reason to suppose he would have thought, — at least would not have decided as he has, — on going to America. It appears probable that Mr. Munger & Mr. Webster will both have India for America before we shall hear from the Committee on the subject of division. So those really & practically interested in the question will be — the Brethren in Ahmednuggur and the Brethren connected with the Bombay station [I use the word connected with reference to Mr. Graves who is always regarded as connected with the Bombay station, — being from necessity at M.] It is much to be regretted that the Mission was not divided some years ago. It is very much to be regretted that the division was not much previous to, or at the time of, the arrival of our late reinforcement. Had that then been our state, the state of the Mission from their arrival would have been quite different from what it has been. And as would our present prospects now be. The present state of the Mission is more properly one of anarchy than of government. The Mission can not govern its members, — or in other words the Rules of the Mission are disregarded & and no observance or obedience can be enforced. And the Prudential Committee do not & can not govern the Mission. — For how can the Com. govern the Mission if the majority of the brethren refuse to refer subjects to the Com. — for their consideration & sanction or revision? I am not stating or supposing a case which has not occurred. A * question of great importance was lately discussed of in the unnecessary way. The majority (a bare majority) determined that the division should be finally said they saw no reason

Rev. D. O. Allen

Date March. 1. 1841

Recd May 6

Forwarded Apl 7 June 1841 obtenti. p. R. Zwilchenbart & Co

~~Charles Stetson~~

~~United States of America.~~

~~Alex. C. Anderson & Co~~

~~& Lafayette Street & Albany~~

~~Alex Anderson~~

~~J. Williams~~

~~Alex Anderson~~

~~Alex Anderson~~

~~Alex Anderson

Dr. Anderson is informed to leave this before with 8 days after it shall reach him — D.C. Allen

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My dear Dr. Anderson,

I send you a tabular view of this mission, — as accurate as the state of the mission will allow of such being made. It is far from what such a view should be as it does not show the same things — concerning the different stations, — this information received in Bombay and given, — but at the other stations they are not given. — The expenses for schools are not put down as in Bombay the correspondence expenses, — but the total expenses of the different stations. — The mission schools, as you know, — how large or how valuable it is cultivated at all the stations, & there in all the towns of the Mountains. There is no catechumen even of the Church, — nor is any

Recd. 1 Oct. 1844

Recd. 1 Oct. 1844

Recd. 1 Oct. 1844

record kept as to who the Board
or what they are. — Such has been its state
for some years past — Mr. Hunter has just
been appointed Librarian & is trying to do
something for it. The Library has cost mo
— probably $4,or 5,000 and it is said it is
in such a state — The Library is only a sa
ple of the disordered state of this Division
as I might show by a reference to our conve
tion with the A. G. County & the A. J. County
& to other things. I look for no change
for the better, but rather things will not
grow worse until the Division is divided
— or if not divided, until the state & offi
— Secretary as well as others, — are seriously
involved & confused. We are fast tending
to state now — as I could easily show
giving detailed statements — were it expedien

Should it appear from what I have written here & elsewhere that I am much satisfied with the state of the division — but it is — I am much dissatisfied. — I often wish I had no connection with it and my mind is almost involuntarily working here & there for relief. It is hard to labor "beating the air," all the while. I have no the no doubt that it may be as <u>clearly</u> & as <u>really</u> the duty of a commissioner to with draw from his division as it can be for an officer or an agent of the Board to resign his connection with the Board. Should this be my duty, I trust I shall proceed in such a way as not to incur disapprobation for irregularity as Mr. Stone did. I regret that the Regulation of the Board are not more definite on this subject. — They should be made more definite, — as the English Missionary Societies are.

I shall wait to see what the P. bo
do on the subject of dividing the Mission. I
is the only remedy for the evils we suffer
I've myself & Brothers wish all our affairs
could be at once put under the control &
management of a local committee, like
Missions around us. — If this Mission
not divided, — if our present state is
continued, — I have no doubt the energies
will be more painful in their results & re
unhappy to the Mission & to the cause than
years gone by, unhappy as they were. The Bo
diocesan committee have to hear painf
things which have already occurred & m
for things will by & by reach the Board. I
the Lord grant us wisdom & grace to do & to
whatever may be His holy will —

Yours Faithfully

Bombay March 1st 1841 D. C. Allen

{This letter is not to be published & nothing in it is to be publicly used. But it should be destroyed in a few — say 4 or 5 months after it reaches the Revrs. — Dr. Anderson will see to this. D. O. Allen}

Bombay May 22d. 1841

16

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

By the mail for London via Egypt which left Bombay Feb. 1st, I forwarded under cover to your address a letter for the American Bible Society, one for the American Tract Society & one for the Prudential Committee. By the same mail on the 1st of March I forwarded to you a letter containing a tabular view of the Mission for 1840 and also a short journal. The journal was sent to the care of a mercantile House in Liverpool, and I have feared since that it may not reach you. — On the 23d of Jan. I put into the Post Office here the proceedings of our annual meeting & some other letters for you under cover to Mr. Carroll of St. Helena. We supposed these letters would remain only a few days at most in the Office as vessels are almost daily sailing for England and all such commonly call at St Helena. But I was surprised lately on learning that they lay in the Post Office there until the 8th of March — 45 days. They were then dispatched in a ship called "Thomas Coutts" which was to stop on the Malabar coast, then at Columbo, & then at the Cape. So the letters will be long on the way to the Revrs. Not unlikely they may not reach you until late in August & perhaps not until Sept. nearly 10 months from date. It will appear strange probably that the proceedings of the annual meeting should not be dispatched for the Revrs until 2 months after the meeting closed. So I will state how this happened. It is the practice as soon as our annual meetings close to send the proceedings to the absent members for their information, remarks &c. This Revrs has not generally caused much delay, not usually more than 12 or 15 days. This year after the proceedings had been sent to the absent members & returned to Bombay to be forwarded to the Revrs, the Brethren in Ahmednuggur passed a resolution that they should be sent again to them. Strange as this request appeared it was thought best to comply with it, and so the proceedings were sent again to A. and were retained there for considerable time. In Dec. Mr. Webster left Bombay for the continent & was absent for 10 weeks. During this time he was stopping at A. While there he & those resident in A. (Messrs Abbott, Ballantine, Burgess & Dorch) on the ground that they were a majority of the Mission, without any communication to or with the other members, (Messrs Hunger, Graves, Munn & Allen) revised the proceedings of the annual meeting, altering them here & there, and voting what should be sent to the Revrs & what should not be sent. They then sent them (which had become their proceedings & not the proceedings of the Mission) to Bombay to be sent to the Revrs. Such was the cause of the delay in dispatching them. Do not such things show that this Mission should be divided into distinct missions as soon as possible? That our state is one of anarchy & not of government? of confusion & not of order?

Yes.

You have probably heard ere this of the total loss of the North Star in the Mozambique channel. The letters, papers, parcels & boxes for the Mission were all lost.— Nothing whatever, forwarded by that vessel has reached us. We feel the loss, as there were many things in that vessel for the different members of the Mission. But missionaries as well as other people must be prepared for such things, and be resigned to the allotments of Providence,—good in what is withheld & as in what is bestowed. There is a long interval in which we have no American publications. For instance we have received no copy of the Herald for Jan. Feb. March. April, May, & June of 1840. We are also destitute of all other American publications for the same or nearly the same period, except as we received one & then some straggling copies of the New York Observer. We shall feel obliged if you will forward us copies of the Herald for the months I have mentioned. It would I suppose be difficult for you to procure & send us the other publications &c. Whatever could be sent us we should thankfully receive. On this point you can judge better than I can and I have no opinion or instructions from the Mission to communicate.

In a more former letter I mentioned that we are now engaged in a revised edition of the New Testament in Mahratta. The revision is made by the members of the Translation Committee who live in Bombay. There are 5 in number and we meet thrice a week, & continue together for 2½ hours. I am Secretary of the Committee and we have the labor of preparing the copy for the press & also the labor & care of getting it through the press. This labor is great but I do not be engaged on a better cause. The edition consists of 10,000 copies. Matthew is through the press & has finished half of Mark. Dr. Wilson is preparing to go to Rajeotee where he will continue most if not all the approaching rainy season. After the rains he contemplates going to Europe for 2 years or so. As I am joint Secretary with him of the Bombay Bible Society, his absence brings all the duties upon me. At the next annual meeting I shall propose that some one be appointed in his place and then probably the duties will be divided between 2 persons one having the European department & the other the Indian or translation department. The chief labor is in this department, as this person would be sitting of the translations been written. I with myself, are any of our Mission, so far as I know, think it improper that one of our number in Bombay should hold such a place. It must be filled by some one, and if filled by one of our number one connection with the Society, both in the preparation & printing of the Scriptures is likely to be harmonious. The revision, translation, & printing of the Old Testament is also going on. The 2d Book of Samuel translated by myself is now in the hands of the Press been. and the Society has voted to print 2500 copies. I am now engaged on Barnes' Notes, Greene's Key Rings & Hermites in hand.

The day the Brenda sailed,— the 1st of December,— I gave to Captain Ward a small sealed parcel. It was a sealed wrapper, addressed to you & containing the following letters, addressed to yourself— viz:— A letter of 2 sheets, prepared & approved by the Mission at our annual meeting and signed by myself, Mr. Burgess, & Mr. Hume who were a committee to prepare it & then to forward it to you;— A letter in behalf of the Mission, approved at our annual meeting and signed by myself as Secy, concerning Mayor Jervis' donations to the Mission & to the Bombay

P.S. Since writing this page Mr. Glover called in & found this & same written. We believe that Captain Ward broke open my parcel & letters and read the one & same stolen off to Mr. Webster (probably to involve the whole in greater mystery to Mrs. W.) under cover from Zanzibar by the hands of Capt. Waters who met Capt. W. at Z. and brought letters from Bing to Bombay. — you will be surprised to hear such things concerning Capt. W. I can say more. We happen to know that my parcel & letters are not the only things which have been violated by Sir. Captain Waters can tell you more things on this subject that you ought to know, as you are often forwarding things (letters &c) to India. I hope you will speak with Sir on this point. I write these things (this post-scriptt) at the suggestion of Mr. Glover, who is of the opinion that you should know what I have said of Capt. W. and that you should make inquiry of Capt. Waters. It is no small thing for missionaries to have & their letters & parcels violated, — destroyed or detained as my letter was. D.O.T.

x letters from Mrs or for Mrs.

— A letter signed by myself as being of the Mission, containing the estimated expenses of the Mission for the coming year as they had just then made out & approved at our annual meeting; — A letter containing a short journal which you were to use as you might see fit. This last letter was a private one; — it was sealed and, inclosing the journal as it did, appeared like a letter of 2 or 3 sheets. Each of the above mentioned letters was sealed, and so was the wrapper that inclosed them, & all were addressed to you. Lafleur said when I gave him the parcel (which was on the morning of the day he sailed) that he should go to Boston or his arriving in America and would give the parcel to you. Some weeks ago it became known to me that Mr. Webster had in his possession the letter abovementioned which inclosed my journal, and that he had circulated it in this Mission, i.e. among the members composing the different stations. I inquired of Mr. W. He said he had it, but he would not tell how he obtained it, nor let me see it. I asked him for it several times, saying that the letter belonged to me, or to you to whom it was addressed & dispatched — and that if he would let me have it, I would at once forward it to you via England. But he refused to give it & to let me see it. He last time I asked him was before several persons and he at length said that he had borrowed it some days before. Mr. W. refused to tell how he got the* letter. But some things are certain, — are facts. The sealed wrapper containing the different letters was broken open, and the letter inclosing the journal was broken open, — for it was this letter which Mr. W. had in his possession, and & destroyed as I have mentioned. What became of the journal & the other letters I know not. And I shall feel obliged, as the letters were important, if you will inform me by a letter or note addressed to myself (as soon as you can, for the letters were important) whether any, & if any, then what ones have reached you. — — A few words more concerning this letter (call it mine or yours) which suffered martyrdom. I have no copy of it & we can not send you any. I remember well however its general contents and there was nothing in it which it was not perfectly proper for me or for any member of the Mission to write in a private letter to yourself. I will say nothing here of Mr. W's conduct nor of the spirit that pervaded it. He that judgeth us in these things is the Lord. I intend to say nothing to the Mission, and to do nothing in the Mission on this subject, unless there should be occasion which I do not yet see. What I have written will enable you to understand perhaps better the state & circumstances of some who belong to this Mission. It will not improbably enable you better to understand what you may hear. If you hear any thing concerning myself which appears to require explanation or a vindication, and do not at the same time hear from me, you will believe that it is not without my knowledge & I trust will suit me fully. My hands are full of labor, and my mind is full of cares. For my labor, the Lord gives me a more than common measure of health & strength. — For my cares, I will cast my burden on the Lord & trust he will sustain me by his grace. I will try to devote all my time, my strength, my strength & my affections to the glory of the Redeemer in the salvation of the heathen around me in the assurance that he will in his providence, justice & grace take care of me & my character, as far as this is worth being preserved & beyond this let it perish.

* See P.S.

Bombay, May 22, 1841

Rec'd Aug 2 1841

Ans. Sept 7/41

Via Halifax—

From Mr Allen (Bombay)
rec'd July 7/41

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

D.C.A. United States of America—

Bombay 13th Dec. For Delhi visited Sirhind. The 15th Dec. I left Delhi on my journey to this place. I will not trouble you with a detail of the journey, but will just say that I was very well treated by the Rajahs and people of the Punjab. I have also had the pleasure of obtaining information concerning Rooms & Things in Bombay. We shall feel anxious to hear the decision of the Committee on the question of dividing the Bombay Mission, & forming a distinct Mission for the Punjab. I have written to you on this subject, & have sent all such papers as I thought would be useful to the Board. I have also written with government on the subject, & can not but hope that it will be found expedient to establish a mission at Lahore. I am clearly of opinion that the Mission in Bombay ought to be divided, & that the Mission in the Punjab ought to be established as soon as possible. I am quite sure that the Board will do what they think is right & proper in the matter, & I feel that I need not trouble you with any more remarks on the subject.

Be pleased to place on my personal account with the Board the Mission is chiefly in the Rajah & Punjab of its being a very difficult, but a very useful one. I am also the Rajah's Physician & have been a good deal in the Rajah's family & Mr. Lane, & from all my regard I am and a good deal over here a good deal in the Rajah's family. I have also been a good deal in the Rajah's family. I have also been a good deal in the Rajah's family. I have also been

[Nothing in this letter is to be in any way publicly used. E.C. Abbott]

Bombay, July 19th. 1841

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to forward the enclosed letter unsealed to you. An examination of the letter will show my reasons for doing so. I am not aware that the contents or object of the letter require any explanation from me. I shall feel obliged if you will add to the letter what may be necessary to certify to my present standing in the employment of the Board, and then forward it as directed.

The brethren of this station are in their usual health. So also are those at the other stations so far as we know. I am not aware of any thing of especial interest at any of our stations just now. Nor in any of the Missions on this side of India. Our schools in Bombay are in a better state than at any time for some years past. They may not however long continue so. The determination of our brethren at the stations that there should be but one system of rules — as pay of teachers &c — for all the Mission schools, not showing any regard or making any difference on account of the very different state of things in Bombay, — as different from Ahmednuggur & Jalna as Boston & Springfield differ from each other — has borne very hard upon our schools in Bombay. We are hoping & expecting soon to hear that the Prudential Committee have divided the Mission into at least 2 distinct Missions. It is exceedingly to be regretted that they did not divide the Mission when you dispatched the last reinforcement to the Mission. A division made at that time would have been greatly for the good of the whole Mission. — In some former letters I spoke of my engagement in translating & revising the Scriptures. The revision & printing of the N.T. is going on — the edition consisting of 10,000 copies as far as to Romans and of 6 or 7000 from that to the end of the N.T. We are also engaged in revising & stereotyping the O.T. As I am Secretary of the Translation Committee the final preparation of the copy for the press & the getting the books correctly through the press, devolves on me. It requires much labor & care. But it is in the Word of God & for the salvation of the heathen. I shall much rejoice if I live to see all the Bible in Mahratta.

We have received very little from the Missionary Rooms for 2 years past. There is a vessel from New York now here. Leaves in 10 days, — brought nothing for the Mission. It is going from Bo. to Boston. Do it give us opportunity to write to Missionaries.

The great European mail arrived here a few days ago, bringing news in only 31 days from London. The last Indian mail of the arrival of which we have intelligence reached London in 34 days from Bombay. We have received but little American intelligence for a long time. We have only 3 No's of the Missionary Herald since Dec. 1839. Now & then a copy of the Navy and Observer reaches us in some way, — but excepting these we are as destitute of American publications as we are of the Mis. Herald. It is apparent the more generous to some of the Missions since the communication between Boston & Bombay via England is so safe, regular & rapid. We are hoping these evils will be long be removed as there does not appear to any natural necessity of their being. Probably some of the Missions will

Bombay, Jan. 19, 1841.

Rec'd Oct. 5, 1841

Ans. Oct. 8.

Dear Brother

Geo. S. Hollister

Boston

Massachusetts

United States of America

We have lately had a good deal of agitation on the subject of Chinese opium, & I write to you as to Mr Hill more particularly & definitely on this subject. The China troubles still continue. Bombay is much concerned in this affair, — is much implicated in the sin of it, — as there is probably no merchant engaged in the opium traffic. When we look to China, to Singapore, to Egypt, to Madagascar, we rejoice in knowing what Christ "all power in earth as well as in heaven." Grace and Jesus, be glorified in thy kingdom. Yours in Christ Jesus, Yours truly

Geo. Allen.

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Bombay Nov 1. 1841

To the Rev. R. Anderson,

Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I send you the inclosed sketches of a journal which you are at liberty to use as you may think proper. In Dec. 1840 I sent you some journal. I have not heard whether it reached you. On the 1st of March last I forwarded another journal for you via Trieste. Of this I have heard nothing. We have heard very little from you for a long time, — only one short letter I believe for nearly 2 years past. We have had nothing from you concerning the proceedings of our annual meeting in 1839, and nothing concerning the proceedings of our last annual meeting, — now a year ago. This state of suspense is unpleasant & has become painful, as we expected to hear long ere this on some important subjects referred to home matter for instructions. We will stay to exercise patience, as we know not what you may have written which has failed of reaching us, and what may be on the way & soon reach us. — I send this by Capt. J. Waters of Salem who will have us this morning on his way home, via Egypt & England. He has been with us a good deal at different times within 2 or 3 years past. He has seen us as we are, and our works as they are. We are under great obligation to him for kindness & favors. He is one of the good friends of the missionary cause, aiding it by his property & his prayers. You will not fail I hope to see him. He can give you some information which it is desirable the Prudential Committee should have, concerning us personally, our operations, circumstances &c. Capt. W's brother, Mr. R. P. Waters is also now here. He will proceed in a few days to Zanzibar. Mr. Munger & his family are on the way from Jalna to Bombay to embark with Mr. W. for Smyrna via Zanzibar. Mr. & Mrs. Graves have been more unwell of late and he has proposed going to the Neilgherry Hills. It is uncertain whether they will go. He will probably write to you.

I remain yours truly L. G. Abbott.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House.

Boston

Massachusetts

Rev. R. Anderson.

Thursday Jan. 1. 1842

Rec'd Jan: 27. 1842

Ans. Feb. 17

Bombay Nov. 24.. 1841

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

It has become my duty to communicate to you some facts & circumstances which have occurred in this Mission. Some of these facts occurred considerable time ago, but they are intimately connected with things of recent occurrence which are the occasion of this communication and so they require to be stated.

In April last some facts came to the knowledge of Mr. Hume & myself concerning Mr. Webster, the other member of the Mission at this station, which we thought should be communicated to the Prudential Committee, and with this view a statement of them was drawn up. We proposed to Mr. Webster a wish to have the things contained in this statement laid before the corresponding members of the Board in in Bombay for their opinion & advice. About this time the Cavalier, a vessel from Salem in the charge of Capt. J. Waters, a gentleman well known to you arrived here. Some days after the arrival of this vessel Mr. Webster asked permission of the Mission to return with his family to America in the Cavalier. To this the Mission gave their consent and an agreement was made with Capt. Waters for the passage of Mr. Webster & his family.

It now became a question whether the things above referred to should be communicated to the Committee as the reason for consenting to Mr. Webster's return to America. On this point the remarks contained in your letter to the Mission dated, "August 28.. 1837" appeared to be clear & explicit. The question then was, what shall be communicated? On this point we thought of no better way than to prepare an explanatory letter of the statement which had been drawn up and send both to the Missionary Rooms. In preparing this statement we had not so much conference with Mr. W— as we wished. We believed it however to be generally correct and we wished to make it, after hearing his remarks & explanations, such as it should be. Mr. Webster had the consent of the Mission to his going to America and the terms of his passage were agreed upon, but some days passed before he appeared to be decided on going. As soon as we knew he had determined to go— as soon as Capt. Waters was assured of his going,— we sent the explanatory letter & statement to him, and at the same time wrote to him as follows— I give the letter entire

"As you are about to return to America you may think that it is unkind & uncalled for that we should send the accompanying statement to the Committee. You may think that in doing it we are actuated by a desire to expose your faults,

Rev. D. O. Allen

to injure your feelings, and to lower you in the opinion of those with whom you have been connected. This however is not the reason for the course we propose to pursue. We would much rather destroy these papers and allow the subject to pass by in silence. But we feel that such a course would be unjust & unkind to yourself.

"Some things will in various ways be known both in the Mission & at the Missionary Rooms. The circumstances in which you return to America will excite unfavorable suspicions in the minds of the Prudential Committee. The silence of those on the ground in respect to the causes of your return will seem strange, mysterious, ominous. Justice to you requires that the facts should be fully stated to the Committee, and that you should have the fullest opportunity to answer any charges that may be brought against you. Your mind will then be comparatively at rest, as there will be no occasion for private representations to your disadvantage, or for hints & allusions which might prove more injurious to you than the most full statement of facts. We act towards you as we think others should act towards us in like circumstances.

"Again, justice to the Mission & to the Committee requires that a statement of this kind should be made. Dr. Anderson's letter to the Mission dated "August 28-1837" clearly & forcibly points our duty in the circumstances in which we are placed. We are not at liberty to consult our feelings & wishes. Painful as it is, we feel that we are solemnly bound in duty to pursue this course.

"Our parting with you under present circumstances must necessarily be be a painful one both to us & to you. But we shall ever think of you with interest. Our earnest prayer is & will be, that what has happened may be sanctified to you, to us, & to the Mission & to the Society with which we are connected. We cherish towards you & yours none but the kindest feelings. We shall ever feel more disposed to excuse than to recount your errors. We know that we are liable to err. If we do now or have heretofore we hope you will forgive what has been amiss. And we hope to be forgiven by him who searcheth the hearts of all men.

"In connection with the accompanying papers you will make any statements or remarks which you may think proper, which will be appended & sent with these papers to the Committee after being laid before the Mission for its information. You will please to return this & the accompanying papers, together with your remarks on the same, though we have no objection to your taking a copy of them if you wish. We intend to send the whole of them to the Committee, as showing why we approve of your return to America by the Cavalier. We are willing you should see it at the Rooms on your arrival ~~if you are~~ in America, should it be your wish. Should you wish for any conversation, we shall be happy to meet with you at any time for this purpose."

Yours truly

R. W. Moore.
J. C. Miller. "

We had wished for an opportunity of speaking again with Mr. Webster concerning the things contained in the statement either before sending it to him, or soon after. But failing of this, & fearing that our views & feelings might not be understood we again wrote to him as follows—

"We hoped to have an opportunity of speaking with you respecting the statements which it is proposed to send to the committee either before sending them to you or soon after. If after reading these statements it should appear to you that any thing is exaggerated, or any thing stated which is not correct in any way we hope you will mention it to us and we will try to make it so as to suit your views as much as possible.

"Or if you should wish we will be glad to have the statements read over before the corresponding members of the board or other persons, and will request them to strike out any thing which in view of your remarks may appear to them to be improper or uncalled for.

"If there is any point respecting which the shortness of the time does not in your opinion allow you a fair opportunity to procure testimony in vindication of yourself, we are willing to strike out that part of the statement & not send it to the committee.

"We wish you to feel that you are dealt with in a fair & honorable manner. We do not wish to take any advantage of your situation. We would rather but half the statement should be sent,—nay rather that none should be sent than that you should have just cause of complaint."

Yours truly R. W. Thurston
D. C. Allen."

The next morning Mr. Webster informed us that he wished for a conference with the gentlemen we had before mentioned,—viz— Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Rev. J. Sandy, & R. D. Webb Esq. Accordingly we had a conference with them that day in the afternoon. We asked Captain Waters to meet with us but his engagements did not admit. At this conference the explanatory letter to Dr. Anderson, the statement designed for the committee &, other papers connected with it, were read, and verbal statement & explanations were made by Mr. Thurston, Mr. Webster & myself. Mr. Webster expressed much* regret for his past conduct, said he had changed his opinion about going to America, that neither he nor his family then wished to go but ~~contemplated~~ wished to continue in his place & in his work in the Mission, and that it appeared to be impossible for them to get ready to go in the barque. The result of this conference will appear in the following paper furnished in the hand-writing of Dr. Stevenson—

"Bombay 13th. May 1841"

"This day R. D. Webb Esq. Rev. J. Sandy, & Rev. Dr. Stevenson met at the request of the Rev. Messrs Allen & Thurston & Mr. Webster of the American Mission in Bombay in relation to certain circumstances which had taken in relation to Mr. Webster.

"The meeting after hearing the statements Messrs Allen & Thurston and the explanations of Mr. Webster in relation to some things, and his expressions of regret in regard

* Owing to this conference I had not the [illegible] express any wonder for some [illegible]

to others, unanimously concurred in advising our friends that Mr. Webster should remain for the present; applying to the committee at home should he wish to return at a future time. Meanwhile they earnestly pressed on Mr. Webster the duty of avoiding the things for which he had expressed regret, and the other two members of the Mission the maintaining towards Mr. Webster such a line of conduct as would make him feel he enjoyed their confidence & christian affection.

[Mr. Webb did not sign the paper]

J. Stevenson.
George Candy."

So it was thought best "that Mr. Webster should remain for the present, applying to the committee at home should he wish to return at a future time." Our friends expressed the hope that there would be no occasion for again taking up these things, or for making them any further known than they already were. In these views Mr. Hume, Mr. Webster & myself concurred, and each of us expressed ourselves satisfied with the result. It was not long however before we saw from Mr. Webster's actions as well as from the spirit he manifested, that our hopes were not to be realized in respect to any permanent or essential change of conduct on his part.

Some weeks ~~[illegible]~~ after the conference abovementioned took place, a circular letter, dated, "Ahmednugger June 25: 1841," was addressed to the Mission by Mr. Ballantine, containing a resolution that all the papers read at the conference, should be laid before (circulated in) the Mission. On this circular I copied the paper containing the result of the conference, expressing the hope that as Mr. Hume, Mr. Webster & myself had expressed ourselves, — both to our friends & to each other, — to be satisfied with this result, the Mission would be satisfied with it. It was also stated that the papers asked for would show the whole affair but very imperfectly, and not as it was presented at the conference where Mr. Hume, Mr. Webster, & myself made each of us verbal statements & explanations; that the only way in which it could be intelligibly laid before the Mission, would be to prepare new or additional papers and that then it would become indispensably necessary to refer the whole matter to the Prudential Committee. This circular went round & round the Mission, — each one writing upon it what he pleased until it contained matter equal to 9 pages like this I am now writing. It closed with a request by Mr. Hume & myself that it [the circular] might be sent to the Prudential Committee. I hope to have permission to send you a copy of this circular.

"On the 21st of Sept. another circular letter was addressed to the Mission by Mr. Ballantine, on the same subject. This circular went round & round the Mission, — each one writing upon it what he pleased, — until it would fill 18 pages like this I am now writing. I hope to have * permission to send a copy of this to you. So you will see * Mem. In addition to what has been mentioned there were other important reasons for not circulating such papers, and agitating such matters on circulars in a Mission occupying four different stations and at such a distance from each other — [illegible] asked for a revision but did not get it.

And I at the time of the conference & for some time afterwards it was repeatedly stated and was so understood I believe by all to whom these things were then known, that if it should become necessary to take them up again or to pursue them any further, that then after being laid before the Mission, they should be communicated to the Prudential Committee. There was much in the state of this matter & of the Mission which in my view made it desirable & important to pursue this course, and I once began to prepare a communication, addressed to the Prudential Committee for this purpose. But some unexpected duties devolved upon me & it was laid aside. — The Mission, as the circulars will show, and as was yet more clearly shown in private notes & letters, though constantly agitating the subject, were yet extremely unwilling that any statement of these things should be sent to the Committee, or that they should become known at the Missionary Rooms.

2 I was not without hope that Mr. Webster would on reflection return to the state of feeling he expressed at the conference and for some days afterwards, — viz. satisfaction with that result, and a willingness that all should be quiet. I had also hope that the Mission would become satisfied, that painful agitation might cease, and all be allowed & at liberty to pursue our appropriate missionary work.

3 The painful experience which the Mission had of discussing & considering such things on circulars in the case of Mr. Hubbard & Mr. Stone was a strong reason for not engaging in a measure of this kind, if it could possibly be avoided. As copies of these circulars or proceedings were sent to the Missionary Rooms, you have seen that they show strong reasons against such a manner of proceeding. The time required & the trial of feelings involved in stating such things and the unpleasant consequences growing out of them to persons engaged in the missionary work & in our circumstances, you will readily conceive.

In the early part of this month another circular-letter was addressed to the Mission, dated "Ahmednuggur Nov. 2.. 1841." Of this circular I send you a* copy. [See paper marked ----] The Resolutions contained on this circular, [that Mr. Allen move at our forthcoming meeting &c] and the nature of the things assumed as the ground or reason for them, now clearly made it my indispensable duty to prepare & send to the Prudential Committee a statement of such things as they should now be made acquainted with, — such things as it would have been well had they known long ere this time. I have mentioned the statement which was drawn up in April with a view to its being sent to the Committee [See page 1 of this letter.] I have described how it was sent by Mr. Hume & myself to Mr. Webster [See page 2 & especially page 3.] This statement was read at the conference described on page 4. When it was read at the conference we heard Mr. W's remarks upon the things contained in it. I now send it to you modified in a few places as they appeared to be required, — but still essentially the same. Mr. Hume & myself believe it to be correct in the state in which I now send it. — The statement is as follows — viz.

* I have not got got permission to send a copy of this. I hope to send a copy by the next mail with other papers. See note [illegible]

"Bombay April 22. 1841

"To the Prudential Committee
of the A. B. C. F. M.

Gentlemen,

It has been our duty we believe, painful as it is, to communicate to you some facts & circumstances which have lately occurred in connection with your Mission at this station.

"Some 5 or 6 weeks ago two Newspapers in Bombay contained some professed statement & remarks concerning Sir Henry Roper, the present Chief Justice of Bombay, or some of his official conduct. These statements & remarks were very offensive to Sir Henry R. and he regarded them as involving a high contempt of Court. For some reason he passed by the editors of the papers and summoned the proprietors of the papers & of the printing offices to appear before him in Court. The novelty of the case and the number & character of the parties interested, produced great excitement. The whole affair assumed an extremely personal & acrimonious character, and it has continued to be agitated & to agitate the community both European & native for several weeks. This brief statement will enable you to understand what we now state.

"On the night of the 14th Inst. a paper in the form of a folded letter was distributed about in Bombay as at the doors of houses &c so as to fall into the hands of people in the morning. This paper contained a piece of poetry, covering one page of a sheet of letter-paper, in ridicule of Sir Henry Roper & the case lately in Court. We send inclosed herewith a* copy of this paper. So you will see what it is. The copy we send you is one that was left at a gentleman's door. — Several facts came to our knowledge on that & the following day which left little doubt in our minds, notwithstanding Mr. Webster pretended to know nothing of the origin & printing of these papers, that they were printed in our office and under Mr. Webster's own hand.

On Saturday the 17th Inst. [3 days after the abovementioned event occurred] it was discovered that other papers of a similar character & on the same subject were in hand and were nearly ready to be printed. In the evening about 8 o'clock a native man brought a paper to Mr. Allen. He saw it was directed to Mr. Webster, and giving it back sent the man to Mr. W's house. — The 2 houses are in the same yard. — The man soon returned, saying he could not find Mr. Webster, and was earnest to have the paper with Mr. A. — Mr. A. took the paper and giving to the light saw it was a proof-sheet — the ends standing out of the wrapper in the manner pamphlets are often, — if we generally — prepared to send them through the Post-office. As the proof-sheet was loose Mr. A. pulled it out, saw what it was and what corrections & directions were written upon it. It occurred to him that Mr. Webster was probably at the office waiting for this paper. And so he put the proof-sheet into the wrapper and sent the man to the office. Soon after with the papers in the wrapper —

the man had gone Mr. A– thought on reflection that the subject required immediate attention and he went to Mr. Hunnes house. Mr. H– lives opposite to the office. We saw the office door was open, and we went in, expecting to find Mr. Webster there. But he had gone out a few minutes before. We saw the proof sheet in the office,– the man not having arrived with it until Mr. W– had gone out. We read the proof sheet, and then sent it to Mr. W's house, [This house is half a mile from the office] to which it was supposed he had gone. It was our opinion from what we could learn that the papers would probably be printed and removed from the office or concealed, before it would be opened for business on Monday morning.

"Sabbath morning between 8 & 9 o'clock while our Sabbath School was in the chapel we saw some things which gave us much anxiety in respect to what might then be going on in the office. – The office is in the basement story of the chapel. One of us asked a native man who works in the office [then standing in the verandah of the chapel] – what was then going on in the office. He replied, "They are printing, – working the press." When the bell rung at 9 o'clock for Mahratta worship Mr. Webster came out of the office and went into the chapel. In these circumstances it appeared to us desirable to ascertain if possible what was being done in the office. So one of us went into the chapel to commence the religious exercises, and the other, speaking to the native man who had the keys of the office and was then shutting the doors, and taking Mr. Johnbrowand (who under Mr. W– is the overseer of the office & who just at that moment came up to go into the chapel) went into the office. They found on one of the presses a form of composed type which Mr. Johnbrowand had not before seen and of which he had no knowledge. They took a piece of paper such as came to hand, placed it upon the type took an impression & came out. The paper on which the impression was taken was dry and it was printed with the ink then on the types. This* impression we now send to the Bombay Mission [the* paper marked.] The circumstances now described in which it was taken will render any further explanation in respect to its appearance unnecessary. When we saw these two pieces of composition on the proof sheets and sent them to Mr. Webster's house at 9 o'clock on Saturday [the previous] evening they were in a different form & state from what they are on the paper we now send you." – [When this statement was drawn up we believed that one of the presses was being worked while our Sabbath school was in the chapel between 8 & 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning. But at the conference Mr. Webster read a note from a man who was with him a part of that time in the office from which it appeared that no work was at that time [while that form was then] going on in the office.]

After the religious exercises in the native language were finished, we had some conversation with Mr. Webster concerning the things in the office which had come to our knowledge. We had also conversation with him on these things the next morning; and also afterwards at different times.

* We will send it with other papers by the next mail.

"That Sabbath afternoon Mr. Webster did not attend our usual religious meeting at 4 o'clock in the chapel. At that time he went into the fort (2½ miles distant) to see a person connected with himself in printing these papers we now send you.

"We had now ascertained what before we scarcely doubted,—viz—that the papers distributed some days before in Bombay (of which we have spoken & a copy of which we send you) were printed in our office.

"We shall say nothing of these things in respect to the intended & legitimate uses of this mission press;—nothing of them as they affect the mission in this place in its character, its influence, & its spiritual state;—nothing of them as they affect Mr. Webster's christian & missionary character;—and nothing of them as they affect his character & duties as treasurer & consul in Bombay, in which capacity as the substitute for Mr. Parker, he has professed to act for more than a year past. Of these things the committee can judge from the facts we have stated without our remarks or opinions from us.

"There are a few points however on which we deem it not improper to state some facts & to make some remarks—

"1 It is one of the Office Regulations which have been approved by Mr. Webster and sanctioned by all the Missions, that no work or book shall be printed unless previously sanctioned by the committee on the Press. The sanction or vote of 2 members of this committee,—that is, one besides the printer, is sufficient, as 2 make a majority of the committee. We need not say that the printing of these papers was carefully concealed,—or intended to be concealed—from all the Mission. We believe the work was done chiefly,—perhaps wholly—by Mr. Webster himself when the office was shut, and generally in the night when he believed he was secure from all observation. Whether he has received any compensation, or was promised any, or has any expectation of any, we know not. On this point he will speak for himself when he sees this statement & makes his own remarks &c upon it.

"2 The printing of such papers may be taken up and prosecuted as a contempt of court, and subject the printer & proprietors to heavy penalties. Of this there can be no doubt, and recent events in Bombay,—events which are the subjects of these papers—show an extremely sensitive state of feeling on this point.

"3 The peculiar state of society in connection with political causes in this country, has been the occasion of some unusual restrictions being imposed on the press, & made the abuse of it liable to heavy penalties. Mr. Webster by printing these papers has violated the laws of the Bombay Government; he has made himself personally liable to a fine of Rs 1000 for each paper, or to ordinary imprisonment for 6 months. And he has made the printing establishment liable to be seized, confiscated & dispensed of as the Government might see fit. [I design to send the committee some sections of the "Statutes concerning the Press" in this Presidency.]

I will send them with other papers by the next mail.

"The American Mission Press in Bombay has been licensed from the time the present laws came into force (now 12 years ago) requiring ~~the printing~~ all printing presses to obtain a license. The license has generally stood – & very properly, in the name of the Superintendent, the responsible manager of the press. Soon after Mr. Webster became Superintendent of the press, he went to the magistrate took the oath or made the affirmation which the law requires, and had the license changed into his own name in which it now stands. He then became acquainted with the statutes & their provisions. In respect to the papers which are the occasion of this communication to the committee, & copies of which we send to them, what is printed at the bottom of each paper shows a studied attempt to conceal both the printer & the office. Should any complaint be made to the Government or to any magistrate, or should the Government institute and the truth be ascertained (as it doubtless soon would be) the penalty would no doubt be inflicted, and whether to the full extent of the statutes or not, would be for the Magistrate or the Government to determine.

"There are other things which ought here to be mentioned in connection with the preceding facts, & partly as accounting for them. For a considerable time past Mr. Webster has been in an unhappy state of mind, and has manifested but little interest in the state & operations of the Mission, & of the missionary cause. The following facts will clearly show this. For a year & more he has been very inconstant in his attendance upon religious meetings of every kind. For instance, since his return to Bombay on the 6th March (he was absent from B. for 10 weeks previous to that time) he has been present at only one of our weekly prayer meetings, – meetings which have been held for 2 or 3 years on Wednesday evenings, and either on Wednesday or Thursday evenings for 15 years & more with little, if any, interruptions. During the same period (viz – since his return to Bombay) he has been present only once at our regular English service in the chapel on Sabbath afternoon. As there is no apparent cause for such conduct [for his attends worship at no other place], we need not say that it is observed by all the natives connected with us & around us, and that it has an unhappy influence on them, & on our efforts for their spiritual good, and that is a cause of sorrow & anxiety to us & to our families.

"For some time past Mr. Webster has been wishing to leave the Mission for some other employment. Near 2 months ago the situation of Deputy Post Master & Superintendent of the Government ~~Office~~ in Bombay became unexpectedly vacant. The situation was worth Rs 500 per month, and the nature of the duties made it necessary for the Government to fill it immediately. Mr. W. gave no intimation to us, nor so far as we know to any member of the Mission, – of wishing for the place. The situation of Deputy Post Master was given to a Mr. Stevens, a gentleman who has long been in the employment of Government. Soon after the appointment was made, an

article appeared in the Bombay Gazette, containing statements & remarks concerning Mr. Stevens & Mr. Webster, and it then came to our knowledge that Mr. W. applied for the situation by a letter addressed to the Governor of Bombay.

After seeing the above statement of facts the committee will not be surprised if we say that Mr. Webster has neglected the duties of his department. Soon after his return to Bombay on the 6th ult. J. Graham the 1st assistant in the office went to Mahabuleshwar where he still remains. This made it more important & necessary that Mr. W. should give his time & attention to the business of the office. And yet from his return until the present time he has been absent from the office generally going into the fort which is more than 2 miles distant, — nearly if not quite half the time on an average during the time the office is open for business daily, which is from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. * See note below.

Mr. Webster is superintendent of the Printing office. The annual accounts of the Mission, — of the members and in all its departments, — always close on the 30th of Sept. There is nothing in the accounts of the office to prevent ~~this~~ made out as soon as the other operations of the Mission, as of the Seminary in Mahrattagur, & of the Female Boarding School. And yet the accounts of the office, — are, after nearly 7 months — are not furnished to the Financial committee for being audited. — Mr. W. is also Treasurer of the Mission. There is necessarily some delay in making out the Treasurer's accounts until he receives the accounts of members of the Mission: but no such delay has existed for considerable time past. And this, in respect to the accounts of the Treasury & the Office, can not be ascribed to want of time on the part of Mr. W. as facts stated in this communication clearly show. And this delay appears the more strange when considered in its connection with his application (as already mentioned) to Government for a situation on the duties of which had he obtained it, he would have entered immediately.

In conclusion we will add that having for a year & more seen Mr. Webster's unhappy state of mind and the unhappy effects of this in various ways, we have little expectation of any change for the better in his present circumstances. And we feel it to be a solemn duty we owe to this mission, to the

[See next page.]

* At the conference at which this statement was read Mr. W. gave the impression that he altogether denied what is here stated. I was myself aware that Mr. W. had been absent very much from the office. Mr. Hume, who had better opportunity for judging than I had, says as follows, — "I am persuaded that this statement is not exaggerated. The office is directly opposite the house in which he live. During one month of this time Mr. W. took his dinners with us, but he was absent as much as 2 days out of 6 — getting his dinners on those days, as he stated, at different places in the Fort, and generally when he dined with us we learned from his own conversation that he was absent — into the fort — from the office during a part of the day. It will be seen therefore that I had good means of judging, and I believed & still believe this statement to be essentially correct."

churches whose messengers we are, to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom and to the Great Head of the Church to communicate the things we have stated in this letter to the Prudential Committee for their information.

Requesting a remembrance in your prayers for ourselves and for the Mission with which we are connected. We remain - with sentiments of esteem & respect

In the service of our common Lord & Savior

Yours respectfully

D. O. Allen.

R. W. Hume."

The following circumstance is not undeserving a place in a communication for the Prudential Committee. — It is mentioned on the 1st page of this letter that Mr. Webster was once expecting to go with his family to America with Capt. Waters in the Cavalier. By a Resolution of the Mission it was made the duty of this branch of the Mission to contract with Capt. Waters for Mr. Webster's passage. Mr. Webster however went to Capt. Waters and inquired what the price would be. Capt. Waters replied that to save ~~the fr~~ the funds of the Board he would put the passage low, and mentioned what he would ask. Mr. Webster proposed to Capt. W. that he would charge a considerably larger sum to the Board and give the difference to him. — Mr. Webster will see what I here write and we have an opportunity to make his own statements & remarks concerning it; and the Committee can make what inquiries of Capt. Waters (who will be in America) they may think expedient.

The above things I feel it my duty to communicate to you in connection with the late Mission circular inserted [will be sent next mail] on page 1st of this letter, dated "Ahmednuggur Nov. 2. 1841." I shall now give this letter to Mr. Hume & Mr. Webster and then send it to the other members of the Mission to read & to return to me - that they may see what I write to you & then write what they please in view of it.

With sentiments of esteem & respect, I remain -

In the service of our common Lord & Savior

Yours very sincerely

D. O. Allen.

P. S. The letter of which this is a copy was sent to Mr. Hume, and he has furnished his remarks with permission to send a copy to the Board by this mail. By the next mail he will send one in his own hand writing. The letter was given 3 or 4 days ago to Mr. Webster, but I have seen no remarks or the like from him. Probably he may send directly to you, either by this mail or the next or by both. When Mr. H. returns the letter to me I shall send it around the Mission that all may see it & write to the Committee what they please in view of it. By the next mail I shall send this letter of which this is a copy & the papers [all of them I hope] which are mentioned in it. Mr. Webster has been informed that I should write on these things by this mail, and that I shall send more full accounts by the next mail - The hand mighty - May he soon change our sorrows into joy - D. O. A.

Duplicate

[The letter of which this is a copy will be sent to the brethren by the next conv. Mr. Hume will send it. This copy was made & is now sent at his suggestion — D.O.A.]

100

Bombay Nov 26.. 1841

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

There can hardly be a more undesirable task than that of bringing to light the misconduct of those with whom we are associated in missionary labors. He who enters upon it, enters into a fiery furnace, and happy will it be, should he come forth without bearing the marks of the fire upon him. It is a work which promises only trouble & sorrow of heart. Its tendency is to distraction of mind and to the loss of spirituality. He who prays, "lead us not into temptation", certainly must pray to be delivered from a work like this.

And yet it may be a plain duty, — a duty from which he cannot shrink without being faithless to those who have sent him forth, and faithless to the cause of his blessed Master.

I have long felt it to be exceedingly desirable that you should be fully informed in regard to the state of your Mission in Bombay. But a reluctance to enter upon such unpleasant matters, — a hope that the necessity of doing so would in some way be obviated, and other causes have doubtless too long prevented your having that information to which you are entitled. But as the subject must now (if it has not already) come before you, it is plainly a duty to keep silence no longer.

To spread out this subject in all its details & particulars, would require much time & labor. But this does not appear necessary as from a part you can judge of the whole. Perhaps the statement furnished by Mr. Allen is sufficiently full to enable you to judge of the whole subject. For a part of that statement ~~of that statement~~, the part prepared in April last I am jointly responsible with him — And I believe the statement so far as it goes to be a correct, impartial statement of facts. Having reason however to believe that misrepresentations have been made to you in regard to this subject which are calculated to give you false & unjust impressions, I feel it my duty to say something further.

Soon after becoming a member of this station I began to see painful evidence that Mr. Webster was in an unhappy & unsettled state of mind. He ~~seemed~~ to feel & repeatedly said that he felt, but little interest either in his peculiar duties, or in the general operations of the station. He complained to me that he was placed under improper ~~restrictions~~, and that he was opposed by Mr. Allen. I urged him to give his whole heart to his work & assured him that

as far as possible I would sustain him in all his plans & measures, and that he should have no cause to complain of oppression or of being interfered with in the proper discharge of his appropriate duties.

His conduct at our meetings for business whether as a station or as a Committee on the Press not unfrequently gave me great uneasiness. And I was constrained in view of what I saw to believe that his complaints of oppression & interference were without any just foundation. To give a single instance, — At the general meeting held at Ahmednuggur Nov. 1839, a resolution was passed requiring an inventory to be taken of all property belonging to the Mission at the different stations. Sometime after Mr. Webster returned from the General Meeting Mr. Allen proposed that an inventory be taken of the printing establishment. Mr. Webster resented this slightly, saying that nothing of the kind was needed, and that he would conceive of no object in making the proposal, unless it were for the purpose of personal annoyance to himself. We tried to show him that the thing was* proper in itself and moreover was required by a resolution of the Mission. Still he represented it as an instance of annoyance & oppression, and it was not without considerable difficulty that after some three months we were able ~~to induce~~ to induce him to make out the inventory. I mention this ~~as a instance~~ simply as an illustration.

In May 1840 about a year previous to any thing mentioned in Mr. Allen's statement Mr. Webster refused any longer to meet with us for the transaction of business or for consultation either as a station or as Committee on the Press. Under these circumstances Mr. Allen & myself felt it our duty to prepare a circular-letter to the Mission, containing a statement in regard to this subject. This was given to Mr. Webster that he might make his remarks upon it before it should be sent to the Mission. Both before & after this was put into his hands, I had private conversation with Mr. Webster and besought him to pursue a different course.

He made some remarks upon the circular and returned it to us. We made some remarks and again sent the whole to him that he might see it before it should be sent to the Mission. At this time I wrote to Mr. Webster the following letter which is given entire, as showing something of the state of things as they then were. It was written without the least thought that it would ever be seen by any other individual, and with the hope, though a faint one, that it might prove more successful than my personal interviews had been. —

"Bombay May 29th 1840

"My dear Br. Webster,

I am grieved that there should be any difficulty between us here in Bombay, and that we should be obliged to trouble the Brethren at the other stations with

* At this time there was no inventory of the office, or of any part of it. There seems in expectation & had not been so for as was known for some years.

that which must give them pain & anxiety. As the circular has not yet gone, I feel constrained to tell you my feelings on the subject. If my views & feelings are wrong will you not kindly endeavor to show me my error? but if there is reason for my feeling as I do, then will you not endeavor to have the causes removed so that we may be able to go on in love in harmony?

"If I mistake not the first meeting for consultation & business after your return from Ahmednuggur was in our house. Mrs. W & Mrs. H were present, as the schools were the principal subject of conversation. I was pained by your conduct during that meeting. You seemed to feel very uneasy, as though something did not suit you. You said again & again that you felt no interest in what was done, — that you wished others to manage the business as they pleased &c. and spent a considerable part of your time in looking up words in the English & Mahratta dictionary. As individuals your conduct towards us was not respectful, and by manifesting a want of interest & cordiality you made me at least feel very unpleasant. And this is a specimen of the course you have pursued in most of our meetings whether as a station or as the committee on the Press. You appear to have lost sight of the fact that there is a joint responsibility upon the members of the same station, and also upon the committee on the Press. Hence you have felt annoyed by the mention of consultation or business. Of late you have altogether refused to attend our meetings either of the station or of the committee. You now say that you will attend, but will not vote — that you place yourself, the office & all under our control, — having no other responsibility than that of carrying into execution whatever we may be pleased to direct.

"Now Br. Webster why is this? Is this a proper course for the Superintendent of of the Press? for a member of the station to pursue? to Superintendent of the Printing establishment you should feel a deeper interest & a greater responsibility than any other individual. Why do you then assume your present position? Why have you from the beginning pursued the course mentioned above?

"In your remarks on the circular you speak of it as "despotic" to compel you to vote &c. Quite the contrary. I can not consent to share in exercising that authority over you which you wish us to exercise. I am not willing that you should have your proper place and act merely as the servant of the com. or the Press. I will have no hand in exercising any such lordship over you

"What I wish is that you should attend meeting for business, — not that you should vote merely — but that both as a member of the station and as a member of the com. you should feel a common interest and share a joint responsibility. Otherwise coming together for consultation will be a burden — an abomination — to us all. It is better

not to come together, unless we can come cordially in the exercise of right feelings.

"In conclusion be assured I have towards you none but the kindest feelings. I do not wish to give you pain in any way. I do not wish to interfere with you in the exercise of your duties. I can have no pleasure in trampling on you, and in exercising authority over you. Neither will I willingly see it done by others. I wish you to feel that your place is by the side of your brethren, and that it is your duty & your pleasure to feel a common interest & to share a common responsibility. Will you not seriously & prayerfully review your past course. If so I doubt not you will see that it has not been in all respects proper, and that it is your duty to place yourself in a different attitude. I would fain hope that the necessity for presenting this subject may be obviated. It will be no credit to any of us. It will be likely to lower us all in the opinion of the other brethren, for wherever blame properly belongs, we shall all have to bear a part. It will not minister to your comfort nor to ours. It will place the other members of the Mission in very unpleasant circumstances

"But it must be left for you to say whether the circular shall be sent or not. Sad as it is to have such a communication go round the Mission, I would prefer that it should go, unless you can cordially take your proper place both as a member of the station and as a member of the committee. And I doubt not Mr. Abbott will wish to have it sent. If I have spoken unkindly or with undue severity it has not been intended. As friends & neighbors we have thus far lived together in love & harmony. And I trust we shall continue to do so. Let us pray for each other & manifest a forgiving spirit, if we see aught in each other to forgive. It will be for our mutual comfort while we are together, and if we are soon separated it will be for our mutual comfort hereafter. Please reply as soon as convenient & believe me —

yours truly D. W. Greene."

In reply Mr. Webster thanked me for the letter and acknowledged that his conduct had not been such as it should have been. He declined however yielding the ground he had taken. The circular above referred to was not returned to us, being lost which in Mr. Webster's possession, and so was never sent to the Mission. Mr. Webster practically yielded so far as to meet with us as formerly & thus matters passed on —

2 As throwing additional light upon the subject now to be referred to you it seems proper to mention the state of the printing office. — I state not of its state in a pecuniary but in a religious point of view. It has long been a Regulation that the business of the printing office should daily be commenced by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Superintendent. At this exercise all the workmen are required to attend. Also to attend the Mahratta services in the chapel on

Sabbath mornings. Were they in the employ of natives they would be required to work on the Sabbath as on other days. There has uniformly been ground of complaint in regard to their attendance in the chapel being both tardy & irregular. The chapel services begin at 9 o'clock A.M. the same hour at which the workmen are required to be present at the office during the week. There seems to be no reason why the attendance should not be as prompt and regular on the Sabbath as on other days, were the proper means employed to secure it.

During the year 1840 Mr. Allen & myself spoke with Mr. Webster in regard to this, and we urged the importance of attention to the subject. We also expressed the opinion that it was his duty unless when prevented by some good reason to be himself present in the office at 9 o'clock, and begin the business of the day by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer with the workmen. This has generally been done by Thomas Graham. We also urged that something further should be done for the spiritual benefit of the workmen, some of whom remain for years in the office. We made various proposals in regard to the best means to pursue, but Mr. Webster showed so much unwillingness to participate or sustain any effort that we judged it expedient not to attempt any thing.

At the annual meeting in Nov. 1840 Mr. Ballantine & myself were with Mr. Webster chosen the committee on the Press. I was absent from Bombay on a tour during Dec. On my return Mr. Webster having just left for Ahmedabad & Jalna I addressed a letter to him & to Mr. Ballantine in regard to the printing establishment, and among other things wrote as follows under date of Dec. 31st 1841

"4th. It appears to me that enough is not done for the spiritual benefit of the men in the office. Some hear the sermon in Mahratta on Sabbath mornings and some hear a part of it. Besides this there is morning prayer in English.* But men may grow gray in the office and know little or nothing about christianity. In this respect our office is not what a missionary establishment should be. It should be considered as important field of missionary labor. (See what is said in the Report of the Board for 1839 in reference to the Press in Bombay) Cannot some kind of a Bible class be established or something be done which shall bring the workmen under a more direct religious influence?"

I hoped that through the influence of Mr. Ballantine Mr. Webster might be induced to have the office brought into a different state. Since Mr. Webster's return, he has had a short exercise in reading the Scriptures with the workmen in-

* Generally conducted by Thomas Graham. But however faithful & valuable he may be it can not be expected that he holding a subordinate place can exercise the same authority, & command the same attention, as though he were the head of the establishment. I have repeatedly gone in ~~during~~ during the time of prayer, and found the workmen scattered & in disorder, — some at their work — some loitering around & some attending the services.

mediately after the close of the services on Sabbath mornings. But I feel that the office is still very far from being what a missionary establishment should be. Perhaps Mr. Allen & myself should have done more but we have done as much as seemed expedient in view of all the circumstances.

3 I regard Mr. Webster's conduct in the use of Mission documents as exceedingly dishonorable & improper. His copying circulars & the remarks made upon them and showing them to persons out of the Mission, — his having copied in the office and by persons in the pay of the Mission, circulars containing censures of one member of the Mission by another, — also circulars in regard to the office itself, — and these circulars with the remarks upon them, exposed to be seen by any one who might have curiosity enough to look at them, — his privately sending to the Missionary Herald, circulars or extracts from circulars after being repeatedly told by different members of the Mission that he had no right to copy & send home Mission circulars & the remarks made upon them without at least the knowledge of the Mission, — and these things have not been mere indiscretions, but persisted in, in spite of repeated remonstrances. In regard to one circular which I at different times saw being copied & re-copied in the office, I told Mr. Webster that if any use was to be made of it, I (and probably others also) wished to make further remarks — remarks which I had forborne to make on account of the great length to which the subject had been spun out and the unpleasant nature of some of the remarks elicited. He respectfully told me that I should have this privilege. And yet I accidentally learned some weeks since that parts of this circular had been sent to you, and that another copy had been taken & bound up in a volume with other things of a similar character for Mr. Webster's own use. With regard to what they were sent and what parts were sent, Mr. Webster has at 3 different times declined giving any information. He merely said that he had requested Dr. Anderson not to acknowledge them. In regard to the time of this being sent I only know that Mr. Webster some time after his return from Jaffna (either in March or April) said that they had not x been sent. The circulars or parts of circulars referred to were in regard to Mrs. Webster giving to strangers and to the office matters. [Rec. June 1841. 2. a.]

On Thursday evening Nov. 11. 1841 Messrs Allen, Burgess, Meigs, Webster & myself being present together, this subject [of Mr. Webster's conduct in copying, showing &c Mission circulars & papers] was spoken of, and all (except Mr. Webster who I believe said nothing) expressed their decided opinion that it was improper & wrong to copy or exhibit Mission circulars without the knowledge of the Mission. On the next Saturday evening the Mission Circular of Nov 2. 1841 in regard to the removal of Mr. Allen from Oodooey was sent to Mr. Webster that he might make his remarks upon it.

x Was this true?

I was ignorant of this, but happening to go into the office to speak with Mr. Brownell I discovered the circular in the hands of Thomas Graham who was taking a copy. He appeared somewhat confused, and said on being asked that he was taking a copy for Mr. Webster. You will judge of the delicacy & propriety of putting this circular under such circumstances into the hands of the native members of our church or of persons in the employ of the Mission. ---- By this I would not be understood as saying any thing to their discredit. The more faithful & valuable they are the more objection is there, as it appears to me to spreading out ~~such~~ before them Mission matters of an unpleasant nature.

4 My confidence in Mr. Webster has been much impaired by repeated instances of what to say the least must be called prevarication.

I have just mentioned one instance in his secretly sending to you circulars or parts of circulars after repeatedly giving me the assurance that it should not be done without my knowledge. Again, some time after Mr. Webster had offered his services for the Post Office, but previously to its having come to our knowledge that he done so, Mr. Webster spoke to me in regard to another situation which he supposed was open for him. But he said he did not wish to leave the Mission, and as a proof of it added that had he so wished, he should have applied for the situation of Port-Master when it became vacant. You will judge whether this was not an effort to make me believe what was not true.

You will readily understand that while engaged in secretly printing the papers referred to in Mr. Allen's statement it would be natural if not indeed necessary for him to practice deception, and to use means to convey false impressions which could not but lower him both in his own eyes and in the eyes of others. It will hardly be necessary to add that after all I have seen it is impossible for me to receive statements from Mr. Webster with that confidence which I could desire.

5 Before the statement addressed to the Prudential Committee was prepared in April last I had repeated conversations with Mr. Webster. I tried to deal with him in faithfulness and told him plainly my opinion & feelings in regard to himself. I told him that it had become a painful question whether it might not be my duty to write in making a statement of facts to the Committee in regard to him, — and subsequently that this duty had become plain. When Captain Waters arrived in the Cleaveliers I advised Mr. Webster to return with his family to America, and gave him my reasons plainly, — viz — that he was in an unsettled, unhappy state of mind, — that he had apparently but little relish of spiritual things, and but little if any enjoyment in religion, — that he evidently felt but little interest in his work, — that he was under an influence in the Fort the effects of which were very unhappy, — in short that his mind had lost its balance, and that there was reason in view of his state of mind to apprehend that something still more fearful might be before him, —

—that Mrs. Webster was anxious ~~to return~~ to return to America, and that there was but little reason to hope that either of them would, in India, attain to a contented, happy state of mind. and consequently that they could not be very useful in the missionary field—that they needed to be placed in new circumstances & to be surrounded by new influences by means of which it might be hoped that he would be saved to himself, to his family, & to the church of God. I told him moreover that in my opinion could the home-committee be fully informed in regard to his conduct and could they know his state of mind they would feel it their duty to recall him immediately.

In showing our feelings towards him it may be proper to add that Mr. Allen & myself even offered to make no communication to the Prudential Committee in regard to his misconduct in case he went home quietly. We felt we might be justified in this in case Mr. Webster manifested godly sorrow & humility in view of the past. But the spirit with which he treated the proposal and his whole conduct previous to the time the statement was put into his hands, clearly forbade the thought of such a course. We felt that our duty was plain. In regard to the conference with our friends here and what has happened subsequently I need add nothing to what has been said by Mr. Allen. I hoped (more particularly from the spirit at first manifested by Mr. Webster in private interviews) that better things were in reserve for us. But these hopes have never been more than partially realized.— I will only add that the state of things at this station has for the past 2 years caused me much grief. It has been a constant, never ceasing source of pain & anxiety. To be there situated and now to be compelled by a sense of duty to unite in making such a representation in regard to an associate,—this I regard as the greatest trial through which Providence has called me to pass. Indeed there can be but few trials like this. My mind has been harassed, my peace distracted, & my life, as it were, wasted away by these things.

We are covered with shame. We are made a reproach among the heathen. Is it strange if "we have hung our harps upon the willows and can no longer sing the songs of Zion"?—It is hardly to be expected that either Mr. Allen or myself is entirely free from blame. In such circumstances it is usually taken for granted that there is ~~usually~~ blame on all sides. For myself I have doubtless often erred in judgment & probably in spirit too. I feel that there is occasion for deep humiliation before God that such things have occurred at a Mission station with which I am connected.

But while feeling that there is occasion for humility, too, I am at the same time conscious of having sincerely endeavored to do my duty and to keep a conscience void of offence. Gain would I now keep silence and not involve myself in this sad painful matter, would I do so without proving faithless to the interests

to Mr. Webster himself, to you & the churches who sustain us as well as to the great Head of the Church.

May the Lord sustain you & your associates under this weighty trial and may he grant you wisdom rightly to act in regard to it.

I remain
Rev. & Dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Signed) R. W. Hume"

Mr. Hume will send the letter of which this is a copy by the next mail by mail. My remarks upon it will then be sent with it. I concur in his statements of matters of fact & in the sentiments & feelings he has expressed. Such trials can not will be discontinued, & since there have been for a longer period than this, — though this has been for 2 years. Mr. Webster has seen this letter. It is to be circulated in the Mission & then sent to the Committee, — with other papers — by the next mail.

D. O. Allen

Bombay Dec. 1. 1841

46

Rev. R. W. Hume.
Respecting Mr. E. A. Webster.
Bombay, Nov. 24. 1841
Rec'd. March 12. 1842

Respecting Mr. Webster.
Wm. Rud. Ard.
Ans'd. March 17.

To be forwarded to the United States by the first Steamship
for Boston Steamer via Liverpool

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Mission House
Boston U.S.A.

D. C. Allen
Bombay Dec 1. 1841

~~Care of Mr. J. Symon
No 2 Jurnakell Lane Cannon Stn
London~~

Care of Mr. J. Symon, No 2 Jurnakell Lane
Cannon Street – London

London

Private — This is not to be shown nor its contents communicated beyond the Prudential Committee — S.G. Miller

Bombay Dec. 1. 1841

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

It was my hope that all the papers necessary for the information of the Committee in order to a full consideration of the subject of the accompanying letters would be sent you by the mail for London which leaves Bombay to-day. but it has not been practicable to get them ready. You may expect them by the next mail. It appeared proper in the mean time to send you the enclosed, as they will show the nature of the subjects to be considered & the state in which they now are. You will probably hear from other members of the Mission. Capt. J. Waters who left us for home on the 1st ult. can give you much information. Mr. R. R. Waters, of Zanzibar who was lately with us for several weeks said he should write to you. Both these gentlemen have seen us & our operations & I may add our trials & difficulties as they are and being ardent friends of the missionary cause their opinions are entitled to much consideration. You will not fail I trust to see Capt. W.

Thus far part communications may have prepared the Committee for such painful things as I now send them I know not. But these things are not of recent origin. They commenced several years ago. Mr. Thurston has spoken of his trials for 2 years past. My trials have at least been as great and have existed much longer & have been from the same cause.

I have endeavored to do my duty to the churches in which messenger I am, — to the heathen around me, — & to Him, as servant I am. Much complaint has been made about me, but I have never heard it assigned as its cause or reason to any particulars that I would not gladly have inquired into, & fully known the committee. It is easy to complain where people are called on to show by facts that they have good reason to do so and it is often gratifying to complain when they are encouraged in it by the hope that in this way they will get rid of those things which trouble them. Thus far complaints or things affecting myself have been sent to you or to the brethren I know not. I can only say that nothing whatever of this kind has been shown to me.

I have felt it my duty to speak of one thing which I would gladly not mention were there not important reasons for it. I have felt myself injured in several instances by the use that has been made of what I communicated to you under a sense of duty two — to the Missionary Brethren. I had occasion some 4 or 5 years ago to mention in writing to you a thing of this kind in respect to which I communicated to you at your request. You will probably recollect it & as well as its circumstances. — There now I mention another. — When Mr Dwar was in America in a letter to me — not to the Mission — you requested my views about Mrs D — & return to India again. This requested I felt it my duty to inform you. So I stated my views & showed them to a person who knew Mrs D's state then & for considerable time before, the last Independent & approved of what I had written to you. Had I been a prophet or a prophet's son and had the spirit of prophecy been upon me I should have stated much strongly than I did. I sent my letter, expecting to hear no more from it or concerning it. Mrs D — returned to Bombay

(or rather to India

and it was not long before great displeasure was mani-
fested against me by different members of the Ministry — (especially by some
out of town) — for the Bad probably exaggerated her com-
plaints to every one) for having opposed Miss D—'s return, by
writing to the brother against it & to prejudice them against
her. I heard these things with surprise & was referred to Mr
D— for information. So I spoke with her and she referred me
for her authority to what I wrote to you, — as I have already
stated. I asked her if she saw what I wrote & I told her what &
why I wrote. She said she did not see it but it was told to
her. I told her the whole affair, but this was of little use. She
took the idea that I wrote much more &c than I did, said that
all her other difficulties in returning (in finding the brother
reluctant ~~&c~~ doubtful about her return &c) were small
in comparison with what I put in her way &c. I could give her
no satisfaction, & to some things I could give no satisfactory ex-
planation, — for I did not happen to have a copy of what I wrote.
— "I told her great a matter a little fire kindleth" —

I shall make no remarks on this subject, — nor express
my own feelings. — Such things as I have styled above
should be known to all the
executive of the Board. They have an influence not easily dis-
cribed on the Ministerial cause. How can the bro— discharge
their duty to the Ministers of the Board unless they know their state
& the persons composing them? How can they know them but
from those persons composing their Ministry? And will minis-
ters communicate things, even when requested, if these things
are to be used, — or likely to be used — to their prejudice? Self-pre-
servation in such cases becomes a prior & paramount duty.

I shall recur to this subject probably in a future letter. — The
generals I send can be used or directed or them or at the time
of sending them. But my communication to yourself & to the
brother are not to be shown to those persons, nor what is in
them to be communicated to others. unless there should be among those
whom such responsibility usage & common law,

Rev. D. O. Allen

It has been long — very long Bombay Dec. 1, 18
~~since we have been~~ from the Barrow. We have received ~~nothing~~ for a year past
only one short letter for nearly or quite 2 years. We know not
causes of this. But the consequences we know, & they are extreme
unhappy to the state & interests of the Mission. — We will pray to
erein patiences, and trust in the Lord. — The health of myself &
family is as usual, — i.e. rather good for this climate. My labo
& engagements are as mentioned in last communication. The re
ion of the N.T. is going on. We are now in Jobs. The press follows us if
original translation Pent. on 2 Samuel which will run through the Press

Rec'd. March 12, 1842.

Ans'd March 17

Private

Missionary

Rev. D. O. Allen &c.

We are also engaged in revising some parts of the Old Testame
which have hitherto been printed ~~extremely~~ by a single individual.
You will probably hear from other members concerning the
& their affairs — Dr. Wilson has been absent from Bombay except for
few weeks since May. He is now at Mahabaleshwar — in feeble health,
convalescent. A Parsee who was baptized about 2 months ago by the
Church Missionaries has returned to his former faith. This appar
conversion & baptism caused a good deal of excitement, — his apo
causes some among christians, & joy among the heathen. We hear
:: and he will get from the heathen of Bombay for his inheritance. May
grant us grace to labor & pray for their salvation, — some time if it be the
Holy Will, & keep us in our feeble attempts to serve him. With sentiments of
& esteem, I remain Dear Sir, Yours &c. D. O. Allen

Private. This is not to be shown nor its contents to be communicated to any person but the Confidential Committee — Nor to the Brm — only Dr. A. should an occasion fit

Bombay Jan 1. 1842

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To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you by the last monthly mail via England, and was expecting, as I then stated, that I should be able to send you by the mail which is to leave Bombay for London to-day full accounts or papers concerning the things then referred to. But in this expectation I am disappointed. The letters addressed to you & designed for the Committee were put into Mr. Wilson's hands more than a month ago and with the exception of 3 or 4 days, have been in his hands or with the different members of the Mission ever since (are still in this hands) (all have had them) that they might see what Mr. Hume & myself felt it our duty to write to the Committee, and so might themselves prepare & write what they pleased in view of it. We know not whether Mr. W. or any one of the Mission has prepared any thing, or will write any thing to the Board by this mail. Nothing has been shown to Mr. H. or to me. — A few days after I wrote to you more further things came to the knowledge of Mr. H. & myself which we felt it our duty to add to those we had previously written for the information of the Brm. These things were communicated to the Mission & will by & by be sent to the Brm. Some members wished at once to hold a general

on the annual meeting, and it is to be held in
few days in Greenberg. What course will be pursued
in respect to the things referred to in my former
letter I know not. Perhaps they may be put into some new
shape, and perhaps some attempt will be made to dis-
pose of them in some other way. But what are facts
will still remain so, and Mr. H— & myself intended
in a letter to you to state only facts, only what we know.

Whether Mr. H— or any other member of the
Mission has ever written any thing to you or to the b
written, which was calculated or designed to be to my
injury, I know not. Nothing whatever of this kind has
been shown to me, or stated to me. I have heard indeed
by that he has long been making complaints concerning me
to members of the Mission and to some persons not
connected with the Mission, but neither he nor any one
else ever shown me any complaints, nor informed me of the
nature or occasion. Perhaps he may have sent to you
some opinions or expressions of feelings obtained from
persons in reply to, or called for by, his complaints. If
such opinions or expressions of feelings have ever been shown to me
by Mr. H— or any other person. And I hold myself re-
sponsible for my whole conduct towards him, as well
as in other things to any investigation that can be made
— But I will not pursue this subject any further now.
Not unlikely I shall have occasion by & by to go back
& send to the Prudential Committee a detailed ac-
count of things at this station (as they affect me) for the
years past. Capt. Waters & his brother Mr. Waters of Greenb
who have seen things for themselves, encouraged me in strong l
guage when they were lately in B. for not having written
from & at length to the Committee. But neither they

over the born- can well conceive of the difficulties of my state & circumstances.

The members of the Mission at this station are in this usual state of health. Mr. Throop has gone on a short tour into the Northern Districts. My own labors are much as stated in my former communications. I do not feel much matter for interesting journals. But perhaps I should have written more for some years past than I have. Of this you can judge better than I can. A part of every day is spent in conversing with individuals in different places, - in what missionaries call - preaching the Gospel. A part is spent in translating, or revising translations of the Scriptures, and a part is spent in duties equally necessary but not of so uniform a character. The Religious Societies of Bombay have chiefly originated with Missionaries and this social machinery must be carried, chiefly by them. I now come in with a reasonable claim for some time & attention. Recently the Bombay Tract Society form some circumstances has clearly had more than ordinary claim - strength in deal & labors & influence in this cause I am far behind Dr. Scudder on the other side of India.

In my note to you by the last mail I mentioned that I had occasion to express my regret for the use which had been made of what I had communicated to the Missionary Herald. In connection with this subject [the use of what is sent to the Herald] I wish to state something further & I think have a request to make. Mr. Munger is now on his way to America. For 5 years past he has attended only one annual meeting of the Mission & this once was 3 years ago, & he has for nearly 4 years past been alone at Galna. Of course his knowledge of what has taken place at the other stations must be obtained by correspondence with the members. Of ordinary things in Bombay I never had a word of correspondence with Mr. M - Mr. Throop had very little correspondence with him on these things & for some months

fact ever. Neither Mr. H— nor myself had a word of
conversation with Mr. M— on these things when he was in Boston
this way from Malta to America. And he never saw the papers
which Mr. H— & I prepared for the brethren. These papers they
in the course of preparation had not been shown to any one at
Mr. H— left Beirut. So Mr. M's views whatever they are, can
have been obtained from Mr. Webster with whom he lived when in
I do not write this to diminish the importance of any infor-
tion or opinion which the brethren may receive from Mr. M
but for other reasons. The brethren will of course obtain stati

Private

Rev. D. O. Allen

Boston

United States of America

Rev. D. O. A

Boston, Jan. 1

Rev. Mr.

Private

Dear Sir

I fully agree with you & the brethren that my request
carefully kept. The request which I made for my
self & wife, was made for Mr. Shaw, as Mrs. H.
feeling on this point—
Have written to Prudy
I enclose copy that the brethren
in all things concerning
D. O. Allen.

formation they can from him. But as he has ceased
be an acting member of the Mission, & there is little if any
prospect of his ever becoming again connected with it, I hereby
that nothing whatever which I have for these fast years or
hereafter send to the Brethren be shown to him. It is my request
that he may see nothing which I have written or may write. If
asks to see such papers, let them be refused. Informed him
have written down such injury by the letters they have written
to members. In making the request I have made, there are
reasons, — reasons which I could not state them to you & to the brethren

Bombay Feb. 1. 1842.

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I send you enclosed a letter for the American Bible Society and shall feel obliged if you will forward it in time to be used for the next Annual Report. I hope it will reach New York about the 1st of April which will be more than a month before the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Your letter ~~dated~~ for the Mission, dated Oct 27th, reached us on the 15th Ult. You expect & will probably receive the proceedings of the different Missions, — for such they have now become — upon your letter, and so I shall say nothing further on the general subjects it contained. I will however make a few remarks upon what you wrote concerning myself. Those things in your letter and the Resolution of the Prudential Committee I read with surprise. These views were of course in accordance with what had been heard. I know not what may have been written to you, but nothing whatever has ever been shown to me or stated to me which was prepared to be sent, or had been sent to the Missionary Rooms concerning myself or any difficulties at this station. I have said as little as I well could say concerning these things to members of the Mission out of Bombay, and to* persons unconnected with the Mission. ~~and~~ the consequence was that until lately the members of the Mission living out of Bombay have

*This is true concerning persons from America, as Dr Wilson & some others from to — as it is concerning people who live in India —

formed their opinions from what they heard from others, and from any thing which they had seen or had heard from me. If the brethren become acquainted with the history of things in this foreign Mission for 2 or 3 years past, I doubt not they will see that they had been misinformed and so were mistaken in their views when they passed the *Resolution which you sent to us in your late letter.

The constitution of the Mission of the Board, and the relation which the members sustain to the Foudational brethren in being made joint trustees, — so to speak, — of the property & of the pecuniary interests of the Board in its respective Missions, and also for the use of the funds sent to them for carrying on these operations, imposes very responsible duties on your missionaries. These duties in some circumstances become very difficult & trying. Such they have been in my circumstances (which circumstances were not of my own choosing nor subject to my control) and hence the origin & nature of the difficulties in which I have been involved. I expected when I last wrote to you that by this mail I should send the brethren full & particular accounts of these things. But your letter & the Resolution of the brethren has prescribed another course. Nothing that I am aware of has been said yet to your broad reading Members in this subject, as we have not had leisure to attend to it since your letter reached us. Probably the whole matter, in the written documents already nearly prepared, will soon be put into their hands. May the Lord grant us wisdom & grace that we may engage in our duties & endure such trials in such a manner & with such a spirit as the will approve, & we come out of them purified, & not consumed.

(* The Resolution concerning a "misunderstanding" between myself & Mr. Webster.)

We are sorry to hear of the trials of the brotherhood in their pecuniary matters. We shall be anxious to hear again. We shall endeavor to keep their things in my mind in all that pertains to our interests, and look to him who has said, "the silver & the gold is mine;" and "all souls are mine." May he soon make them around us his by his renewing grace.

I remain dear sir—

yours truly S. C. Allen—

P. S. As Messrs Ballantine, Bruyer, & Dorsch were in Bombay when your letter arrived we proceeded immediately to attend to the things which were consequent upon your dividing the Mission. We were able to do all in an amicable manner [the Bombay & Bassein] & right. Nothing of importance remains to be settled. In this Mission, we have appointed our officers, & arranged for transacting our Mission business for the year we commenced. Mr. Hume is our Secretary, I am our Treasurer. I to mention these facts to Mr. Hill as it relieves him in sending his bills of exchange for us— I intend to write to Mr. H— on our business by the next monthly mail. I have not time to write now—

yours &c S. C. A.

Bombay February 1. 1842

Recd. April 20, 1842

Mr. Allen, Treasr.

Ans. May 12.

Via Falmouth

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Boston

United States of America

Care of Mr. J. Sycroft.

No 2 Throgmorton Lane Lombard Street

& C. Allen

London

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Bromley April 1. 18[illegible]

Rev. Dr. Anderson –

Dear Sir –

I can not disc[illegible] the feelings with which I now dispatch [illegible] papers to you. Proceeding [illegible] may have prompted the communication for [illegible] of them but not for all – you will find a sympathy with us in these trials and [illegible] can duly sympathize with the lover in what [illegible] will now devolve on them.

You will please to read these papers in the order in which they are paged with red ink. This is to be your guide – to the end of them – some then 40 pages –

Bromley April 1, 1842
Rec'd. June 2, 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Chinese Home
London

acknl. May 11th

Mr. Nelson.

These papers which were in part of a duplicate of the first of these were sent to you on the 1st of Dec. These papers you will please to destroy as these have been unsealed and somewhat altered — This is the wish of myself & Mr. Shaw — The papers we send you are for yourself, — the bonnetties, & the board — to Mr. Morgan knows little or nothing of these things and is not a member of this Mission so we want you will not show him these papers. You will of course state to him verbally whatever you think proper.

I shall probably write to you by the next mail — The bonnetties will by & by be able to judge how things have been in times past — Mr. Webster leaves us under very painful circumstances. Probably you will see him in America. I may say — that will appear evident from what I write you in other places — that we have from either of us or from this Mission should put into his hands. I hope it will not be necessary for you to publish his conduct to the world. But I much fear he will make necessary for you to do it — This conduct a few weeks past has appeared like an infatuated man — May the Lord have mercy on him & his suffering family —

These things grieve us — have long given us great pain — but the Lord reigns & blessed be his name. Yours truly

S. G. Atkins

Webster

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Bombay May 23. 1842

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Secy. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

The mail for India via Egypt leaves Bombay to-day. It was my intention to write to you on several points connected with the Mission but my circumstances do not admit of it. Early in last month Mrs. Allen became ill of the complaint of which she has at different times suffered, – especially about 2 years since when she was very ill for nine weeks at Mahabaleshwar. You will probably remember that sickness as I remember writing you some account of it. Physicians are not exactly agreed as to the nature of the disease, but it appears to be some affection of the heart, connected with the circulation of the blood & also the action of the lungs, producing great difficulty of respiration. The nature of the disease was calculated to make us anxious for her from the first; but it did not become severe until the early part of this month. Within 2 or 3 weeks past she has been several times so ill that we feared she could live but a few hours. But through the mercy of our Heavenly Father she yet lives but is extremely feeble and we have little hope she can survive much longer. My care of her has required so much time that I have not been able to prepare the communication for the Board which I contended. I am happy & thankful in being able to say that Mrs A's state of mind – in view of living or dying is such as to give us all the comfort which we can derive in that respect. – The will of the Lord be done & his name be praised forever & ever. The others of us are in usual health. –

Some of the chief things I wished to write you were concerning the Printing office. Here in one of these things concerning which I will here make a few remarks. – For many years – since previous to Mr. Garrett's death – we had a lithographic press in our office as a part of the establishment, and none of the but lithographic printing I have ever seen was done in our office. The utility of such a press is in its printing tracts & small books in the Mahratta (or native) character, for which no types have ever been cut or cast. The demand for such tracts &c is considerable, and as many natives can read only this, it is indispensable for my opinion that a part – a small part – of their tracts should be in Mahratta. In 1839 a proposal was at Ahmednuggur that the lithographic press be sent to that station. It was made on a circular, and though the letter bore on the press, and those who composing the Bombay Mission did not consent to its being received, and requested that the subject might be deferred until the general Mission or referred to the Prudential Committee, yet Mr. Webster – of whose unhappy & strange conduct for 2 or 3 years past the Prudential Committee are as yet but very imperfectly informed – sent off the press with a large quantity of paper &c to A. At our next annual meeting the members of the Bombay Mission & the Committee of the press, except Mr. W. wished to have the removal of it taken into consideration, but it could not succeed, as the papers – circular &c – were not brought forward, – it was said – could not be found. In our inquiry it was said that the press had done little & that not well, but they hoped it would do better. At our past meeting we again tried to have the subject considered but in vain. In this way the wishes of the Mission respecting the removal of it being equal to a – and in a little way of preserving it as a thing only at the disposal but in vain. Our inquiries as to what it had done we were answered in before. They said it had hitherto been a failure but hoped it would do better. No statement of what it has done has ever been made and its expenses in A. have not been exhibited, – being mixed with other things. When the Mission was divided the members of the Bombay Mission wished the press might be returned where it belonged. But it has not been returned, – our opinion is that it should still be returned & for the following reasons –

1 If fuel & wood as it formerly was, it will be used for the common purposes of the 2 Ministries and will do all the work of the third required for both. If it remains in b- it will be of no use to the Ministries, as it will be cheaper for us to get our lithographed work done at other presses in b- than to the expense to b- & then have them brought back again to b-

2 If in b, it can be employed all the time in proper work for the 2 Ministries or other bodies in b- it can only be employed part of the time in proper work. In order to keep it employed it will be obliged to print matter which otherwise would not be printed at all, or bad letters for many years be printed in type- & in your press in b-

3 The expense of working it in b- will be more, — or the expense of work printed in b- more than in b- The help of working it [illegible] must be sent from b- all the materials, as [illegible] it must be sent from b- [illegible] [I remember you to propose & send them to b-]

b- then it would be for us to do all the printing the press has done — more than it would be for us to do all the printing that can be done with it in b- & then send it to them

4 The care & expense of time & money in reprinting it in b- will be very great of practice ~~in b-~~ then in b- In b- it makes a part of our establishment, and requires little care & but occasional care of our workmen understand it well. In b- it cannot be carried on without without much personal attention & time in the part of some member of the Ministry. We have been informed that one member has spent much time upon it & yet they admit that it has been a failure —

5 The missionary cause — in respect to ways & means for carrying it on — is in many respects yet a matter of experiment & of experience. Not experience in carrying through India that it is best both for the saving of time & money as well as for [illegible] work done and that all missionary printing, — the Scriptures, tracts, school books &c — should be done in large establishments which should have the means of printing readily & cheaply whatever printing is required. Hence what missionaries & mission stations are necessary in India, the number of different printing establishments is diminishing. The smaller ones, & those in inland places are broken up, — or sold out, or united with the larger ones. This is true over India, as well as on this side. Thus the Scottish Mission had one [illegible] press in the Mauritius a few years, but met, over the trouble & expense of working it there that they sent it to Bombay. The Mission in Belgaum made the experiment but in 2 or 3 years gave it up & sent it to Bombay. The Church of Nassick also made the experiment but when their home came to expend the sum in it, they stopped it, finding it would be cheaper & better to have their presses done in Bombay. — And we doubt not ~~could not~~ could the state & results of our press be seen in being at b- be examined by the P. Board. They would be of the opinion it should be at once brought back to b- Indeed, its removal to b- after the expense & pains spent in other Missions was matter of surprise & blame by all unacquainted with our Mission & became acquainted with it there or since —

Dear Sir

Yours truly

A. C. Allen —

Private

Bombay June 17th 1842

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

The Resolutions of the Prudential Committee dividing this Mahratta Mission into 2 distinct Missions, contained no directions in respect to the manner in which the funds on hand should be divided. So it was proposed that they should be divided between the 2 Missions in the proportion of the estimates, made out & approved at the previous annual meeting. In this proposal all the members of the Mahratta Mission concurred and so the funds in hand were divided in this manner. The avails of bills from the Treasurer of the Board, sold since the division of the Mission, have been divided between the 2 Missions in the same manner.

The Committee in dividing the Mission placed the management of the Printing establishment under the Bombay Mission. And in your letter containing the Resolutions of the Committee you say, "If debts have been incurred for the Printing establishment, they shall belong to the Bombay Mission. Nothing is said concerning debts that might be due to the Office for work. - In such an establishment there will always be debts due while it continues to be carried on. The amount of such debts due at the time did not exceed, - they rather fell short of the average amount in years past. A part of these debts are required to pay *debts that had been incurred. A part of these are bad debts & can never be collected. A part of them will be realized but not without considerable delay, and a part of them can be realized as soon as they are wanted to meet the current expenses of the office. To us of the Bombay Mission it appears from your direction that, "if debts had been incurred for the office they should belong to the Bombay Mission"; from the circumstance that we have no means whatever except realizing the debts due to the office to carry it on, and without these debts should be like a man with a ship or a manufactory & no means to use it, from the circumstance that these debts at the time of the division did not exceed the amount commonly due and are not more than is required to meet current expenses (we hope the office will be a source of profit to the Mission but such profits are, - must be, - future for some time ~~to come~~) - for these reasons it appears to us that the uncollected debts due

* See Note on P. S. at the bottom of the 2d page

to the office at the time of the division belong to the office, or to the Bombay Mission to be used in carrying on the office. — But as a question has been on this point we shall feel obliged if you will inform us what were & are the views of the Committee —

Mr. Webster never became a member of our Mission Church in Bombay. He refused to become connected with it. He did not, of course, ask or receive any certificate of character or conduct when he left Bombay. We know not to what church in America he belonged, — and so far as we know may still never belong, — at least he regarded himself as belonging to a church there. So we can make no communication to any church concerning him. But probably you know to what church he did belong, — and if you do not, you can easily ascertain it. Mr. Williams — the pastor of Utica can inform you. So in existing circumstances we must devolve the duty of communicating his conduct (or not) to the church of which he was a member, on the Committee. The question, what communication faithfulness to the great Head of the Church, the interests of his kingdom, the rights & duties of the churches that support the Mission of the Board as well as of that particular church, require should be made concerning him is an important one. It seems to involve some important principles. We feel that we discharge our duty in existing circumstances by devolving the subject on the Committee. And we request that you will inform us what they do on this subject.

I send by this mail to the Treasurer of the Board an abstract of the accounts of the Mahratta Mission from Sept 1st 1840 to Sept 30th 1841. and also from Oct 1st to Dec 31st 1841 which was the close of the accounts of the old Mahratta Mission, — the separate accounts of each Mission commencing Jan 1st. 1842 The reason why they have not been sent before is that Mr. Webster left his accounts as Treasurer from Oct 1st 1840 in much confusion and it was with great trouble, labor & difficulty that they have brought into any regularity & the abstracts prepared to be sent to the Board as they are.

The remarks of some of the Financial Committee in one of these abstracts show that the Treasurer of the Mission (Mr. Webster's) accounts for the years 1839 & 40 were not correctly kept and that there were things very incorrect in them when audited & on audited by the Financial Committee of that year. The things referred to are Mr. Webster's frauds in the abuse of the bills from Mr. Hill as already communicated to the Committee. As I was the only member of the Financial Committee that year in Bombay, it devolved on me to examine

more particularly the Treasurer's accounts. As the rate at which the bills from Mr. Hill were entered & credited in his accounts as sold, appeared to be high, I asked Mr. Webster if he had no other record of the sale of them. To this he replied he had none except the monthly accounts — these were the accounts I had seen in my hands, — that he sold them to any one who would give the most for them and took no paper or writing of the transaction, but that he immediately entered — as the date of the entry showed, — the rate & amount of money received in his Treasurer books, — the books I then had before me. He appeared annoyed that I should make such inquiry of him and said with great positiveness that I might rely upon the entries being all correctly made as the rate of sale & the amount received were always carefully made and that of each bill immediately after — as the date showed — it was sold. — As I could get no further information or satisfaction I credited the accounts, certifying that I had examined it &c. Now it has since been discovered & Mr. W. has confessed, that every entry of the rate of sale & amount received for Mr. Hill's bills in the accounts of that year were false entries, — made by Mr. W — himself and known until lately discovered only to himself. He sold all Mr Hill's bills for that year at one rate & received for them one sum and entered them all in the Mission Treasurer's books as sold at another rate and for another sum and the difference between these two sums he had always taken to himself. And these frauds were not discovered until 1842. I state these facts in vindication of myself for auditing the Mission accounts for 1839-40, and to show that I did what I could to ascertain the truth & how I was deceived.

Capt. Wand, of the Salem ship Grenada, was lately here a short time. I inquired of him how it happened that one of the letters in the parcel I gave him was opened & sent back to Honolulu. He replied that he was not responsible to me for what he did with the letters I gave him, nor what use he made of them, — that he was not responsible to Andrews, to whom the letters were to be delivered &c. I wish you to inform me what you inquire of Capt. W. and if no such answer he gives. — It is an trifling offence for a man to open & abuse letters delivered to him and received under a promise. — Mr. Thurston was with me when I gave my letter to Capt. W. and heard him say he would deliver it to you — Mr. Webster & Capt. W. had quite too much business together. Mr. W. did much trading business — was a kind of agent for Capt. W. for 2 or 3 years. And Capt. W. did things for Mr. W. in return — so it appeared to us — We know that Mr. W. spent much time on Capt. W.'s business. This was in Capt. W's absence from the

But enough of such painful matters until we hear from you in reply to those communications to you —

Yours truly D. C. Allen —

*Note on P. S. The affair owes one debt of some thousands $700 to the Baptist Mission House in Boston — dated since 1836. Mr. W. said some time ago that that debt had been paid — but it was not — We also owe $26 to Thomas Wilson & brother in Boston for a barrel of beef &c — Other small debts

Rev. D. Anderson

Bombay June 17. 1842

Rec.d Sept 2d 1842

ans. Oct. 11

Mr. Webster

Rev. D. Anderson

Mission House

Boston

U. S. A. United States of America

Rev. D. O. Allen

Private

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Bombay June 18th 1842

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson -
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir -

In my last letter I informed you of the critical state of Mrs. Ts health. Since then it has pleased God in his holy providence to remove her from this lower world to his heavenly kingdom. She died on the 5th of this month. An account of her sickness & death is contained in the enclosed letter to her venerable father. I send it unsealed that you may read it. You can retain the letter 2 or 3 days if you wish, — not more. You will then please to seal & forward it. It is desirable the letter should reach her father & friends before they hear of her death in any other way. Mrs. Ts death is a great loss to our Mission. It will be much felt by Mr. & Mrs. Graves in their solitary state. It will be much felt by Mrs. Nurse who is now left the only female member of this Mission in Bombay. But it is & must continue to be, yet far more felt by myself, now left to go on solitary in my pilgrimage. But I have said, — "Thou, O Lord art the portion of my soul; — Thou art my joy & my strength; — Thou wilt guide me with thy counsel and afterward receive me to glory" —

There are several things connected with the state of the Mission concerning which it was our intention to write to you ere this, but Mr. Webster's unhappy conduct did not well admit of our writing before he left Bombay. Mrs. T. was then taken severely ill and my attention to her, my anxiety of mind, and other indispensable duties have not left me time to write. I hope by the next mail, — life & health continuing — to find time to write.

There was much of a very unhappy character in Mr. Webster's conduct which has not been communicated to the Missionary Brethren. It would be proper for the Committee to know these things. Perhaps a knowledge of these things is necessary to a vindication of ourselves, — especially of myself — in the view of the Committee. But committing myself & all that concerns me to Him that judgeth righteously, I will wait until I hear from the Committee & from yourself in respect to the things which have been already communicated to them. I remain, Dear Sir yours truly D. C. Allen.

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The letter to "Miss Ruth Graves" which I read with Mrs. A— was written a few days before Mrs. A— died,— when her death was expected— Dr. Anderson may put it into the Post office at once. It will prepare her friends for the Mrs. letter— L.C.A.

P.S. The Scandia had sailed before the letter reached Bombay

Rev. D. D. Allen

Bombay June 18. 1892

Rec. Sept 2d 1892

Ans. Oct. 14.

Mrs Allen Death

- d. o. Allen.

Mrs. A. Anderson d. of

Alvin Jones

Charles

d. & Mrs. Alex. of Chinese.

Webster

Rec'd Nov 18, 1892

Bombay July 18th 1842

To H. Hall Esq
Treas. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

I observe it is said in the last Report of the Board that the Prudential Committee had received no account of the printing done in this Mission for 1838, and that they had received no detailed account of it for 1840, and I cannot learn that any account was sent for 1841. So I have had an account of the printing done in 1838, in 1840, & in 1841, made out and now send these accounts to you. They show the amount of printing done in each of those years; & how much of this was in the English language and how much was in Mahratta.

If this manner of making out the yearly amount of printing is not sufficiently particular & explicit we shall feel obliged if you will inform us. The amount of Mahratta printing will not unlikely appear smaller than is expected. I would state some circumstances connected with this fact for the information of the Committee, were it not that I intend soon to prepare & send them a detailed account of the Office, as it has been for some years past, and also of its present state & future prospects.

I remain, Dear Sir

Yours truly

D. O. Allen

Marathi Printing for 1838.

Date		Titles	Size	Pages	Copies	Total Pages
1838						
January	22nd	Ezekiel	8vo	134	1,500	201000
		Daniel	8vo	42	1,500	63000
		Judges and Ruth	8vo	76	1,500	114000
		First Samuel	8vo	91	1,500	136500
March	26th	Child's Book on the Soul 2d part	12mo	166	1,000	166000
June	9	First Book for Children	12mo	26	2,000	52000
March	26th	Instructive Stories	12mo	68	2000	136000
Aug	6	Origin and Progress of Christianity	12mo	81	2000	162000
June	1	Hosea to Malachi	8vo	124	1500	186000
Sept.	30	Ayah and Lady	12mo	94	2702	253800
		Total		902	17200	1470300

English Printing for 1838.

Date		Works	Total Pages
1838.			
January	"	Various works amounting in all to	169,060
February	"	Ditto Ditto	34,280
March	"	Ditto Ditto	47,330
April	"	Ditto Ditto	128,500
May	"	Ditto Ditto	016,000
June	"	Ditto Ditto	129,300
July	"	Ditto Ditto	67,690
August	"	Ditto Ditto	34,445
Sept.	"	Ditto Ditto	56,660
October	"	Ditto Ditto	31,248
Nov.r	"	Ditto Ditto	31,555
Dec.r	"	Ditto Ditto	24,815
		Total	769,883

Boulogne, July 18, 1842

Rec.d Sept. 19, 1842

Ans.d Oct. 14

Printing in 1838.

Mr Hill Gay

Charles

Mr Hill Gay

Boston

Bombay July 18.. 1842

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

Your letter containing the Resolution of the Committee, recalling Mr. Webster arrived here on the 9th inst. After reading it, I sent it to Mr. Hume (then at Sirore) and to Mr. Graves. I expected it would come back before this, but it has not arrived. So not having it or any copy of it by me, I can not refer particularly to the things mentioned in it. This must be deferred until the next mail.

I send by this mail to Mr. Hill an account of the work done in the Printing Office in 1838. 1840 & 1841, accompanied by an explanatory letter. We have now in hand a good amount of work both in Mahratta & English. Within a few months past, — since Mr. Webster's connection with the office ceased — we have made a fount of Gongrattee type & also one of Pulhvi. Both are much admired. — It has just occurred to me that we may do something which will be for the interest of the Mission & of the missionary cause, as follows. Print a specimen, — say 2 or 3 verses of the first of Genesis — with each of the kind of type we have made, — viz the different kinds of Gongrattee, Mahratta & Pulhvi and state some facts &c concerning these languages, — just enough to fill one page of the Missionary Herald. Then print a few pages accurately — then send these pages & the type with which they were printed, — adding a few more of each kind lest some should be lost or injured — to the Missionary Rooms. A good compositor with this specimen before him would quickly assort the type and make an exact fac-simile of the specimen. In this way the page would after in its natural order, and be printed on the other side like the maps &c in the last Report of the Board. Things of this kind are examined with feelings of interest by all readers of the Herald, while on certain important classes of people they tell with much effect. This thing can be easily done. We have some in our office who would soon make a perfect fac-simile of this kind, though they did not know the name of a letter, nor the meaning of a word in it. Please to say what you think of this. I hope you will approve of it, and as you have much experience in matters of this kind perhaps you will favor us with some suggestions in respect to the page to be prepared & sent to you.

In my last letter to you I referred to the debts due to the office for work at the time the Mission was divided. I did not expect there would be any occasion for adverting to it again. but there is occasion —

At our general meeting in January last it was resolved – That the pecuniary accounts of the different Missions be distinct from Jan. 1841/1842. This was a good resolution — It was then resolved, – That the funds in the Treasurer's hands Jan 1st. be divided between the 2 Missions in proportion to the estimates made at the general meeting in 184 This Resolution passed. – Mr. W. was ready to vote in every thing just as the Ahmednuggur brethren wished, and in return he looked to them to help him out of all his troubles But this Resolution was neither just nor equitable; – for just before this proposed division of funds Mr. Morgan's passage to America had been paid; and the sum paid for his passage just so much diminished the sum to be divided and so diminished the part falling to the Bombay Mission. And yet the resolution gave to the Ahmednuggur Mission all the arrears or allowances of the Jalna station, – then for Mr. M's personal allowances as well for other things, though he was then on the way to America. And the funds then in and all since then received from America, have been divided according to this resolution though only a small part of the allowance for the Jalna station has been sent to that station. – It has been chiefly used or expended at the time I understand they have resolved totally to discontinue or abandon Jalna and yet expect all the arrears for that station to be paid to them as authentic. At the time the funds were divided though the number of members in each Mission was equal, viz 4 in each yet the division of funds then made & continued until now has been nearly in the proportion of 20 for Ahmednuggur to 13 for Bombay. Mr. W. left us April 1st. but the Bombay Mission had to pay nearly as much for his passage as his personal allowances to the end of the year.

From this statement of facts it is evident that the way in which the funds have been divided has been very unfavorable to the Bombay Mission. But we were disposed to let all go quiet & divide in future as in time past – notwithstanding the discrepancy of Jalna – had not our brethren of the Mission lately proposed a claim which appears to us to be unreasonable & unjust. This claim is that a part of the debts due to the Office at the time of division shall be paid to them. This necessarily leads me to say something of the state of the office at that time –

1 The office had then no surplus or separate funds. All the debts which had been collected up to that time had been applied to carry on the establishment, or had passed into the Treasury & so were divided with the other funds –

2 The amount of debts due at that time was not so great as the current average amount of debts for some years past. A considerable part of them also were bad or doubtful

3 The amount of stock in the office at the time of division was very small – It was never being exhausted. It was unfavorable to deserve its state – This was owing to Mr. Webster

negligence. For a year or 2 past he knew almost nothing of the state of the office & evidently cared as little about it as he knew. Two small supplies had been ordered from England (coin received) but these supplies added to the stock on hand Jan 1st. did not amount to one half the stock usually on hand for 7 or 8 years when we thought too we only a sufficient supply.

4 From what has been said it will be seen that the expense of the Mission for stock for the office during the year previous to the division of the Mission, was very small — much less than in previous years. Probably it did not amount to one half — perhaps not to one third what the Mission authorized during the year for the stock used up. We have been & for a while shall be obliged to use all possible economy properly to support it & furnish the establishment. We have not yet one half what is required. The amount of the office & Bow debts wholly distinct from our other amounts. The Press by & by the office will yield a good return of profits. — Full amounts of it will be sent to the brethren at the close of this year.

5 It appeared to us of the Bombay Mission — in view of the abovementioned facts — that the uncollected debts of the office when the Mission was divided belonged to the establishment just as much as the stock in it or the material of it and that those to whom the management of it was entrusted were responsible to the brethren as much for the debts as for the other property belonging to it.

6 If our brethren, in the next more fully this the estimates & allowances to them & to John — since then the brethren have given them, it appears to us that they should state their wants to the brethren — should then say they require so much, — for what objects & operations &c it is required, and if their plans & schemes & expenditures meet the approbation of the brethren no doubt they will get what they want. Some seem to feel that if they could get means from the office they could use it — in output to ways, objects &c according to their own discretion —

I should not have troubled you on this subject had we not reason to suppose that they will write to you — preferring their claim, — stating reasons — we know not what. Mr. Munroe is not with us, but he requested us to write on this subject. His views are the same as mine, — his feelings from the spirit I believe have been stronger. If this subject becomes a matter of consideration please to see what I have now written in connection with my last letter —

Probably ere this Mr. Walton & family have arrived in America. We shall feel obliged for any information you can give us concerning him. Our reason he assigned against going in any American vessel was, he went thither across in Boston or Salem — meet the brethren &c. By going the way he did, he could arrive at Madras, this autumn he unknown to the Public &c. May the Lord have mercy on him & on his afflicted family. I remain dear Sir —

Yours truly D. O. Allen

Bombay, July 18, 1842

Rec'd Sep. 19, 1842.

ans'd Oct. 14.

✓ Division of Funds.

Specimens of type — for Arabic —

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

Boston

D.O. also United States of America —

Rev L.B. Allen —

would describe India in contrast to this view—
it was when the country became subject to the English,
comparing it as it then was, with its present state
and showing the influence of the present system
to shew it is bringing & when accounted will bring.
the classes of the native population, & publish the whole to the world
would prove an incalculably important service to the
cause of humanity & christianity. Such a work
if properly prepared & published to the world
would probably do more good than years of ordinary labor—

D. O. Allen—

For the Rev. Dr. Anderson—

This paper is taken from the
Oriental Christian Spectator—A few copies
or pages were struck off for private use & to circulate
out on the C.B.S. I offered these private
the hope that some information much wanted
but hitherto sought for in vain, would be
learned.— The result is not yet known—

It may perhaps appear strange that a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. should produce proofs for
But I believe it is not a misuse of money saved
my allowance,— though Rs 100 is not easily saved—
The extent & effects of intemperance in Bombay
most appalling— Our Missionaries suffered much
this cause. Our printing office has suffered much
especially for 1 or 2 years past. And I fear we
shall suffer much more— Intemperance finds but
little encouragement among the religious people of Bombay— Of the chaplains & missionaries—15 in number
only 2 or 3 practice it while several of the others
& strongly oppose it—

If more proofs, also is contained to the work

Oct. 1. 1842

Rec'd. Dec. 6. 1842.

Ans'd April 26

TEMPERANCE PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Tetotal Society, wishing to obtain information concerning the extent, and the different kinds, of intemperance in this Presidency, are enabled through the liberality of one of the members of the Society to offer the following prizes for Essays * on this subject, viz.:—

For the best Essay 50 rupees.
For the second best 30 rupees.
For the third best 20 rupees.

All Essays for the prizes are to be sent to the Secretary before the 1st of October. The Essays to which prizes may be awarded are to be the property of the Society. The other Essays will be returned to the respective authors, if requested. All Essays are to be accompanied with a sealed envelope containing the author's name. The envelopes accompanying the Essays to which prizes are awarded, will be opened that the authors may be known. The envelope accompanying the other Essays will not be opened.

The gentleman through whose liberality the Committee are enabled to offer the abovementioned prizes, has furnished some directions or suggestions concerning the kinds of information required. The directions or suggestions can be seen, and copies of them obtained, by application to the Secretary. All letters addressed to the Secretary on the subject of these Essays, must be post paid.

The Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys, the Rev. G. Candy, and the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, have kindly consented to act as a Committee to examine the Essays and decide which are entitled to prizes.

HENRY CASSIDY,
Secretary.

Bombay; 28th May, 1842.

* It was at first the intention of the person who offers these prizes, to propose one prize of Rs. 100 for the best Essay. But it has sometimes happened in such cases that several Essays of so nearly equal merit were offered, that the Committee could with difficulty determine to which the prize should be awarded. It generally happens that several of the Essays offered, are truly valuable, and in this case, it is desirable such should become the property of the Society. Besides, it is discouraging to write on a subject, where many are striving but only one can obtain the prize. For these reasons it was thought best to divide the Rs. 100 into three prizes. The three best Essays will probably contain all that is truly valuable in all that may be offered, while the hope of obtaining one of the prizes will probably induce some to write and to investigate the subject, whose chance of success might discourage them, if there was only one prize.

x J. C. Atherton — who is also President of the Society — I believe very few know who Mr. the Donor — I have written

Private

Bombay Oct 1. 1842

To the Rev. R. Anderson &c &c

Secy of the Am. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & ~~Dear Sir~~

We were sorry to learn from Mr. Hill's late letter that Mr. Webster had, with the aid of Mr. Larish, drawn on Mr. H. for money. Not long before Mr. W. left Bombay — after all the pecuniary business of the mission & office had been taken out of his hands, he received a letter from Mr. Hill, inclosing a bill for £30 for the Mission. His bill he refused for considerable time to give up. He found that his retaining it &c would involve him in much difficulty, and he at length gave it up though evidently with great reluctance. — We had reason for believing that he would endeavor to intercept a letter & bill on its way to Erdid, and so we wrote to Mr. Spencer, intimating the circumstances under which Mr. W. would leave the Mission, & requesting him not to deliver any letter he might have from Mr Hill to Mr. W. but to forward them at once to the Mission. It was well that we wrote thus to Mr. S., for Mr. W. wrote to him, saying that he was expecting to be in London in a few weeks, and requested that Mr. S. would retain any letter he might receive from Mr. H. addressed to him until he should arrive when he would call on Mr. S. and take them himself. Mr. S. on receiving our letter despatched Mr. H's letter to Bombay. Mr. W. on arriving in London applied to Mr. S. for any letters he might have from Mr. H. Mr. S. intimated that he was informed of the circumstances under which he had left the Mission, and had despatched Mr. H's letter to Bombay for the Mission. Mr. W. appeared much disappointed and before leaving Mr. S. asked him to to assist him in obtaining some money on a bill on Mr. H. This Mr. S. declined doing, — and Mr. W. left him.

We have supposed that the brethren, after being what has been communicated to the Board concerning Mr. W. would dismiss him and say no more concerning such painful things than appeared to be necessary. Did we suppose they would still feel it their duty to go into a consideration of the supposed "misunderstanding" & "difficulty" between Mr. W. & myself which was the occasion of this Resolution to refer these supposed things to your brethren, members in Bombay for decision, we should feel it our duty to inform them of some important things which were not contained in any communication sent to the Board. But ~~in exciting circumstances~~ we doubt whether it is duty in exciting circumstances to expect any more time, strength & feeling on these painful matters — it has not until we hear from you in respect to them. — There is one circumstance however which it is not improper should be mentioned. — For many months before Mr. W. left Bombay we saw reason to fear he was intemperate, — After his conduct in the pecuniary affairs of the Mission became known, people felt free to speak of other things concerning him. And we learned

— without inquiry — that our fears were founded on facts, — that he had been seen intoxicated, — had been seen to drink himself into that state at different times & in different places, and that some of his friends regarded him as a case of intemperate habits. The evidence of these things left us some doubt of this truth. The [illegible] of his fraudulent conduct in money matters — — — — — — —

We have not heard of his arrival in ~~Liverpool~~ in America, though the principle reason assigned for going via England was the earnest desire of himself, his family & his friends to reach America as soon as practicable. We shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform us of his arrival, & how he appears — should you see him —

I remain Dear Sir — yours truly D. O. Allen —

P. S. When the evidence of Mr. Webster's frauds in the Mission bills became such that they could no longer be denied he proposed to Mr. H — & myself that he would pay back all the money that it could be proved he had fraudulently taken, and go with his family to America if we would keep his conduct a profound secret. To this we replied that we could consent to no such proposal. That we felt it would be our duty to communicate these things to the Board (whose advice we wanted) — to the members of the Maharattas Mission out of Bombay (for during his absence many protest reasons) and to the Foreign Committee, as well as we were authorized, that we should be no occasion to make it further. And this was not likely to be questioned, for the cause and that we would request the above-mentioned persons to say nothing on the subject. Mr. H — assigned reasons for the course we felt it our duty to pursue, and ascribed our unwillingness to keep his frauds &c secret, to feelings of unkindness, severity & cruelty to him, & his family. Our last communication here informed you that he was much it necessary for us to give publicity to his unhappy conduct. Mr. W's frauds in our Mission bills commenced 2½ years before he left Bombay, and it will not appear strange that his spirit & conduct in various ways during all this time should be very different from what they ought to have been. The trials we endeavored directly & indirectly cause not will be felt by us, nor well be received by the Committee. I believe a misunderstanding can have few if any trials in which they will need a larger measure of grace to sustain them & heavenly wisdom to guide them, and that there are few, if any, circumstances in which they will more feel the need of confidence in the Committee, and of sympathy & support from them.

Yours &c D. O. A —

Private –

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Bombay Jan 21 1848

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson –

Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M –

Rev & Dear Sir,

Mr. Graves sent the enclosed letter to us at this place that we might read it, remark upon it if we should see occasion & then send it to you. – There are 2 or 3 things in it which appear to require some remarks –

1 In respect the first subject in his letter. Neither of us in Bombay had any knowledge or intimation, till we received Mr. G's letter yesterday, that he gave to Mr. Webster, as he was about leaving for America, a certificate of christian character or something like it. That Mr. G – should have done so appears strange, – very strange. All the papers that had been prepared to be sent to the committee – up to the time of Mr. W's leaving Bombay were sent to Mr. G – were read & approved by him and they had, so far as we were aware – for he never intimated to the contrary – his entire approbation. Mr. G – was also again & again informed by us of Mr. W's conduct for the last month or so he was in B – that he gave no evidence whatever of penitence or humility, but seemed daily to become more reckless & hardened in his iniquity. And yet we hear that Mr. G – with all these facts before him, did. This circumstance will show that it has been an extremely difficult thing to deal, or to do any thing, with cases of irregularity & immorality in this Mission –

2 What Mr. G – says about "piles of bottles being left in the printing office", requires correction. The bottles were not left in the office – but were sold by Mr. W – himself, to a native man who deals in such things. The number of them which this man brought in the office was 300 or 25 dozen. All these were beer or wine or liquor bottles & it is believed had all been used there by Mr. W – It is not stranger that the workmen in the office who saw these things should think, as one of the most intelligent lately said to me, that "Mr. Webster after acted in the office

like a man who was intoxicated." There is something more to be told. The same native man bought of Mr. W. at his house 600 bottles, - 50 dozen of the same kind - All these had probably been emptied by Mr. W., his family, & his company within the previous year; - for we happened to know that she was expecting, - 11 months before he finally left Bombay - & go to America with last Water in the Cavalier, he sold off his empty bottles - a great quantity of them. - Mr. W. is regarded as having been an intemperate man - by some persons who saw much of his conduct & habits - they speak of being ever since - then & there - intoxicated -

Rec. D. C.

Bombay 2 Jan. 1843

Rec'd Mar. 20.

Ans'd April 26

Prud. Cad.

Mission House

Boston

United States of America

Rev. D. Stevenson

Mr. Hobbs

Mr. Merrill

You refer in your last letter to Mr. Merrill's giving to Mr. Hubbard a certificate of christian character. Happy would it have been for the missionary cause if the brethren on seeing their conduct & character, in refusing to receive their certificates & the form of the evening before they embarked for Bombay, dismissed them both & allowed them to remain in America - Missionaries after being at home awhile often find strong motives pressing them to return to their former fields, and the brethren see strong motives in the state of the church at home to allow them to return - Mr. Merrill will not unlikely find himself in these circumstances. But, my dear Sir, we know, that, if the brethren are acquainted with Mr. H's history while in India & the reasons & circumstances in which he left it, he will never return to India - or even they Mr. Hubbard or Mr. Stone also are prohibited with Rev. Mr. Fisher at Bombay to two years to remain years Dr. C. Allen

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Bombay Jan 21. 1848

Rev. & Dear Sir—

For several years the question—What shall be our connection with the Bombay Bible Society and how shall the Mission obtain the Scriptures we want? often engaged the consideration of the Mission, and in the records of its proceedings was more than once brought to the notice of the Prudential Committee from our General Meeting in 1836 and receiving your* remarks on the resolution then passed contained in your letter of July 19th 1837 to the division of the Mission at the commencement of the present year the practice of the Mission has been in accordance with your remarks or instructions,—viz—the Mission obtaining their Scriptures from the Bible Society or using the same version as the Society. It was natural to expect that the same remarks or instructions would be as equally obligatory on each Mission after the division as they were on the whole Mission before the division. But such has not been & is not likely to be the case—

We are now printing an edition of 2000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew for the Ahmednagar Mission—very much altered by them from the edition or revised version lately printed by the Bombay Bible Society & in use by all missionaries in the Mahratta language. In a letter or letters written about 2 years ago I mentioned that the Bombay Bible Society had undertaken the revision of the New Testament

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* The following is the part of your letter referred to,—"The translations made by members of the Mission were required to be placed at the disposal of of the Mission, and the Mission was required to procure its supplies of Scriptures as far as possible from the Bombay Bible Society, and this is precisely the attitude in which the case now stands"— See the letter referred to.

and that our press was printing it,—a large edition. I also described the manner in which this revision carried on,—viz. by the members of the Translation Committee who live in Bombay. These were 5 in number of whom the youngest in the missionary work has been studying & using the language more than 12 years. Much labor & time was devoted to this revision,—the Committee meeting generally twice a week for consultation, and the copy as fast as approved was sent to the press. An edition of 10,000 copies of Matthew was printed early last year. More than half of these are still on hand,—for the use of any one who may want them.

I will say nothing to the disparagement of our Hindoo & Mahomedan brethren in respect to qualification for such work. You know them and how long they have been in this country and so you can judge of their competency. As to us of the Bombay Mission & we believe to all missionaries in the Mahratta country but Missionaries, their labor appears to be misdirected & their course to be inexpedient & unwise. We are not aware that any member of that Mission is dissatisfied with any thing in the management or proceedings of the B. & F. Society. We believe the Society is very anxious to meet the wishes of all missionaries who desire their assistance or to co-operate with them.

So there is a difference of opinion & practice in your Mahratta Mission in respect to obtaining the Scriptures, and as this is a subject of great importance we have to request that the Committee will furnish these Mahratta Missions with clear & explicit instruction.*

[In your last letter you intimate your intimation of work to us & other Missions concerning the time to be devoted to book work

* See 4th Page Post Script

Whether the brethren think their missionaries devote too much or too little time to this subject I know not. But I will make a few remarks. When a translation of the Scriptures has been made into any language, has been printed & widely circulated, and when this translation in the opinion of competent judges is generally faithful & intelligible as much so as it can well be made in the present state of the people & their language, the re-modelling of such a version & issuing it in an altered state is a very serious matter, and it appears to us that it would be far better if missionaries who have such a version, would generally devote their time & strength to the direct oral communication of the Gospel to the thousands of people around them, than for them almost as soon as they are able to read the language with the help of a dictionary to engage in revising & remodelling translations of the Scriptures & tracts. It is truly painful to see in the history of this department of missionary work how much time & labor have been misdirected, often entirely wasted. I believe we are missionaries very much exc in this matter. It is not the way for missionaries to gain the confidence of the heathen for themselves or for their sacred books, to furnishing their heathen every 2 or 3 years with what appears to be almost — if not quite, — a new bible. There is ~~also~~ much labor & time that to little purpose in revising tracts & school books. This is generally done by missionaries who succeed each other, when there is no more cause for it than there is in America for revising or rewriting the tracts of the American Tract Society. The chief reason why missionaries think the translations & tracts of their predecessors requires to be revised, altered, remodelled & rewritten is because they themselves understand so little of the language.

Pardon this ~~[illegible]~~ & intermeddling & trust you will excuse & believe me yours truly

D. C. Allen

P.S. A short time before the Mission was divided a circular was issued to the Mission by the members of the Ahmednuggur station (as it then was) proposing that the Mission should separate from the ~~Bombay~~ Bible Society and engage in the revision & printing a large edition of the New Testament for their own use. It was proposed to print it with the funds of the Foreign Bible Society, and that the revision should begin at Ahmednuggur and after being carried the Mission be finally prepared for the press in Bombay. As we now live in Bombay it appeared, that, considering the labor & expense of such a work, the important interest it involved, & the views & intentions from the Ministry Bombay, the Mission ought first to lay the subject fully before the Prudential Committee & obtain their sanction to it, but our brethren in the place of the [illegible] that if only a majority of the Mission should vote for the [illegible] it need not, whatever the minority might think or wish, [illegible] be referred to the Committee at all. That it would be unfair for the majority to go on with the work & finish it &c.

The same spirit showed itself soon after the Mission was divided in revising, altering & perverting the edition of Matthew of which I spoke.

Yours &c. D. B. T.

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson—
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M—

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Sometime after my removing from Ahmednuggur to Bombay—which was near the close of 1836—I wrote to you a letter of considerable length with a view to communicate some things in the history, state & circumstances of this Mission which are not usually contained in Mission letters, but which I thought should be known to the Prudential committee. With the same view I now write to you now,—viz—to communicate some things which do not properly belong to common Mission letters, but which should yet be known to the committee in order to a proper understanding of the history & present circumstances of the Mission. These things should be known and viewed as accounting,—in part, naturally speaking—for that apparent want of success which we endure over, and which has perhaps appeared strange to some of our friends & patrons in America.

I The first cause I shall mention is,—this Bombay Mission has not had the advantage of the labors of its own converts— And

(1) Babjee, who from his first connection with the Mission Press, chiefly in my employment, (of him I learned the native language) renounced the Hindoo religion, publicly professed Christianity & was baptized in Bombay. This was a short time before the Ahmednuggur Mission was commenced. The brethren who went from Bombay to commence that Mission expressed a wish that Babjee might accompany them. He was also rather inclined to go & live awhile in it—believing that he should suffer less persecution in a place where he was a stranger. The members of the Bombay mission—or church with them was—assented to this going. So he accompanied our brethren to it—and never again returned to B— The death of Mr. Hervey & Mr. Graves having India for America soon left Mr. Read

above in A— In this circumstances Babjee's help was so important in A— that he continued there until his death— Now though he was employed in the Bombay station for 2 or 3 years before his conversion, and was baptized here and became a member of our church yet having so soon after for A— and never returning to B— his labors & his religious influence were all in Ahmednuggur.

(2) Sageba.— His person professed christianity & was baptized in Bombay— in our chapel— For some time previous to his baptism he was one of our school teachers— He went to Ahmednuggur, expecting & expected soon to return to B— but he has never returned. How very useful he has been— now for more than 9 years in the Ahmednuggur Mission is well known to all who are acquainted with its history & state. He is now assisting Mr. French at Sirur.

(3) Francis Gonsalo.— His person renounced the Roman Catholic Church and became a member of our church in Bombay. He was there usefully employed and appeared likely to become more so. In Sept. 1838 Mr. Munger being alone at the Jalna station and wishing to be absent for 2 or 3 months requested that Francis G. might come to J— and continue there in his absence. The Bombay station complied with Mr. M's request & so Francis went to J— expecting himself and expected by the Mission & & all his friends in Bombay that he would soon return to B— but he has never returned to B— The Bombay station only assented to his going to J— and remaining for awhile— a limited time— and we have always felt & still feel that improper, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ used to keep him in the Deckan. As the Jalna station is now relinquished we think that Francis should return to the Bombay Mission.

Now had these 3 persons— Babjee, Sageba & Francis G. continued in connection with the Bombay Mission to which they of right belonged, they would have greatly strengthened it, and what the result of their united labors & influence under the divine blessing might have been, it is impossible to say.— What Mission of the Board was ever deprived of the fruit of its labors— the labors of its own converts— like Bombay? I believe no such instance

is to be found in the History of the Missions of the Board — [I might also mention that one very promising native convert — Shergee — died in about a year after he was baptized. — Another, Thomas Gretham — an Indo-Briton though a valuable man and usefully employed in the printing office is afflicted with deafness so that it disqualifies him for any general missionary labor]

II The next cause I shall mention is a more painful one. — It is the unhappy conduct & influence of some members of the Mission —

(1) Mr. Hubbard. — Mr. H — arrived in Bombay in 1834. It was soon evident to all who became acquainted with him, that he had neither christian character nor other qualifications for missionary work and that the sooner he should leave it the better for the Mission & the cause. From March or April to Nov. his intemperance & ~~his~~ guilt of another kind (will transmit to the Committee & so I need not say more of it) occasioned great difficulty in the Bombay station, but was unknown to the members of the Mahratta mission out of Bombay. In Nov. at the annual meeting in Ahmednuggur his conduct was made the subject of consideration, but nothing decisive was done. A few weeks only after this, Mr. H — was seen by several persons in Bombay in a state of intoxication. The subject was then again taken up, but though all possible diligence & haste were used it was more than 5 months (March) before the papers were despatched for the Missionary Bombay. It was months more before the Committee passed a resolution recalling him. And it was 15 months more ~~before~~ from the time the Committee passed such a resolution before Mr. H — left Bombay for Tennessee. Mr. H's unhappy conduct — especially during the latter part of this time when his intemperance & other iniquity were more frequent & more known, will long be remembered by the native population —

(2) Mr. Stone. — Some circumstances connected with Mr. S's leaving this Mission and the spirit he manifested towards us, were calculated to excite unhappy prejudices towards us among the European population. These things were a great trial, — chiefly in Bombay, as Mr. S was there several times & for some weeks each time, and we were brought into a kind of collision or conflict with the Church Mission Committee. After his unhappy conduct at Nassick

and his dismission by the same Church Mission Committee, the prejudices excited by him against us among the European population were ceased. But as he was chiefly known to the native population in his connection with the American Mission in Bombay, and as often dismissed by the Committee he came from Nasick to Bombay and lived there for some months, waiting for a passage direct to America, the unhappy influence of his conduct on the native population was very unfavorable towards our Mission.

(3) Mr. Webster. — Mr. W's religious influence was not what it should have been during any part of his connection with the Mission, and for 2 or 3 of the last years it was very unhappy. His conduct in appropriating to his own use a part of what he obtained for the Mission bills (sent to the Mission by the Treasurer of the Board) during 2½ years & extending to 27 bills; — his keeping false accounts and certifying to them being true & faithfully kept — and then he did in 2 different accounts with long intervals between them — in which the sums professedly raised for the sale of such bills were credited to the Mission; — his false words in numerous instances & his constant efforts to deceive us & to effect the removal of myself & Mr. Stone from Bombay so that one — or one of us might appear to be the guilty party and to escape being discovered in some things which were as yet unknown to us, as his use of the Mission bills, — these things, bad as they are, are far from comprehending the sum of chiefly so of Mr. W's unhappy conduct in Bombay. His example & influence were in many ways — I might almost say in every way — opposed to the peace, the prosperity, & the spiritual interests of the Mission. His conduct in personal intercourse with the other members of the Mission in Bombay was as much at variance with all decency & propriety, as his use of the Mission bills & his keeping the Mission accounts was at variance with truth & honesty. And the feelings that rankled in his breast towards us he appeared to labor incessantly both by writing & talking to excite in others, — both in persons connected & in those unconnected, with the Mission — Mr. W's dishonesty in the use of the Mission, his keeping false accounts &c are now generally known among the European population of Bombay. His conduct is also much known among the natives. There is not probably a person

in any way connected with the Mission who does not know it. These things become missionary history among the native population. A respectable native man — a Brahmen — lately said to me that Mr. Hubbard was sent out of this country for his drunkenness, Mr. Stone for licentiousness and Mr. Webster for his dishonesty & frauds in our Mission money-matters. — I will leave the sad & distressing influence of such conduct in missionaries to be judged of by the bonnetter.

III. For a considerable number of years this Mission was in a feeble state. For nearly 2 years it consisted of only Mr. Webster & myself Mr. W— from his ignorance of the native language could engage in no missionary labor for which a knowledge of the language was required. During his whole connection with the Mission I never heard him address any natives nor speak to or with any in their own language on any religious subject. He would not even so much as take any part in our Sabbath school. My own time from my coming to Bombay in 1836 has been a good deal occupied in preparing the Scriptures & other books for publication and in getting them through the press. Such work must be done by some one, though they who do it seem to be preparing & furnishing the means, — as the Scriptures, tracts, & school-books — for other missionaries to work with.

IV. The great amount of time & labor which have been expended in the Bombay Mission in translating & revising translations of the Scriptures, and in preparing tracts & school-books should be taken into consideration in estimating the importance & results of this Mission. I have already spoken of the assistance which the three or four have had & still have from the native helpers which went to them from this Mission. For their Scriptures, and nearly all their tracts & school-books, they are indebted to the Bombay Mission, — receiving them all printed & ready for use in as large supplies as they wish for. How very different would the state, the circumstances, the means of usefulness & influence of our brethren of that Mission from its commencement to this time had they been obliged to prepare for themselves all

the translation of the Scriptures, and the school-books & tracts which they have used. On this subject I need not enlarge.

From what I have said it will be seen that there has been much - very much unhappy influence in this Mission from the conduct of Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Stone, & Mr. Webster, for which I can not think the Mission as a body is to be blamed. It appears to me that a Mission which suffers such things from the character & conduct of those who are not to be associated with it, has special claims on the Committee, on the Board & on the churches interested for their sympathy, their prayers & their support. When I look back upon the long continued periods of trial, first with Mr. H. then with Mr. S. and now lately with Mr. W. I feel it to be matter for thankfulness & gratitude to God that this Mission has not been annihilated, - that it still exists - & may the Lord spare us, revive us, & build us up.

In dividing their Mahratta Mission we have no doubt the Committee did what was for the good of both Missions. This division however left the Bombay Mission in a feeble state. Only 2 missionaries are in Bombay and one of these must have the care of the press. We have always understood that the Committee regard Mahabaleshwar as only <u>provisional</u> a station, - so long as Mr. G. may live to occupy it. It is said in one of your letters that it is a principle of the Board to have "<u>strong Missions</u>." And considering the state & circumstances of your Missions, - that they can have no advising, directing, controlling or protecting power over them - in the places or countries where they are. This principle is a good one. And in view of it as well as for other reasons we prefer the request that the Committee will strengthen this Mission as soon as they have the means & can find suitable men to

send to it,— We wish they may strengthen it as follows—

For 6 years Jarrah was a station of this Mission and it was then expected that it would continue to be such until the people & in its vicinity should become the professed followers of the Redeemer. So much is said of Jarrah in the early history of this Mission that we need not now say much concerning it. It is only 22 miles from Bombay on a good carriage road, and most of the year it is of yet easier access by water. It has a large & increasing population; its vicinity is populous and it has easy water communication with the large villages of Rallian, Bhiwandy, Bassein &c places often mentioned in the early history of this Mission and in which our Mission for many years had schools. It is a large civil & a small military station, has always one or more Physicians, and appears as likely to continue as it now is as any place on this side of India. It is so near Bombay that missionaries in the 2 places could have as much communication & consultation with each other as they might be occasion for. It is for many reasons a very eligible place for a Mission and we wish it might become a joint station of this Mission. We should have no objection—either of us to occupy it, should any such arrangement appear to become expedient—

The advantages which Jarrah possesses above any of the places or villages in the Ahmednuggur district are many. I happen to know all those places very well and so can speak of them. However much the members of that Mission may have urged the Committee to send out missionaries to occupy the villages around it—not one of those now there will occupy any of these villages for his station. We happen to know their views & feelings as it concerns themselves & families on this subject. I can say from 15 years' acquaintance with the views & feelings which existed in that Mission that there has not been a family after being 2 years in this country that would consent to occupy any one of the villages

I have referred to for this station — I speak of what has been
fact, — whether this is what missionaries ought to be & to be willing
to do is another thing. — And further there is not a missionary
family on this side of India in similar circumstances to these wi
ages. Such facts deserve the consideration of persons who think of
coming to India, — lest they come, — remain a little & then return to America

Before leaving this subject I should make a few remarks about
Sirsoor — to which Mr. Jarrett recently paid some months ago. It is
old military station, — has a few houses still standing, to be rented
or sold at a low rate. It has a small native military detachment, an
apothecary, & sometimes 2 or 3 English families. When Mr. J. was there
& the Ahmednugger Mission purchased a good house with garden
& fields — almost a cultivated farm for him. The native detachment
is liable at any time to be removed, when the population will rapidly
dwindle away, — so it appears probable. Even now if sick, the people
must go to A — for medical aid. During the past year they have
A — for this purpose for 2 or 3 months — And yet I — considering all
things in the most eligible place in the vicinity of A — for
a missionary station. But it very, very falls far short of Jarrett.

Now is another circumstance of some importance. No
ety has ever any missionary operations at Jarrett or in the Northern
Concan, nor are we aware that any are contemplated. There is a class of
ple in this country called Pursyites, whose chief zeal in the missionary c
is to hinder others, — or to secure for this our church the overall of others.
Should these persons hear or see the Americans board sending missionaries
they would not unlikely begin to talk & bustle about sending some one there
selfly take one from some other place to put there — If you have what was al
ed & done in the chastisement of Madura when the Pursyite saw your missionaries
there. For these reasons it might be matter of prudence & duty to say nothing ab
Jarrett in particular, but to pursend quietly & silently —

I remain dear Sir, to your

Yours very truly D. C. Ellis

Private & confidential.

Bombay Feb. 1st 1843

Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

In a letter lately received from Mr. Munger he intimates that he shall probably return again to India. We are aware that missionaries who have returned to America, after being awhile in this country, not unfrequently find, in their circumstances strong motives to go back to their former missions. Mr. Munger it appears begins to perceive that his circumstances are likely to furnish such motives. We are also aware that the state of feeling in the Church in connexion with the circumstances & writer of such a missionary furnish strong motives for the brethren to send him back.

No person acquainted with the circumstances & reason of Mr. Mungers having India would expect to see or hear of his returning again. And the question of his return is one of so much importance to your missions, that I feel it my duty to communicate my views concerning it to the Missionary Rooms.

Happy would it have been for your Mahratta Missions & for the missionary cause had the Prudential brethren at home dismissed Mr. Munger & Mr. Hubbard on their refusing to receive their instructions from you, the evening previous to their embarking for Bombay May 20th 1834. The heart Mr. Hubbard then acted appears to have been the effect of Mungers advice to him & his influence over him. Mr. Mungers conduct on this voyage to India was such that during all the latter part of it the officers of the vessel would not hear him speak or pray, while

the & several of his missionary fellow-passengers lived as perfect strangers to each other as it was possible in such circumstances.

How far the Prudential Committee have been informed of Mr. Munger's conduct while a member of their Mahratta mission I know not. If I supposed they were in any considerable degree informed I should feel there is no occasion for me to write any thing on the subject; for I should be certain that they would never send him back to this country. I will state one effect,—and a very natural one—of such conduct,—it was a fixed determination of every member of your Mahratta Mission never to be associated with Mr. M. as a fellow-labourer, and to have as little to do with him than was absolutely necessary. Feelings & determinations of this kind were some of the reasons of Mr. M's having fretted.

I will mention some facts which, being the opinion of persons who are in no way connected with the missionary cause and are yet evidently attached to the Board & give liberally to your funds, are especially deserving the consideration of the Committee.— Mr. & Mrs. Munger left Bombay ~~with Bombay~~ with Mr. Waters, American Consul in Zanzibar, in one of Mr. Waters vessels. Mr. Waters was concerned in his efforts to please Mr. & Mrs. M. and to make them every way as comfortable as possible on their voyage from Bombay to Zanzibar. While they remained in Z. (which was several months) he gave them the best accommodations his house afforded and boarded them all the time at his own table without any charge for it. He allowed them to take a native girl with them to America without any charge for her, though this was no part of the agreement for their passage, while there appeared to be no occasion for her going, and many reasons against it.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Thom & myself soon after Mr. Munger had embarked for America, Mr. Waters stated that Mr. Munger's conduct on the way from Bombay to Zanzibar & more especially while sojourning at Z. was of a very unhappy character. After describing this conduct in fact Mr. W. closes thus,— "But I can not pursue this subject. The particulars you shall hear (Providence permitting) one of these days. I trust the Prudential Committee will give him leave to exercise his talents in America

during the remainder of this life. The Lord deliver me from such
missionaries as Mr. Munger. We want a different kind, or we want none!!

Since the letter was written from which the above extract is made,
Capt. William Waters, brother to Mr. R. S. Waters & who was at Lahaina during the time
Mr. M. was there has been in Boston bay and lived with us several weeks.
He gave us a particular account of Mr. Munger's conduct which was far
worse unchristian than they were aware of at the time the letter to us was written.
Capt. W. said that they (he & his brother) had more than once spoken
about writing to the Missionary Board on the subject, but they had not, above
all, because they expected Mr. M's connection with the missionary cause would
cease soon after he reached America, and they felt unwilling to do any thing
which might be to his injunction. Capt. W. further said that if he & his brother
believed that the question of Mr. M's return to this country would ever become
one of consideration with the brotherhood, they would certainly have written
— & would now write — to you on this subject.

I have written thus my views & stated some facts from a painful sen-
sense of duty. Our worldly views of duty change were I expecting that my
connection with the Mission & the board would cease on this letter
should reach the Missionary Rooms. If our Maharatta Mission has suffer-
ed very much in years past from the unchristian conduct of its mem-
bers, it so happens — or rather it has been so ordered in the course of Provi-
dence — that the persons who caused those troubles & difficulties, — viz —
Mr. Stone, Mr. Munger, Mr. Hubbard & Mr. Webster — are all now in America,
and it cannot be the desire & prayer of every Christian who knows the
history of your Maharatta Mission since 1834 that they may all remain
in America.

In the service & fellowship of our common Lord & Saviour
I remain Dear Sir — yours affectionately D. C. Allen

N. B. This letter for obvious reasons is not written for Mr. Munger
but for the gentlemen at the Missionary Rooms, (including of course the brotherhood
if Dr. T. should see fit to show it or any part of it to them —) and only for them —
D. C. A.

Private.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1843.

Rec. April 19 –

Mr. Morgan.

for Phil. Cal.

Remarks date of Firman –

Secretary

Marine Office

Mr. A. Anderson &c.

O.S. Mr. Aylwin to Mr. Morgan intimating to him will not be required by such a Mission as his, carry out with the arrangement of this Presidency, more than the objection which exists to Mr. Stuart, Mr. Hubbard & Mr. Nicholson return would be received by such a measure.

Bombay March 20th 1848.

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir—

Mention has been frequently made in past communications to the Rooms of a letter I addressed to you in Nov. 1839 which was intrusted to Capt. Ward of Salem to give to you, but which he violated and secretly sent back to Bombay from Zanzibar to Mr. Webster,—or rather to involve the affair in mystery—to Mr. Webster. When Capt. Ward returned to Bombay inquiry was made of him about this letter. He replied that it was none of my business what he did with it,—that he was responsible to those to whom the letters he received from me were directed, and out to see for the use he made of them &c. At one time he denied having ever taken any letters or parcel from me to give to you or to have at the Rooms. Yet there are named persons now in Bombay who saw him take them and heard him promise to deliver them to you. Mr. Webster declared that he finally sent the letter to you. But the letter has never been acknowledged nor any allusion made to it in your letters to us or to this Mission. Now I shall feel much obliged when you write to us again to inform us whether the letter ever reached you,—also in what state, mutilated or entire. Also whether any thing was said at the Rooms to Capt. Ward about the letter, and if so, what he said to those who inquired of him.

Some remarks in your late letter to this Mission induce me to say some thing more on a subject to which I was not expecting ever again to revert,—I mean the case of Mr. Webster—so far as I can now recollect, my meaning in what I wrote was that there were many things not communicated to the Rooms which it would be necessary for the brother to know in order properly to understand Mr. W's character & conduct and the nature of the difficulties he occasioned so that our conduct in the whole matter might be properly appreciated.— I will mention a few things—I might mention many of this kind.

In 1840 Mr. W requested that 200 rupees might be allowed to him to make repairs on the Mission buildings he was then occupying. As all the buildings had lately been put into a state of good repair, there did not appear to be any occasion for such expense; but 200 rupees or what that is might perhaps not be too much to give. To him after a few months he said the sum allowed was not enough and he asked for 70 rupees more to repair the stables. This sum was also granted

though there appeared to be no occasion for any expense, — or at most not more than a few rupees. Instead of repairing the stable he without any authority or permission or even consulting any one, entirely demolished the stable, and began to erect a covering more than twice the ground and 2 stories high, and when the frame was up & the roof was covered he stopped building & it was in this state till he left Bombay for America. When he made out his accounts (it was before the Mission was divided) his charge for repairs on his house & stable was more than 940 rupees — about 470 dollars. The Financial Committee referred the charge to the Mission for consideration. A member of the Ahmednuggur Mission proposed that the stable charge (Rs 940) be allowed. I proposed that the subject be referred to the Prudential Committee. Mr. Webster made out his own statement & sent it to the Board with his accounts. Two members of the Ahmednuggur station (not it then was) voted to allow the whole charge just as it stood in the account. I proposed the vote for my own proposal and 5 members of the mission declined voting & expressed no opinion on the subject. And yet the whole sum (Rs 940) was allowed to Mr. W. in his accounts by those who audited them. For what I did — in proposing such a resolution and then voting for it I had much — very much — insulting & abusive language to endure to me & concerning me. I do not think there is now a member of the Mission who believes that the cost of the 940 rupees was expended.

Mr. W's misuse & abuse of the printing office was exceedingly improper. From thing or this only it was written to the Board, but much was not written. — For instance — only a few months ago I had intimation from a man who has at different times worked in our office that a quantity of type was carried away which Mr. W. had the charge of it to be used in a certain place & had never been returned. I at once began to make inquiry and in a few days received type enough to set up 7 pages 8 vo. — nearly 60 lbs. I also obtained certain evidence of another quantity nearly or quite as large having been carried away for a similar purpose & never returned. This we are not likely to recover. In making these inquiries we have ascertained that a quantity of the printing material of our office was taken up one night for stolen goods when being carried away to be used in another place and was recovered from the robber. Mr. W's practical efforts before the matter got into the hands of the English was stale, or as to become public. And when Mr. W. was acting in this way it is not strange that men in the office should be disposed & find means to act improperly. Even after Mr. W. left Bombay we found that several men who worked in this printing had been in the habit of carrying away the best materials as the opportunities occurred & to one of this very stories & then manufacture type. They had made a matter, contrary to the rules of our office in Bombay to sell the surplus type made in this way. Now is more to believe that Mr. W. was thus the author of these things & encouraged at them — then workmen were of course diminishingly

Mr. W. was often doing jobs of one kind & another for himself — for his own pecuniary interest; — He filching in one instance — In 1840 he erected a large shed in the yard of the chapel & office. He asked for no authority but it was done at the expense of the Mission — He knew not at first his object but soon saw — He began to build a 4 wheel carriage in this shed, or shop as it became. On this carriage he spent more time & labor himself for several months than in all his office or mission business. He was in the office & foundry (a-among the always kept a carpenter & blacksmith) more freely employed upon it. And when it was finished he sold it for $40 rupees — about 40 dollars & took the money to himself. I might mention other instances but what I have said may suffice to answer my purpose in this writing.

All the efforts of Mr. Thomas & myself to induce Mr. W. to refrain from such conduct and to attend to his proper duties & in a proper spirit, seemed only to make things worse. His conduct towards us — especially towards Jane — was as consistent & variance with *propriety & decency, as it was with honesty & integrity in pecuniary matters. What he wrote to you & the brethren concerning me and what others, through his misstatements may have written I know not; for nothing written to the Board on this matter was ever shown to me. But Mr. W. reported it about in Bombay that he & the Mission were expecting every mail would bring orders from the brethren recalling me or ordering me to remove from Bombay — in consequence of what had been written to the Board concerning me — — — Probably the brethren have never been able to conceive of the unhappiness of various kinds occasioned by Mr. W's conduct for 2 or 3 years before he left Bombay. Nor is it likely they are aware of the very low state to which he sunk before he left B — He & his family left B. went in a steam ship to Suez — but he found no place in the cabin — he went in the steerage. Mrs. W. went in the cabin but it was in the capacity of a servant to an English lady — Mrs. Crole. Mrs. W's name never appeared among the passengers of the ship. Their going via Egypt & England was this own claim & not ours, and the arrangements of their going was wholly of their own making.

It was so ordered in the Providence of God that the expectation I should be recalled — or ~~ordered~~ from Bombay — by the brethren were not realized. But I did feel injured by what was written from the Board. It showed that the brethren were — for a while at least — greatly mistaken concerning persons & things in Bombay. But they could only judge from what came before them and perhaps should I see what came before them (was written to them) I should feel surprised that they did not judge more correctly of matters they appear to have done. And perhaps if I now know the views of the brethren concerning my past conduct & consequent character I should feel more anxiety than I have ever yet felt on this matter "He that judgeth me is the Lord."

I am not surprised that the brethren should be of the opinion that the Mission Rs, were not sooner informing them of the conduct of those members who caused the trouble. But I believe the blame does not much attach to those who are live in Bombay. It is not easy to conceive of the difficulties that surrounded such matters, nor of what they had to endure who attempted them. For my efforts to have order & government in the Mission and to communicate to the brethren what I felt they ought to know I was as near being sacrificed probably as ever any missionary was, and yet I can say "Having obtained help of God I continue unto this day." He has enabled me to hold on my way — neither suffering me to make shipwreck of the faith nor of a good conscience — now for 16 years in the ministry work — of this period considerably more than half has been passed in a single & solitary state — & this is my present state. Great have been the mercies of the Lord to me — & to his name be all praise & glory.

In the service & fellowship of our common Lord

I remain dear Sir

Yours truly

A. C. Allan

Rev. J. Wilson D.D.

Bombay 20th Oct, 1863

Bombay June 19th 1843

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir

In accordance with our usage and the regulations of the Board I now send you an account of the work done at the Press in this Mission in 1842, and also a report on the state &c of the establishment generally.

1 The amount of work done during the year is as follows.

In English	903,625 pages
Mahratta	1,609,000 do
Gujrattee	183,000
Total	2,695,625 pages.

The English printing has been done for the Government, for societies & for individuals. The Mahratta printing has been chiefly for the Bible & Tract Societies. The Gujrattee printing has also been done for the same. This printing is the first we have ever done in the Gujrattee language. On this point I shall say more in the proper place.

2 The profits of the Press in 1842 (by which I mean the excess of receipts above the expenditures was 4765 rupees. And this sum is acknowledged in the accounts of the Mission as having been received from the office. The amount of debts due to the Press at the close of the year did not vary much from what it was at the beginning of the year. Debts incurred in previous years to the amount of 976 rupees were paid and no new debts were incurred. The quantity of stock procured & paid for during the year, was much larger than the quantity used. — The amount of stock as paper &c on hand at the close of the year was nearly or quite double what it was at the beginning. These things — viz the payment of debts & increasing our quantity of stock, diminished the amount of profits.

3 In the English department we have sufficient variety of type but some of the fonts are too small (we often suffer inconvenience & embarrassment in work on this account) and some are becoming much worn. We hope both these inconveniences will be removed as soon as we receive our expected type-making materials from America.

4 In the Mahratta language we have several fonts of type – sufficient in variety & quantity for all practicable purposes. During the year we cast a font of small Mahratta type which appears likely to be very useful. It is too small to be acceptable to natives unaccustomed to pointed books. But it is read without difficulty and often preferred by those who were educated in Missions or the Government schools. The Scriptures printed in this type will not exceed 2/3 the size of those hitherto in common use.

5 In the Goojeratee language we have now 3 fonts of type – one of these is a small font of large letters, – to be used for capitals, title pages &c. The other 2 fonts are sufficiently large for common purposes, and they can be enlarged as there may be occasion. These fonts are generally regarded by the best judges – both European & native as being superior to any hitherto made. This department (the Goojeratee) has been added to the office since Mr. Roberts left India. This addition we regard as one of great importance. The Goojeratee language is used by nearly or quite as large a population in this presidency as Mahratta.

6 Hindoostanee, – is the language of Mahomedans generally, and of course is much used in Bombay & on this side of India. But there is no office which has sufficient type to print any book or tract ever in the language. The Scriptures & tracts in Hindoostanee have been procured from the other side of India or have been lithographed. The want of more type in this language has been long felt, and after much consideration we resolved to procure a small font. On inquiry, after examining several specimens and consulting persons well acquainted with the language, we found that the kind most suitable for us was manufactured at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta. We accordingly applied to them

some months ago, and are now expectedly to hear that it has been made & dispatched for us. The language consists of a great number of letters & character, many of which are very difficult to cut, and it was thought better in the present state of our office to prevent small front from an establishment which manufactures such type in great quantity & of an excellent kind, than to attempt to make it for ourselves.

7 Foundry. — From what has been already said about the manufacture of type it has appeared — to considerable extent — how our foundry has been occupied. In the early part of the year a small fount of Lead was made. This was with special reference to printing works on — or connected with — the Parsee religion. The foundry is very useful in enabling us to keep the materials of the office in a proper state for use. We have done some work for other offices in Bombay, but have been chiefly occupied in our own work. The expense of this department — or rather the wages of all employed in it does not exceed 20 or 25 dollars per month.

It is proper here to say something of Stereotyping. This plan originated with Mr. Sampson, & very soon after he arrived in Bombay. How far he had the concurrence of the Mission in what he wrote to the Committee on this subject I have not. I always regarded the plan as a very injudicious one, — because such is the state of the native languages that there are no translations of the Scriptures nor any tracts nor books of any kind which are suitable to be perpetuated as they now are, and so there is nothing & is not likely to be for some time which is suitable to be stereotyped. On this point I believe there is but one opinion among all those, who are sufficiently acquainted with the native languages to entitle their judgment to any consideration. Mr. Webster was very anxious to execute some work of this kind, & made many attempts. He made the plates of a small Mahratta tract — containing in all, about 40 pages. But the plates are not good & are of little value, or none. He also tried much to stereotype some English work but — without success. Whether the failure was owing to his not being sufficiently

acquainted with such work or to some other cause I know not. I know so far as I remember heard any cause assigned. — The plan of having a stereotyping apparatus was at first unwise, and the efforts to have one in operation have proved a total failure. — A knowledge of these facts — as also what I have stated concerning native languages & description, practice in them — may be of use to the Committee, should similar plans (as stereotyping &c) be proposed in these other missions.

8 Binding — This department has greatly improved during the last year, and we can now do all kinds of common work. Our men are still deficient in lettering & gilding and we are sometimes obliged to call in other help to assist in such work. We are anxious to see & hope to see yet more improvement. The folding, sewing, & putting up in paper or cloth, all tracts, pamphlets, & portions of the Scriptures, as well as the binding of large & complete volumes, are done in our binding. The help employed in this ~~department~~ department costs from 20 to 25 dollars per month.

9 Lithography — We have a lithographic press which was procured in the time of Mr. Garrett, and at different times considerable work was done with it. Two years ago it was carried to Ahmednuggur and was there until a few months ago when it was returned. We have not yet set it up, as we have no urgent work to be done, and the rainy season is not favorable for working it. Opinion is now wavering on this side of India what it has long been on the other side — viz that all work which can be printed in typography, should be there printed, and only that which can not be there printed, should be lithographed. — As many of the natives educated in our own schools or families, can read only the Mahratta or Nagree character, — which can not be well printed in type — there will long be occasion for such tracts & portions of the Scriptures. It is our intention to have our lithographic press in operation every year in the cold season for a few months, and then to do all the work which is required for the whole year. In this way all the work which will be required for both Missions can be well done & at little expense & trouble —

General Remarks

Printing presses are an indispensable part of the machinery which missionary societies must have & use for effecting a moral renovation of the world; — They are not necessary only in barbarous countries where the inhabitants are ignorant of the art of printing, but also in countries partially civilized as in India, where the people are acquainted with printing, and own & work presses for themselves. While the necessity of Mission printing establishments has been clearly seen & is universally admitted, experience is also showing some important things connected with them. It is common & natural for new missionaries or persons commencing a new mission — to think that a printing press would increase their means of usefulness & influence among the native population. And in the exercise of such feelings several persons have at different times in this country been put in operation, which, at previous moments, involved greater evils than any advantages which could accrue from them. They have then been sold — probably for only a small part of what they cost — or have been carried on to the obvious injury of the mission, or compelled to stop & so become a dead loss. While the number of missions & missionaries and the extent of missionary operations are yearly increasing in India, the number of missionary printing establishments has been diminishing. — No Mission press can be carried on without a good deal of superintendence by some member of the Mission. And a good deal of time must be devoted to it (in editing & proofreading) by some person who by his knowledge of the language has become qualified for missionary labors. And further, no press can be kept in operation without a large account & a regular supply of work to be done. There is no mission on this side of India which has mission printing enough to keep one press in operation one half of the time, and there is no place on this side of India except Bombay where any work except mission printing would be procured to keep a press in operation, but at some account to Bombay. and yet the Burmah Mission have not had one press in operation half the time for 3 or 4 years past. Probably this press will soon be sold out — Brethren neither have advised it — The annual Report of the Burmah Mission has been printed at one press.

The experience & opinions of printers & publishers and especially of the different committees in this country who have the superintendence of nearly all the printing operations and who in such matters are the most competent judges, are as follows—

(1) That printing presses should be few in number,—because in order to do a given quantity of work, a large establishment will require ~~less~~ more time & labor to superintend it, than would several small establishments.

(2) Many presses should be in the seaports or near them,—because it is only in the seaports that the stock & materials for printing can be procured.—If purchased from abroad, they arrive in the seaports; if sent to this country to be sold they are found only in the seaports. Further, it is only in those places that suitable help can be found to work at the business. If a press were to be set up at any inland place—however large—on the side of India, it would be necessary to procure all the workmen from Europe and to give them higher wages—at least for several years than they obtain there in do— (See P.S. on next page)

3 That few establishments should have the means of printing, as far as possible, in every language in which the Scriptures, or Tracts, or primers books are likely to be wanted, and they should be able to do all such kinds of work on fair terms, and such rates as will be generally satisfactory to Societies, ministers & missionaries (those of other Societies as well as this own) who may wish to employ them.

From what we know of the state & operations of some of the printing establishments of the Board, we have no doubt that some labor has been expended in bookmaking and much money has been expended in printing nearly or chiefly to keep presses in operation steady, from the staging state of ministers and from the unequal demand for Scriptures & Tracts; such is likely to be the case where an establishment (enlarged quite too much) is wholly or chiefly occupied in printing for its own supposed use. But such has not been the case with the Press in this mission. Our printing establishment has not been enlarged faster than there was occasion for it. And so large a part of the work done has been for the Government or individuals or Bible & Tract Societies, and this supply has been so regular that I am not aware any work has ever

been prepared for the press in the Mission or that any tract or book has ever been printed, to supply work for the press or to keep it in operation. Nothing has been printed at our press for the Mission for many years past which was not then believed to be required for immediate use. And as a consequence of this course we have had no superfluous & almost useless tracts & books in store. The press has been employed — and we hope always will be — in printing works for current demand.

I have thought it well to give this full & accurate particular account of our printing in the opinion that it ought be gratifying to the brotherhood to have it. And we shall be happy to give further information on any point required.

I remain dear Sir.

Yours respectfully

D. C. Allen.

P. S. As an illustration of what I have stated I will mention the case of our lithographic press being sent or taken to Ahmednugger. It was necessary to obtain all the materials as paper &c from Bombay and also to obtain help from B. to work it. While it was in the one member of the Mission devoted a good deal his time to superintending it. Much of the work commenced was spoiled in the press and what was printed was badly done. And this was not the fault of the press, as we know from long experience in working it that the press is a good one. When we expressed surprise that a certain book (a popular tract) had been printed, the reply was, that it was necessary to keep the press in operation. Our brethren in B. at length expressed that the actual cost of what they printed (& they did not reckon the expense of superintendence) was greater than to pay us for doing it in Bombay.

It appears that our brethren in B. have expressed a wish to the brotherhood to have a letter press &c. Now such are the views concerning mission printing establishments in this country that our brethren would not think for a moment of proposing, or asking such a thing of any brotherhood or body of men acquainted with missionary operations in India. A press in B. would require some members of the Mission to devote a great part of his time to superintend it. The press could have no work but for the Mission, and all the printing which the Mission will require for many years to come will not keep one single press in operation for 3 months in the year, & even yet probably not for 1 month.

Yours &c D. C. A.

Bombay June 19. 1843
Rec^d Sept. 14.

Ans^d Dec. 14. 45

N. Rep. 3.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

United States of America.

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(copy)

Bombay, 15th July 1843.

Rev. J. C. Brigham,
Secy. Am. Bible So.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We have to acknowledge your kind letter of Nov. 18, 1842, & to thank you for the report & papers you sent us. In the American Bible Society, intimately connected as it is with the state of piety in our country, & an important means as it has been, of imparting the Scriptures to nations in darkness & spiritual death, we feel a deep interest. And while we would praise the Lord for the good it has been the means of accomplishing at home & abroad, it is our hope & our prayer that the Society may continue to increase in its operations & its influences, until all nations shall read in their own language the wonderful works of God;- until the voice shall be heard in heaven, saying, "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord & of his Christ, & he shall reign for ever & ever."

We have often had occasion in years past to acknowledge our obligations to the Am. Bible Society for the assistance they have rendered us in our missionary work. And we have occasion still to acknowledge similar obligations. The account of the manner in which the grants of the Society have been expended, which we now send you, shows that at the close of them, only a small sum remained unexpended. We have now no funds on hand for procuring scriptures to supply the

people around us. To show how wide this field is, we will make a few statements concerning the people among whom we live, & for whose spiritual good we are laboring.

The population of Bombay, when last enumerated, was 243,500. Since then it has much increased, & it appears likely to increase for many years to come. The inhabitants now doubtless exceed 300,000, & they are estimated by some persons who are well acquainted with its state, to amount, in the most busy months of the year, to 400,000. This population, in respect to religion & language, is of a very mixed character. A majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos, who all profess some of the forms & principles of religion commonly called Hindooism. Their priesthood (the Brahmuns) is hereditary, & compared with the people generally, they are learned. They are all deeply interested in supporting the existing systems of superstition & idolatry, & though their pretensions to sanctity & spiritual power are not so much acknowledged as they once were, yet they still exert great influence over the native mind. The Hindoo temples in Bombay are numerous, & some of them are large, costly, & thronged with worshippers, while others are small & people worship standing at the doors. The objects of Hindoo worship are almost innumerable; some people worship only one of these supposed gods, but generally they worship several of them, & we often see 4 or 5 idols standing in the same temple. It is the general feeling & a frequent say

of the Hindoos, that every man should continue in the religion in which he was born – in this religion he is safe, if he renounces it & embraces another, he will incur the divine displeasure. They do not inculcate their sentiments on others, nor do they attempt to make proselytes. They say it would be wrong & sinful for persons who are not Hindoos by birth to practice the rites & ceremonies of the Hindoo religion. Many among them, especially of the better educated, have little or no confidence in their sacred books, & no respect for the Hindoo deities; such persons, however, from a regard to their own character, & also to what appears to them to be for the good of the common people, continue to practice some of the rites & ceremonies of the Hindoo religion, & they zealously oppose all innovation upon the faith & usages received from their ancestors.

More than 2 years ago an enterprizing Hindoo who owns a lithographic printing establishment, intimated to his friends & others the importance of printing a series of their most popular religious books. Proposals were privately circulated in Bombay & all the large places on this side of India, & subscriptions were solicited. It was a part of the plan that none but Hindoos should be admitted to be subscribers, & that no Hindoo should ever dispose of any books or part of this series to any person of another religion. This rule was made general, but the particular object of it

was to keep these books from Christians, especially from mis-
sionaries. One No. was to be printed every month & the pri
of each was to be half a rupee or about 25 cents. This pla
met with a degree of encouragement that surprized every
one. The work was soon commenced; 26 Nos. have been pri
ted, & it appears likely that the series will be continued
for some years to come. None of the books included in the
series have ever before been printed. Copies of them were
scarce & costly, & often badly written. Now they are abunda
at so low a rate that any native can procure some of them,
they are printed in a neat & attractive style. The publicati
& wide diffusion of these works, containing the doctrines, rite
& ceremonies of the Hindoo superstition & idolatry, & the l
& actions of the gods & goddesses & their supposed incarnati
are exerting much influence, & we wish as the best remed
for such pernicious influence, to furnish the people with t
holy Scriptures, in which they will see the character & gove
ment of the true God, & the way of salvation through Jesu
Christ.

The Mohammedan population of Bombay is large
At the last enumeration it amounted to 50,000, & it has
since increased. In intellectual & physical energy, they
far exceed the Hindoos. But few of them can read the
Koran, but they are generally very bigoted & hold other form
of religions in contempt, — especially the idolatry of the Hi

doos & Catholics. They are much under the influence of local superstitions. They have great reverence for persons who are called peers or saints. They go on pilgrimage to their tombs, often to a great distance, & make vows & offerings to them. Those who are learned are more fond of discussing religious subjects than any other class of the native population. They often inquire for our scriptures & we believe they seldom destroy or abuse them. The Parsees form a large & important class of the native population. Their number is estimated at 25,000 in Bombay. In intelligence, enterprize, & wealth, they occupy the first place. Their religion is the system of Zoroaster. There has been much religious inquiry among them for some years past, & a few of them have professed christianity. This, however, has only made others more zealous for their own religion. Several books in vindication & explanation of their religious principles & practices, have been published by their learned men within two or three years past. They publish a magazine every month, which has for its chief object the support of their faith & a refutation of Christianity. They think much of their public character as a class of people, & are very sensitive in respect to every thing which appears likely to affect their reputation unfavorably in the view of Europeans.

In the belief that unfavorable statements have been mad & unfavorable views are entertained concerning their religious principles & practices, the Parsees had lately under consideration the printing of the Zend Avesta, with a commentary & notes in English. This was not with a view to being used among themselves – for but few of them can understand English sufficiently well to read such a work intelligibly; but to show to the English in this country & to the learned throughout the world, the principles & rites of the Parsee religion as understood & practiced by themselves. Some leading & wealthy men among them offered to give very liberally towards the expense. It was expected the work would make 2 quarto volumes of several hundred pages each. Inquiry was made at our press whether we would print it, & if so on what terms. But our mission press was established for other objects, – to diffuse a knowledge of the true God & of the way of salvation, to the Parsees as well as to others, & not to assist them in supporting & endeavoring to perpetuate their system of superstition and error. Whether they will carry out their plan or not, remains to be seen. Should they do so, we have no doubt it will result in the furtherance of the Gospel.

The Roman Catholics in Bombay are estimated at 15,000 or 18,000. They are properly a part of the native

population, having come from Goa & other places on the Malabar coast, or being descended from Hindoos who professed the catholic religion when Bombay belonged to the Portuguese. Of the priests, 2 or 3 are commonly from Europe. The present bishop is from Ireland, but most of them are natives of this country. The state of intelligence, of education & of morals among the Catholics in Bombay as well as through all India is extremely low. As polygamy is not allowed among them, their domestic state is more quiet & comfortable than other classes of the native population. But no class is so much addicted to intemperance & all its accompanying evils. To this class of people we have given away many copies of the scriptures. In some instances the priests have succeeded in obtaining possession of them, but in others they have been preserved, valued, & read. The Bible has been translated into the language, sometimes called the Indo-Portuguese, which is best understood by the Roman Catholics in India.

The Jews form another class in the native population of Bombay. Their number is not large, but they have three Synagogues. They are generally well acquainted with the Old Testament, but they give a perverted interpretation to all those places which prove that Jesus of Nazareth was

the Messiah. They believe he is not yet come, & they are looking for his appearance. They have not the strong prejudices commonly found in European & American Jews agai the New Testament. They seldom refuse to receive any pa of it. Many read it & some are well acquainted with it contents. Some of them have at different times appeared be much affected with the history of our Savior, & to be almost persuaded to become Christians. May the Lord soo remove the vail of unbelief from their hearts.

The statements which have been made have resp to Bombay. But our field for distributing the Scriptures is far from being confined to this place. The vicinity is populous & the nearest missionary or missionary station in any direction is 100 miles distant. We wish to spend a p of each year in tours among the large villages on the co tinent. For such tours we feel quite unprepared if we have not a sufficient supply of the Scriptures to give to those can read them intelligibly, & who, if they read them, may through the enlightening & sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, become wise unto salvation through faith Jesus Christ.

The Scriptures we have distributed in years pa with grants of the American Bible Society, were procu from the Bombay Bible Society at the cost-price, or if

printed any for our own use, as we in a few instances did, they were the versions which had been printed by the Bombay Bible Society, & were in use by all missionaries on this side of India. And this is the course we shall pursue with any aid we may obtain. This course affords the best security which the nature of the case admits of, that any grants the American Bible Society may make to us, will be expended in putting into circulation translations which have the highest authority for their being faithfully made, & which are in general use.

A Hindoo in Bombay lately expended 3,600 rupees, (nearly 1,800 dollars) in printing & gratuitously circulating & giving away one of the Hindoo sacred books. A Mohammedan merchant in this place is now printing 2,000 copies of the entire Koran at his own expense for gratuitous distribution. The Koran has never been before printed in Bombay. This first edition is now nearly through the press, & when finished will have cost him several thousand dollars.

Should not such instances of zeal & liberality in the support of error & superstition excite Christians in America to express their gratitude to God for his holy word by giving freely of their substance to impart it to the ignorant & deluded people of India? We hope they will thus honor the Lord with their substance, & devote to him the first fruits

of all their increase. While we return our cordial thanks to the Committee of the American Bible Society for the aid they have rendered us in time past, we beg to intimate to them that we are now entirely without means to supply the people around us with the Scriptures. We assure the committee & all christians in our beloved native land that we shall have great pleasure in being co-workers with them, in receiving their liberality & communicating the word of God to the Hindoos & Mohammedans & other classes of people among whom we live, & to whose spiritual good we have devoted our lives.

Our Christian regards to the committee & all the officers of the Society, & our request for a daily remembrance in their prayers for ourselves & for the inhabitants of this country. In behalf of the Bombay mission I remain,

Dear Sir, in the service & love of our
Common Lord & Redeemer,
Yours affectionately
(signed) D. O. Allen

to Am. Bd. Journ.

Bombay, 15 July, 1863

Rec'd Dec. 7.

acted Dec. 14. Obs

(Copy)

Bombay Sept. 30th 1843

To the Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Secy. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

We have received your letter of April 15th informing us of the determination of the brethren concerning missionaries who have salaries or fixed allowances paying for the papers & periodicals sent them from America. Missionaries can have no objection to such a regulation when it is taken into consideration in determining what their salaries shall be, as for instance at the Sandwich Islands. It becomes however a different question when applied to Missions where such a thing was not taken into consideration & so was not expected when their salaries were fixed. In such cases it becomes a reduction in the amount of their allowance. Such will be the effect of its application to this Mission. Further,— the Rents all publications sent to the Mission at the expense of the Board have been placed in the Mission library. This rule will render Mission libraries of little value to their native pastors. The publications which missionaries pay for will be their private property and will very seldom find their way into the Mission library.

In these reasons we hope the brethren will continue to send to this Mission the Biblical Repository & the New York Observer. The former contains so much valuable matter on biblical criticism & sacred literature it should be in a Mission library where its members have as much to do with such subjects as we have in Bombay. And the New York Observer stands first among the papers in America for its missionary & religious intelligence. Perhaps the brethren would prefer to send us the Puritan, if so, well.

We have always felt that the supply of papers & publications sent us at the expense of the Board was very liberal. Probably no Missionary society has in this respect acted more generously towards its missionaries

But there are some things in our state & circumstances which should be known and which we here mention - not in the way of complaint or of ~~obligation~~ objection to this new regulation but for the information of the Commissioner. We live in a place generally & justly regarded as the most expensive in all India. Our brethren in Ahmedunggur have consented to some reduction in their allowance since the Mahratta Mission was divided but the difference between the allowances of the two Missions is not so great now as the difference between the expenses of living in Bombay & in the Deccan - Yet we are also aware that our salaries are much less than those of any other missionaries in Bombay.

Our printing establishment is going on well. Our brethren in Ahmednuggur have a large quantity (2/3) of the books & tracts on hand when the Mission was divided that they need but little printing done yet. They appear however to be well satisfied with what has been done for them and no effort will be wanting on our part in future to give them satisfaction. - The Dnyanodaya a monthly publication printed for them is sent to the Bombay. Doubtless you have it. 450 copies are printed. The charge of printing it including stitching & covering &c is 3 rupees per page or 48 rupees for each No of 450 copies. It reaches them in 2 days from Bombay. The mail rates in this country for letters & packages are extremely low. Our brethren have said that our charge for it is less than it cost them when it was printed (lithographed) as it was for a few months in Bombay. Indeed it is much cheaper as well as less trouble for them to have all their printing done in B. than to have a press of any kind and to stay to work it in it. The Dnyanodaya has but few subscribers that are mostly in Bombay & because it is printed there. The subscription for the present year will not probably amount to 100 rupees. The Committee at the beginning of the year made proposals to take 1/3 part of the cost & assume the same part of the expenses. Probably some arrangement of this kind may be made at the close of this year.

In the name & behalf of our common Lord & Redeemer I remain as ever Dear Sir Respectfully

D. C. Allen

P. S. I send a letter for the Attorney Gill County which you will please to forward — after reading —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, 31 Sept. 1843

Rec'd Dec. 7.

ans'd Dec. 14. 43

Bombay

ask for Bib. Rep.
N. Y. Observer.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

U. S. Allen

United States of America

Private & confidential

Bermuda Oct 1. 1843

My dear Sir

The steamer which carried the Hamburg packet of the 1st October which took the August mail for Europe was wrecked a few days after leaving Bermuda on the coast of Nova Scotia and the entire mail was lost. By that mail I wrote you a letter a copy of which was in reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of August 26th. My views on that subject were embodied in a letter written in Feb. & which must, in the ordinary progress of communication, have reached you even after your letter was despatched to us. And for this reason I felt it does not necessary to say much in that I wrote after your letter reached us.

Probably the question of Mr. Mungeon's return will be decided before any thing now written will reach Mr Doane. Still it may not, and as the question is one most affecting the Quinnipiac case I will write a little more supplementary again what I wrote in Feb.

You inquire in your letter whether Mr. Mi Leighton should be prevented from receiving his instructions

was "wilful". No one of those who came to India
(7 in number) was any one of your Mahratta Missi
& believe even doubted that it was wilful, and also th
it was entirely owing to them that Mr. Hubbard su
absent. Admitting that Mr. his conduct then was "
fact & in the highest degree, it was only in that
with his conduct on the way to India, which in
on the way to Travancore as far as Jaffna, & for
worse remarks which he stopped at Ja. with Mr. Water
If you referred in one of your late letters to
the recently Mr. Hubbard's certificate of his character
& recommendation to the charities in
Travancore for this Christian fellowship just as
was having to die. What excuse he gave to the
committee for such a strange act I know not
but then was never in the view of the Missi
a single extenuating circumstance connected
with it. At the received meeting a few weeks
after Mr. H. left for Travancore Mr. Munger
furnished all the Missions by statements of Mr.
shocking wickedness of one kind or other of
till then we were not aware — knew nothing. No
in the Missions knew any thing like so much
that so shocking conduct, as Mr. H. did.
when seven members of the Madras Missi
Mr. H. should have given such satisfactory
tificate of good Christian character and regular
in the Missions church) did he return any
No the greatest fear this possible — the only
indignation & used angry & abusive language — any

if the Dissent should write to the Missionaries calling of it
[illegible] in such a matter it would be just as if the Dissent
might give [illegible] instructions on the Pleasure to Mr.
M— or to any Pleasure Person the Pleasure [illegible]

The conduct which the Missionaries had much
difficulty with Mr. Stone for some time before the
left Calcutta & also for some time after their departure. Their
first which Mr. M— acted in these difficulties is
probably unknown at the Rooms (excepting of it) to the Missionaries for considerable
time. Though it was evident to every one that
that Mr. was conducting [illegible] against every work.
This at last was finally brought to light by Mr. Stone
showing many of Mr. M's letters to them written at
different times. He to read several of these letters
to numbers of the Missionaries. This was what Mr. M.
did not expect for he regarded them as private &
confidential. He was very indignant to Mr. Stone for showing such letters
[illegible] Never mind you [illegible] to Rhenish
just after to say that all the Missionaries regarded
the M. conduct in this matter of Mr. Stone as the
most [illegible] & exceptionable of any part of his
conduct while he was in India. And I doubt not
the Prudential Committee would regard it so.

The consequence of such conduct was what might
be expected, — it produced a determination
[illegible] on — on the part of every mem-
ber of the Missionaries not to be connected with Mr.
M— and to have as little to do with him or they
well could. For several years before he left
India I believe there was [illegible] number of years

* Mr. Mc Kenzie thus his conduct appeared to the Missionaries [illegible] from
[illegible] on his way to Amoy he [illegible] a member which [illegible]
[illegible] for a [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. M. if he would either [illegible]
have conferred with the M. or have the thing
[illegible] the letter [illegible] Mr. M.
[illegible] gentlemen [illegible] while
members [illegible] struggling for a con-
siderable time and then [illegible] of them removed to [illegible]
[illegible] months before Mr. M. left Gibraltar [illegible]
to [illegible] all the [illegible] he could to have [illegible]
one [illegible] with him [illegible]
[illegible] Dr. [illegible] Mr. M. [illegible]
[illegible] to go to Barbary India and [illegible]
[illegible] in to the [illegible]
influence at the Court in favour of his return. He
also visited their friends [illegible] and been [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible] in to [illegible]
attachment & information they [illegible] feel [illegible]
him & will [illegible] Some of them will [illegible]
[illegible] feelings may [illegible] to him & to the [illegible]
[illegible] sympathy with him in his wishes to return [illegible]
[illegible] of their views & feelings in regard to Mr.
return we have had no intimation from them — but
we know well their former opinions of Mr. M. —
the mutual feelings between him & them. Some
[illegible] of the Methodists therein had a very unfavo-
rable opinion of Mr. M's character and were [illegible]
opinion were freely for years together. Two of the
oldest members of the Methodist society therein,
of these two came from America with him and
other was for a considerable time at the same [illegible]
with him to [illegible] them well.

Mr. M— is capable of an tones of acting a part very different from his real character & from his general conduct in this country. And he will have strong motives to act such a part while in America. It need to be remarked concerning him, that no real change for the better was ever to be expected, — that he was stereotyped for life — that we believe. Should he ever return to this country, (it is one evident design & will be our fervent prayer that he may not) we do never expect that he will be any different in conduct or character from what he formerly was, than we expected Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Stone & Mr. Webster would be different men when they reached Boston from what they were when they left Bombay.

If the state of Mrs. M's health was a sufficient reason for their going to America, we can not see why it should not be a sufficient reason for their remaining there. Her complaint was described & considered to be a chronic organic & incurable disease — much worse in a hot climate than in a cold one. — Her physicians recommended her to go to America & to remain there. How admit-

thing she is sorrow bather in to- (so we the
& are glad to hear it) This is a reason for this
hurrying them & not for returning to India.
should return probably in one month. Now as
be as sorrow seen in the state of health for gr
back to Torquay, as there were very, that she
in India.

Were Mr. Mis state & circumstances the
reason of their having India - Now this fa
do a reason for their returning. Should
return, whether to join one of the Bengal
or with 2 or 3 exceptions to your Jaloo & Bom
our opinion therefore, there would now be as gr
was - if not in this opinion yet in the opinion
- for this again having India as there was when
it 2 years ago. -

So write as I have ever done & as I pro
vocate concerning Mr. & Mrs. return to the country
have felt to be a very fearful duty - a duty in
to this note - instead upon me - I have written
that & this - in the fear of God and I believe
inclined feelings towards Mr. & Mrs. M. - If you
of course, this what I have written to Mr. &
written - I never wrote any thing to the Bombay
I felt unwilling they should see. But I write in
confidence that it will not be shown or mentioned
nor intimated to any one but the brother written
done by the authority of the brotherhood. There are very
important reasons for not mentioning anything this
this argument - And I do hope this argument will be regarded

May the Lord grant the Committee wisdom & grace to appoint those persons to the missionary work which he has chosen for this work and to send forth those whom he has called. And may he grant us wisdom & grace to write to you just as he approves, to support this Body will & finish this appointed work. In the service & fellowship of our common Lord and Redeemer I remain dear Sir

yours affectionately

D. O. Allen.

P.S. In my letter of Feb. to which Dr. referred & which you have received was an extract from a letter from J. R. P. Waters to Mr. Hume & myself in which he mentioned Mr. Mungers unchristian conduct at Jerusalem. Mr. M. lived in Dr's family 3 or 4 months at J. Mr. W. then expected to join Boston one this but his business does not allow of going to America this year. Mr. His brother Captain Wm. Waters is now living with us. Having arrived here a few days ago from J. His opinions as a Christian & a warm friend of the missionary cause is equally entitled to confidence with brothers, Mr. R. P. Waters & Capt. J. Waters of Salem. On my mentioning to him that Mr. M. returned to India is likely to become a subject of consideration he expressed a desire and at said time he would write to you. I enclose extract which he has written, which contains facts or opinions I have not. He has stated facts to us.

We shall feel obliged if you will inform us on acknowledging what we send you by this mail whether Mr. M. may be expected again in this country as this subject is much affecting the missionary cause.

yours &c D. O. A.

Rev. D. O. Allen

Bombay, 1 Oct. 1863

Recd. Dec. 7.

Mr. Munger.

ans. Dec. 14. D.S.

Private

Bombay Nov 1. 1845

Rev. & Dear Sir

I write a few lines as I have time to do so before the mail closes. You will receive it the same time with this a letter from Mr. Graves. He has been for two months past in an extremely feeble state – his work quite done – his glass almost run out. Those who see him say they would not be surprised at his death at any day – almost at any hour. All wonder that he has continued so long. No person we ~~[illegible]~~ believe who was asked to give advice would advise him to embark for Australia even could he visit go to his own door now & take him on board. We feel much for them in this state & try to do all we can for their comfort.

The members of our Mission in Bombay – only 3 of us, have our usual health. Lept W. Waters is still with us. The United States frigate Brandywine is now here – bombarding Darfur. The vessel is waiting for Mr. Hunting – the ambassador to China – who is expected from Egypt in a few days.

We are daily expecting Mr. Nevius & family from the Nilgiry Hills – come to Bombay to embark for Australia – Mr. Hutchings & family of Madras are now on the way to Australia – & others are likely soon to follow.

& Note from Madras.

On route to Capt. Ward & Capt. Wilson on the subject of a passage to Arracan. When any means or feelings have come to such a state I am not likely remain in the field. — A friend lately offered to nearly all my expenses to Arracan if I would accompany him on the overland route to Egypt, Palestine & Syria & then through Europe. Tempting as such offer was I felt it my duty to decline it. I have no of returning to Arracan — though my life is solitary lonely and is likely for ought I know to continue May the Lord enable me to say that he is the of my soul, and grant me his presence which suffices every want.

Yours very truly

D. O. Allen.

Rev. D. O. Allen P.I. Burma

Sandoway, 1 Apr. 1844

Received June 22, 1844

Acks & Ans. Aug. 31. 44

Chas. D. Hemenway

Bombay Nov. 1. 1848

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. & Dear Sir

I write this letter on a subject which has lately somewhat occupied my mind and which appears to me to be of so much importance that I take the liberty to communicate to you a few thoughts and suggestions concerning it.

~~Some~~ missionaries of the Board have been so long absent from America that they have become personally almost unknown to the Committee, to the members of the Board and to the Christian public generally. The ties of relation & of Christian friendship which once bound them so closely to their native land have been rendered by death or have become almost forgotten through the natural influence of time & the changes it brings with it.

In some of your Missions the Missionary Herald & other publications from America are not received until long after they are published;— even then they come irregularly and sometimes they are not received at all. For instance, a few weeks ago the latest No. of the Miss. Herald which had reached us was more than 20 months old and at the present time (Nov. 1.) we have no No. of the Herald nor of any paper from the Missionary Rooms which was printed since the present year (1848) began. The effect of such a state of non-intercourse in diminishing feelings of sympathy & interest in everything in America will be easily conceived.

Some missionaries of the Board live in countries where the whole order of things is so changed that when they become accustomed to it, it diminishes their feelings of interest & sympathy with every thing in their native country. They live under forms of government so very different, among people using other languages, practising other systems & forms of religion and having other customs; — where even times & seasons are changed. Thus in Bombay we have neither spring nor summer, nor fall nor winter, and these words we never use nor hear used in speaking of the seasons or of any parts of the year. No season suggests as it arrives the religious anniversaries of our country, no paper gives notice of their approach, no friends speak of attending them or return from them.

The natural influence of these things on missionaries is to diminish their feelings of sympathy with the brotherhood, with the members of the Board & with the Christian public. Especially is this the case with those who have been longest absent from America who have devoted their thoughts, time & all their feelings most to the missionary work and who have adopted the countries in which they have heretofore settled for their own country — hoping there to live & labor until they finish their earthly course & enter into rest. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that the time of the annual meeting of the Board has sometimes not occurred to such missionaries until it had passed by. Various other causes also — some of them in America — some in the missions, — and some in their personal circumstances are often operating to diminish in some missionaries those connections with the cause in comparatively recent; that lively sympathy which they should feel with the brotherhood — with the Board & with all who are connected with it in America.

Mutual confidence & sympathy between missionaries and those who direct their operations & those who support them, are exceedingly important to the missionary cause. Whatever diminishes such feelings is to be regretted

and as far as practicable avoided, and whatever increase there is to be cherished & cultivated. The happy influence of the annual Meetings of the Board on its members, on the great number of strangers who attend them and on the Church generally which are connected with it, appears to be well known. Now what I have to suggest is that the brethren will take means to make the annual meeting of the Board a time of interest in all their churches. For instance, let a suitable circular be prepared & sent to them all - containing such suggestions & instructions as may appear to be required. Those churches who have a stated or annual meeting can fix their meeting at the same time as the meeting of the Board - and those churches who have no such meeting can observe the time in the manner best suited to their state & circumstances. In all cases the time might be one for a review of the previous year, - one for prayer for themselves, for the divine blessing on the Board then in session, and on all the churches connected with it. The time might also be observed in the native churches connected with the Missions and the season might be improved to give to all such churches information (which they often much need) concerning the Board - its operations & organization at home & its Missions abroad. The fact that the Missions of the Board in all parts of the world were then thus engaged in observing its annual meeting would have a thrilling influence on the feeling of its members thus assembled together, and it might lead to the time being more observed in the churches connected with the Board. The annual meeting of the Board thus observed in the Missions & churches connected with it, in America & in foreign countries might soon become such an anniversary as the world never yet saw, and might produce effects such as the Church has never yet experienced.

But I will not pursue this subject. The brethren can best judge whether any thing of the kind I have suggested, should be attempted, and

Rev. D. O. Allen

Bombay, 1 Nov. 1843.

Rec'd Jan 22, 1844

Acked in Gen'l letter Jan 31. D.C.

✓ P.C.

✓ Inquiries by Writers

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

United States of America.

I shall feel obliged if you will lay this letter before the Prudential Committee, but do not send any further publication to the press of it — as I do not wish it for the public. I hope you will pardon me — if I offer some reasons for my request. I am making my inquiries — that should the Children of our God & Christ should be ashamed in what way it should be attempted, I will only further regard that if any attempt of the kind should be made, as seems to exists among the members of the church & congregation to which I belong, it may be prevented by the Church & Congregation in Hanover, N.H. to the Church & Congregation in which I am a member.

Minuted in Binding

D. O. Allen

Bombay Nov. 30.. 1848

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

The Antelope arrived here early in this month and brought us the parcels, letters &c forwarded to the Mission by her. She is still here loading with opium for the China markets. She was built for this trade & is one of a class of vessels called "opium clippers." Another American vessel of the same class & engaged in the same trade, called the Zephyr, has just sailed for China with a cargo of opium. Our country & flag is not likely to be clear of this odious traffic.

2 The United States Frigate Brandywine arrived here in October & sailed a few days since for China. With Commodore Parker, Mr. Jones the Chaplain, and other gentlemen belonging to the ship we had much pleasant intercourse, and on their departure we received from the Officers & Crew a generous donation of $207,83 to procure a font of Hindoostanee type for the press. The font will also be complete for printing in the Persian & Arabic languages. We have often felt the want of such fonts of type and we feel particularly thankful for the means of obtaining them from such an unexpected source. The donation will enable us to procure as large a font as we require.

3 Mr. Nevins & his family arrived here a few days since from the Nilgherry Hills. They have come, we believe in accordance with instructions from the Committee, to proceed to America. Opportunities to proceed directly to A— are not frequent. And if there were such now, Mrs. Nevins state (she is encinta) will not admit of their embarking on so long a voyage for

3 or 4 months to come. As they could not subsist at the Neilgherry Hills
receive money from this our mission they obtained funds from the Ma-
dras Mission, — such being charged to the Board in the accounts of that Mission.
We have received no instructions or intimations from yourself or Mr. Hill on the
subject, but we suppose from what we have learned from Madras, & from Mr. A.
as well as from the common relation which all your missionaries sustain to the Board
that it will be proper for this Mission (and recommended upon us if we have the
means) to assist them, as they may need, while ~~they~~ charge the same in our ac-
counts to the Board, — to be transferred by the Treasurer, in his accounts, to the
Mission with which Mr. N. is connected.

We are pleased thus far with Mr. N. and it has occurred to us, that
perhaps, if we should think it expedient on further acquaintance and Mrs. N's
state should admit, (which appears now very doubtful) the lonnmatter would appro
of his succeeding connection with this Mission, either to remain in Bombay, or to
commence a station at Jannah or in some other place.

Mrs. N's sister, Miss Crandall is with them. There is no occasion in the state
of her health for her to return to America. It appears she has had good health
in all this change since having America — now 7 years. She would prefer to be con-
tinued in connection with the missionary cause — either to return to their for-
er Mission (though it would be difficult to get there) or to become connected so
some one of the Missions of the Board in India, as the Providence of God might
seem to direct. She appears to be well qualified to be connected with the
cause and something has been said among us about her becoming con-
nected with, or remaining in, this Mission, but this subject in the present
state of matters must be for the decision of the Board — I have to let us
hear from you by the first opportunity concerning Mr. N's pecuniary sup-
plies (which we must from the necessity of his circumstances in the mean time supply) concern-
ing his remaining in India, should the circumstances which I have mentioned favor it,
and also concerning Miss C's future connection. In the mean time she will create
with us and as Mrs Hume is the only female in our Mission in Bombay, Miss C — will be very usef

Mr & Mrs. Graves are now with us. They came to B. a few days ago, not having been in B. before since they removed thence from America, more than 9 years ago. The cold winds at Mahebulchwur affected him severely and it was thought he would be more comfortable for 2 or 3 months in B. He is extremely feeble in mind as well as in body. His active missionary work is no doubt finished, though he may survive for a season possibly. He sometimes speaks about going to America & wrote to you something on the subject by the last mail. To us there appears to be no object to be obtained by his going, were it practicable. He is probably far more comfortable every way in this country than he could be any where in A. Should he embark, it is not probable he would live to reach A. Mrs. G. is now in good health — is well qualified for usefulness and in the event of his decease would wish to be & to continue in this country. For these reasons we are of the opinion that it is better that Mr. G. should await in this country the appointed time for him to enter into rest. As he may not however be able to appreciate our reasons & opinions we shall feel obliged if you will inform us of the views of the Committee — I have not time to write further now — & the mail soon sails — I hope to write at length on some subject by the next mail — which will have

Jan 1. 1844.

Meantime I remain as ever in the service & fellowship of our common Lord & Savior

Yours very respectfully —

D. O. Allen —

Bombay, 30 Nov. 1863

Rec'd Feb. 19. 1864

✓ P.C.

Ans Feb. 29 DG

Bombay

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

Boston

D. Coltler United States of America

124

Bombay March 1st 1844

To the Prudential Committee
of the A. B. C. F. M.

Gentlemen

For some years past communications from America, except letters despatched by mail via England, have reached us very irregularly and frequently at long intervals. For this reason we are often far behind in information concerning America and frequently obtain the most recent intelligence in some indirect way.— In a letter from Mr. Ballantine of the Ahmedabad Mission he mentions having just received a letter from Mr. Munger formerly of the Jaffna station but now in America. Referring to this last mentioned letter Mr. B. says— "Mr Munger mentions that the last* Report of the Board speaks of giving up the Bombay Mission. I hope this is not so. If they have written to you on the subject you have probably sent them a strong remonstrance before this on the ground that the Press is a most important auxiliary to the Mission in Western India, and that it can not be so well managed in any other connection as that in which it now is. I should be willing to join in such a remonstrance."

If that Mr. Munger has stated in the opinion of the Committee we are entirely unaware of any facts, circumstances or opinions existing in this country, or communicated in any way to the Com. which could be the occasion or reason for such an opinion. We regret that our intimation of it has been given to the members of the Mission, and that inquiry has not been made of gentlemen in this country who are acquainted with the state of the Mission and who with the interests of the Missionary cause on this side of India. We also regret that such

* The Report of the Meeting at Rochester Sept. 1843.

our opinion should be first publicly expressed in America, as this circumstance can not be otherwise than to the prejudice of the Mission & of those who construe it. The extract I have given from Mr. Ballantine's letter shows his views & feelings on the subject, and we are not aware that any different views or feelings exist among our brethren in that mission. The question of "giving up the Bombay Mission" is a subject in which our brethren at Ahmednuggur are much interested. And the more the Board enlarge their operations in the Deccan the more important the Bombay Mission would become to the carrying on of those operations — but I will not enlarge.

We hope to hear from the brethren soon on this subject, if what Mr. Munger has mentioned has any foundation in fact.

In the service & fellowship of our common Lord I remain

Your brothers

D. O. Allen.

Rev. D. O. Allen
Bombay, Mar. 1841
Recd. May 6.
Ans'd May 14
D. C.

Private

Mr. Munson 125

Bombay May 1st 1844

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I write this in consequence of a letter received from Mr. Green by the last mail, — dated late in January. But as my former communications show my views concerning Mr. M's return to this country there is no occasion for my writing much now. His question depends in part upon the transactions & events of past years in the Mahratta mission with the history of which the Committee may not be so well acquainted as I had supposed. Allow me to suggest that the communications from this Mission from Dec 1st 1836 to Jan. 1839 (I mean the papers dated between this Branch) be carefully looked through. Several of their papers are in Mr. M's hand-writing, — one of them containing more than 50 pages. I send a copy of the certificate of Christian character given by Mr. M — to Mr. Hubbard. One of the papers above referred to — a Mission letter dated in the latter part of Nov. or early part of Dec. 1838 — contains the views of the Mission on this subject. Mr. M. was well acquainted with Mr. H's unchaste conduct. He knew more than any one — probably more than all the others of the Mission. I send you herewith one of Mr. M's notes — written in those days. I could send other similar notes in which he speaks of Mr. H's licentiousness, lying &c and says that he "hastened Mr. H's departure from Jalna to Bombay on account of such conduct.

I could send papers concerning the part he acted in the Mission difficulties with Mr. Stone & Mr. Webster. But my heart sickens at the

Mr. D. W. Wilson

remembrance of these things and I leave them in their connection with the future to the Providence & grace of God.

The opinions I have expressed concerning Mr. M's returning to this country I believe are fully supported by facts. My motive has been — not his injury in any way but — the good of the missionary cause. The state & circumstances of your missions — consisting of only a few individuals in a foreign land with no superintending or controlling body in the country & none to protect them in their labors, exposes them to trials not easily conceived in America. Unfortunately several persons have been connected with your Mahratta Mission that the Lord never called nor sent to do his work in India. Your Mahratta mission was normal times in a state of anarchy for months, — I might perhaps say for years together. The power which your missions, here, in supporting & enforcing government is very small and the power which they have can exist in such matters is greatly overrated. There is no conceiving of the suffering which some persons once connected with this mission occasioned. There is no calculating the reproach they brought upon the Christian character, — or the injury they inflicted upon the Redeemers Kingdom. For 2 years past we have lived in much peace & quietness in our own mission and in entire peace with our brethren in the Deccan & with all around us. May the Lord continue to bless us in his holy care & keeping. May he guide the brethren in all their deliberations & measures and avert from this & all your missions whatever would disturb this peace.

I remain dear Sir, yours very truly

D. O. Allen

Rev. D. O. Allen

Bombay May 1. 1844

Rec'd in London

June 11. 1844.

Read July 3.

Bombay

Mr. Mungin's case.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Rooms.

Boston

United States of America

To be left at the Mich. Hall
on arriving

[illegible] on the subject of [illegible] and I know the very
[illegible] be [illegible], & not [illegible]? I am certain in his letter of
my remarks he has one sentence which I did not write on
the circular, but in a private note. He is much
[illegible]. Yours to your all. Yours truly. S. R. Brougher.
July 12th.

Rev. J. O. Allen
Bombay.

Mr. Brougher & Mrs. Allen
Calcutta, 12th July 1834.
Rec'd Nov. 3rd 1834.

12 My dear Mr. Allen.

I received yours of
of the instant this morning. I do not think
you that it is best to bring this subject
before the Mission. I should not think it
Mr. A. would ask anything of the kind
he should do so. You go to tell him
that it must come from one. You may
depend upon this, that he will make no
any application to you for testimonials
of Christian character. Perhaps it may
be well for you to ask him whether
he is expecting this. It just occurs to
that he may use some testimonials
which he has already obtained, in a
way to his advantage. Does not this
be perfectly be by to the Mission? The
circular which I signed has never been
to me. Do you know where it is? Did
you put it into his hands? If so, I do
not positively see it. I do more fear

Rev. J. O. Allen

with you that we cannot be tied to
behaviour as his Lord & Christian. It is
from this we hopeth. He said the Committee
acquainted with the causes of his being called
but simply what he had disclosed to
was as far as the heavens from the
from the true course. In this matter.
guilty of fatal blood to the Committee.
to the Mission. Is he not a member of
Church in Boston? If so. Why cannot he
be tried? Why should he not be?
think we should have some sort of a
fully organized ~~body in our~~ Ecclesiastic
body in our Mission. to which every
thing & affiliated Missionary should
amenable. It is a matter worthy of our
serious consideration.
Some of the opinion that the Prudential
Committee, or at least Mr. Anderson should
made acquainted with Mr. Stone's conduct & con-
in this late matter. Perhaps this may
best done in a private manner. The
matter will readily ~~suggest~~ itself to
mind. He could endeavour in some way to the
obstacles in the way of Mr. Stone's doing himself.
self. It will be an act of mercy to him, how
soon he may regard it. If his friends are made
acquainted with the true circumstances of his
being recalled. If they are not. & he is not brought
to repentance for his late conduct, he will w
words & works in deceitfulness & all manner of
~~conscience~~. When he shall come among those
know nothing of these things only what he tells
them. Can we not in some way prevent his
from plunging himself into this ruin? It may
strange to you: but so I fear it is. I have no
influence with him. I am conscious of this
that if he really turns away from me. it is because
I have told him the truth. When does the Board
expect to be off? I think you should say some thing
the subject of Mr. Stone's being & on his business
in B. - as his conduct speaks much to your disadvan
tage. I have his bill in my hands. Shall I keep
it, or return it to him? It certainly belongs to

Remarks &c. 127

The enclosed note was written at Jalna although only the time [July 12th] is upon it. See the end of the note.

Mr. H. or Mr. Hubbard was at that time living in Bombay, having come lately from Jalna to embark with his family in the Waverly for America. His conduct here referred to is not that for which he had been recalled but his conduct for some months before he left India - in Jalna & Bombay.

The "brimstone" referred to in the 3rd line from the top of the 2d page is the brimstone of the Baptist Missionary Society in Bombay to whom Mr. H. had applied for employment.

Rev. D. D. Allen

Rec'd — Boston July 3, 1864

Rev. Dr. Anderson

[The following is a true copy of a certificate of Christian character given by Mr. Munger to Mr & Mrs. Hubbard just as they were embarking for America— D. O. Allen]

"Jaffna Sept 10th 1838.

"Dearly Beloved in the Lord—

"Mr. George W. Hubbard & Mrs. Emma Hubbard his wife Members of the American Mission Batticotta Church Ceylon, being about to leave this country with an expectation of again have dissent letters of recommendation from us to those in their native land who bring of like faith with us worship the Father, Son & Holy Spirit, One God. As they have been associated with me in labor at this station for the past year they have according to the advice of Mr. Allen the pastor of the Church of which they are members, applied to me for such a letter. I have therefore much pleasure in testifying to their good standing in the Church, and in recommending them to those to whom it may be their privilege to reside in America.

"May you, dearly Beloved, receive them as beloved in the Lord—give them the right hand of Christian fellowship, watch over them with all fidelity and endeavor at all times to further their growth in grace their joy in the Lord and their usefulness in the kingdom of Jesus. Thus may they be fruitful in every good work & increase in the knowledge of God.

"Peace be to the brethren, & love with faith from God the Father, & from the Lord Jesus Christ. Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Amen.

In the Gospel of Jesus

Yours affectionately

S. B. Munger."

Mr. Murray's certificate & recommendation given to Mr. Wm. Hubbard,

Sept. 10. 1838. (Copy)

Rec'd Burton Sept. 3. 1844

Bombay May 1st 1844

H. Hill Esq
Treas. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

The accounts of this Mission which were despatched to the Missionary Rooms 2 months ago showed briefly the expenditure & income of the printing office for 1843. The tabular view of the Mission now sent will show the amount & kinds of work done in the year. – This way of reckoning by pages however often does not give a correct view of the work done in different Mission printing establishments as compared with each other. – Thus, for instance, in this Mission the printing in the native languages is nearly all in the 8vo or 12mo size while in some missions of the Board a large part of the work done is in smaller size, as in 16, 24 & 32mo. so while the amount of printing done in different offices may be really equal that actually done in some may appear to be 2 or 3 times that done in the others. This is the case with our press compared with those in Madras & Jaffna where many large editions of books in small size (for schools) are printed.

The Expenditures of the office in Bombay, as per its cash-book, during the year 1843 were -- Rs 9890

The amount of cash received in payment for work was - - - - - - - - - - 17637

And the difference was Rs 7740 or nearly 4000 dollars was put to the credit of the Mission & used for its current expenses.

+ 6,388,623 pages.

The entire expenditure for the office - including the cost of stock, type & typefounding materials &c of the establishment - for the year was - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rs 11305-

And the whole charges for work done - including the printing for the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society &c were - - - - - - - - - Rs 19770-

And the difference was Rs 8465 is the amount of credit properly due to the press in the Mission accounts for the year.

The materials for manufacturing English type arrived in Oct: and we have nearly finished 2 fonts of good English type. This means of making the fonts of English type in which the greater part of work is done, is of great advantage to the press.

Two fonts of Gorgonettee type were added to the establishment in the year. These fonts were made in our foundry. Our materials for printing in this language are now complete. We have printed several tracts & portions of the Scriptures in Gorgonettee and it is probable that such printing will in future be mostly done in Bombay. Such is now the expectation of the Bombay Bible Society.

There was also added to the press a complete font for printing in Hindoostanee, Persian & Arabic. This is done by one font containing the additional letters, marks &c which are required for each different language. This type was paid for by a donation for this purpose from the Officers & crew of the United States Frigate Brandywine which was in this Harbor for some weeks in Oct & Nov. Happy for the missionary cause when all the ships of our country shall sustain the character & exhibit spirit & liberality

of the Bombay mint. — This donation is credited in the accounts of the Mission as made to the Mission for the payment of this type, but the money paid out for it is charged among the expenses of the office in its accounts. So the donation does not affect the office-accounts

From the above statement it will be seen that the value of the printing establishment has been much increased during the year. It has been enlarged & made more complete.

The press has to sustain itself against more competition than formerly and the general character of printing in Bombay has much improved in 2 or 3 years past. Our press has hitherto sustained its character well and we hope it will continue to do so. We are now printing a large quarto English & Mahratta Dictionary for the Bombay Government. They furnish the paper & pay us well for it. We shall send you further amounts of this work. It will probably be in the press 2 years.

There is another subject connected with the press of no pecuniary profit. While we hope the pecuniary results of the press will be satisfactory to the Committee we have to request that no statement be made in any way to the public of the profits, & that nothing further be said than that the Comm. are satisfied with its state & management. The statements & reports which have been made about the profits of the Madras press (though we believe they have in no year exceeded those of our press for the last year) have been to the prejudice of the Mission — & may be yet be more so.

I remain Dear Sir

Yours very truly

D. O. Allen

Bombay

H. Hill Esqr.

Missionary Rooms

Boston

United States of America

May 1. 1844
Rev. D. O. Allen
July 3. 1844
A. 31. 7

Rec'd

Extracts from a Journal.

by D. O. Allen.

Oct. 4. 1841. To day being the first Monday in this month the monthly prayer meeting was held early in the morning in St. Andrews church. Dr. Stevenson, who is one of the chaplains, read the 69th. Psalm and addressed the assembly upon some parts of it. The Revs. Messrs. Mitchell, Loesch & myself took part in the exercises. About 30 persons were present. — This church with its chaplains is a part of the ecclesiastical establishment of India, and is supported by the Government. It is Presbyterian, and is connected with the church of Scotland. Previous to becoming one of its chaplains Dr. Stevenson was for some years connected with the Scottish Missionary Society.

In the evening the prayer meeting was held, as usual in our chapel. The meeting was commenced by my reading the 17th chapter of Acts, and addressing the assembly upon Paul's conduct & missionary labors at Athens which are contained in the latter part of the chapter. The Revs. Messrs. Clarkson, Mitchell, & Loesch took part in the exercises. About 40 persons were present. This has been a day of much interest with us. May the Lord revive and refresh us & have mercy on the inhabitants of this city, — estimated at more than 300,000, who are almost like Athens of old, "wholly given to idolatry."

5th. Attended the monthly meeting of the Com-
mittee of the Bombay Bible Society. This Society has
been in operation more than 20 years. It is auxili-
ary to the British & Foreign Bible Society and with the
aid of that noble Institution and in connection with
its auxiliaries, endeavors to keep its depository sup-
plied as far as is practicable with the Scriptures in all languages in which they
are likely to be wanted. This Society has now the Scri-
tures or portions of them for sale or distribution, as
the application may be, in 25 different languages.

In the evening attended a meeting of the Com-
mittee of the Bombay Temperance, — or rather Tractu-
Society. We had much consultation in respect to ways &
means for promoting the object of the Society. Intemper-
ance prevails to an awful extent in Bombay, and it ap-
pears to be increasing among various classes of the na-
tive population throughout India.

6th. Our weekly prayer meeting, which is commonly
held at some one of our houses, was this evening held
in our chapel. It was commenced by Mr. Hume & then
and expounded the 62d Psalm of Isa. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. D.
& myself took part in the services. About 35 or 40
persons were present, and the meeting was solemn & inte-

3 inches

12th. Attended a meeting of the Translation Com-
mittee of the Bombay Bible Society. We were engaged nearly
4 hours to day on a part of the Gospel of John. Formerly
met every week & often twice a week. Lately our
meetings have been less frequent & somewhat irregular.

ing to retrench in favor of the committee. Our present manner of proceeding is as follows; — an interleaved copy of the book in hand is circulated in the committee. On this copy each member suggests such alterations as appear to him on comparing the translation with the original, should be made, and examines the alterations which have been suggested. When it has passed around the committee, — each member suggesting those alterations which appear to him to be required and examining the ~~suggestions~~ alterations proposed by others — the members meet consultation. We have at these meetings 2 or 3 learned natives that we may consult them as there may be occasion in respect to the meaning & idiomatic use of any words or phrases concerning which we may be in doubt. All questions are decided by the majority of votes or opinions in the committee. Difficult points are sometimes deferred for further inquiry, and then come under consideration at a future meeting.

The difficulty of communicating Scripture truth, and of describing spiritual affections in a heathen language, hard for a heathen people like the Hindoos, can not be well conceived by those who have not experienced in labors of this kind. The language of any people is formed by their history & their character. It is a medium for communicating, or expressing, such ideas as they have, and such affections as they experience. The religious words & phrases of the Mahrattas have, in their meaning & current use, been formed by, & now correspond to, their idolatry & superstition. If any one will carefully compare Christianity with Hindooism, — their superstitious doctrines & duties, — he will

see something of this difficulty. If he will attempt to teach the Hindoos the doctrines & duties of Christianity, and then ascertain by inquiring of them how far they have understood him, and how far they have misunderstood what he thought they must necessarily understand if they only give attention, he will find that the difficulty is still greater than he before supposed. And the more extensive he has in this way, the more he will see that the language as well as the people, is to be christianized. Sensibly, of the difficulty & responsibility of the work in which they are engaged, the brommittee always commence their meeting by imploring divine assistance, and close by commending the result of their consultation to God and praying that his blessing may accompany his word thus prepared to be distributed among the heathen around us.

I called to see an aged man who is in feeble health and apparently near the end of his pilgrimage. He is in his 87th. year, — an age to which few Europeans arrive in this country. He was engaged in the war which resulted in the separation of the United States from Great Britain. He was taken prisoner by the Americans, and after the war closed he remained for many years in America, chiefly in Philadelphia. Subsequently he engaged in the service of the East India Company, from which for many years past he has received a pension. He said he had nothing of a worldly nature to be anxious for, and had many years ago entrusted his soul to the Lord Jesus Christ, relying on his

above for pardon & acceptance with God. He repeated some passages of Scripture, expressing his humility & joyful confidence in the Redeemer. I was pleased with these expressions of pious feeling, & I read ~~and remarked upon~~ the 90th Psalm and prayed with him & another aged person who was present.

18th. To day Ramchunder, or Rama as he is commonly called, our school inspector in B. returned after being absent for 2 or 3 months with Mr. French at Seroor in the Deccan. There were two reasons for his going to S. and remaining there awhile;—One was, he has not had good health for considerable time, and we hoped the change would be for his benefit. Another reason was the state of his mind. For 2 or 3 years past we believe he has not performed either by himself or in connection with others any idolatrous rites or worship. He has often spoken of such things as folly & wickedness, and has avowed his conviction of the truth of christianity. For this he has suffered much reproachful & abusive language from his friends. They have felt anxious lest he should act in accordance with what he declared to be his belief and make a public profession of christianity. He has a wife & little daughter. He has lived with his father-in-law since his marriage, and has not found it practicable to separate his family from his wife's connections. His circumstances have been trying and like the Hindoos generally, he is wanting in energy & decision of character. His health while at Seroor was feeble, and

× Ramchunder—

did not allow of his doing much. We have however that he was ready & willing to inculcate the truths of the Gospel as far as he had strength & opportunity, and that the truth has been performed his part in leading in the devotional exercises in the family. He returns in feeble health and we anxiously wait to see whether he may not be a vessel, of mercy, chosen unto eternal life, if not spared to teach the Gospel of Christ to his countrymen.

[2 Cuttack]

20 Examined one of our native free schools. The teacher was not expecting me, and so the school appeared probably in about its usual state. In the highest class were 14 boys who read fluently & intelligently in the Scriptures, and could give a good account of what they read. They could repeat from memory the Mission catechism which contains 18 pages. They are acquainted with the rules of Arithmetic, which are used in common business. They have some knowledge of geography, but as our mission geography has been for some time out of print, their knowledge on this subject is less than it otherwise would have been. The next class contained 11 boys. These read in the Scriptures but not generally so readily nor so intelligently as the other class. The teacher requested that 3 or 4 in this class might be put into the higher class, but as none of them on examination could repeat from memory the whole of the Mission catechism, and so his request was not granted. These two classes with the teacher attend the Sabbath school, & the religious services in the native language in the chapel on Sabbath morning. — The next class contained 9 boys who read well in easy lessons and slowly in the Scriptures. Which in this class

the commencement to resume the first part of the catechism. There are other classes of smaller boys, making 6 classes in all. The whole number in school to day was 62. The teacher has a larger number on his list, but probably the average attendance does not exceed what I found to day, — perhaps rather falls short of it. For some months past this has been our largest school in Bombay. The teacher is a Brahmin. He has considerable knowledge of Christianity and has at times manifested much rational conviction of its truth.

26th. This afternoon I went out to speak with people as I might find opportunity, and observing 15 or 20 persons apparently engaged in idle conversation I sat down among them. Entering in conversation I asked several of them what god they worshipped. Some mentioned one god, and some another, and some said they worshipped all the gods, and that if the worshipper was only sincere it was equally acceptable & profitable, to whatever god it is performed. One of them had some knowledge of Christianity having a copy of the Gospel of Luke in which he said he read daily. He mentioned some things that Jesus Christ did. An old man said that Jesus Christ was one of the gods worshipped by Christians, and that he had often seen them worshipping his image which was nailed to a cross. I asked him where he had seen such things, and he mentioned several Christian churches where the scenes of the crucifixion are represented once or twice in aggers. This led me to think of the Catholics, how they ought & avoid the Scripture & follow the traditions of men.

Rev. D. O. Allen's Journal

When I urged them as I began to worship the gods they had mentioned, and they replied that they dare not neglect their worship, lest if they should they would be angry and inflict sickness or some calamity upon them. This is a reason they often give, and they are sincere in their opinion. They ascribe the rebellious misfortunes they suffer to the displeasure of their gods. They say, if they leave off worshipping their god, that he appears to them in dreams, frightens them, threatens them, & torments them & their families in various ways, until they return to his worship & offer him with offerings. I was occupied in reasoning with them & stating & inculcating the truth of the gospel until it became dark.

Rev. Jany. 27, 1842.

(Marathi) (3)

29th. Went in company with Mitchell of the Church of Scotland's Mission to Mahim and called on the Roman Catholic Bishop & Apostolic Vicar. He received us very politely and gave us some information we were desirous to obtain concerning the Roman Catholics, their number, the state of education among them &c. Dr. Carvalho is Maria (for that is his name) is an Italian, apparently about 50 years of age, and of a meek & gentle disposition. He showed us the catechism in use among the Catholics. It contains about 200 pages & was printed at Rome. The catechism on one page is in the Portuguese, as it is used in India, and on the opposite page in Mahratta as this language is spoken among the Catholics, but written in Roman letters. The clergy priests, rarely if ever have to speak the native language on this side of India.

D. O. Allen

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

For 2 or 3 years past I have sent little or nothing to the Missionary Rooms of the name or nature of a journal. For this seeming negligence perhaps I should not, were I to attempt it, make any satisfactory excuse. — It lately occurred to me that some notice of the benevolent institutions of Kamburg might be interesting to you. These are important, as they show the state & character of the professedly christian population. They also exert an important influence on the missionary cause. And yet they seldom appear in the journals or communications of missionaries, unless introduced incidentally & then commonly mentioned only by name. For this reason these benevolent institutions or societies are but little known to the christian public in America, — though they must contemplate them situated as they are in the midst of the heathen, showing how christians in such circumstances feel & what they try to do, — with feelings of deep interest. If you should think the following journal will be sufficiently interesting, you are at liberty to insert it — the whole or any part of it, — in the Herald.

I remain Dear Sir
Yours truly
D. O. Allen

August 2d. The Bishop of Bombay, the Rt Rev. Dr. Carr, to-day delivered his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese in the Cathedral. The sermon previous to the charge was preached by the Archdeacon. The sermon & charge were both appropriate & interesting. Probably both will be printed. After the charge was delivered & the services were closed the Bishop kindly sent me an invitation to dine at his house in the evening. The company consisted of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the chaplains to whom his charge was delivered, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson one of the chaplains of the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson of the Church of Scotland's Mission in Bombay.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Bombay Presidency consists of the Bishop and 17 chaplains of the Church of England, and 2 chaplains of the Church of Scotland. These are all appointed & supported by

[My object in this article, or rather under this date, is to bring into view the Ecclesiastical establishment of this Presidency]

the Government. The churches are also erected & kept in repair by the Government. Of the Church of England 4 chaplains commonly reside in Bombay; the others at the outstations. The 2 chaplains of the Church of Scotland are connected with the Scotch church — now commonly called St Andrew's — in Bombay. The European population of Bombay is now ~~probably~~ as well supplied with religious instruction as the inhabitants of most Christian countries. For some years past a spirit of enlightened & active piety has been increasing. This is a most encouraging fact in its connection with the missionary cause.

Nov. 24. 1889 This afternoon myself & Mr H— went into the village of *Lonee. We found but few persons who could read, but we had favorable opportunities for conversing with the people on the great truths of salvation. Observed a small temple near the gate with 2 or 2 idols in it we asked them to what god it belonged. They said the temple & images were Lurreeyee's [Lurreeyee's]. This is the common name for the cholera and also for the goddess or fiend to whom the Hindoos ascribe the cholera. They sa

*Lonee or LONEE

this temple was erected many years ago to pacify the goddess at a time when she was killing the people of the village. We told them that the cholera & all other diseases were occasioned by the displeasure of God towards people for their sins, and that when they suffered his displeasure they should repent of their sins forsake them, and love & worship the true God. To this they replied that they knew that their opinion about the cause of the cholera was true and that they did right in worshipping these images; — that about 2 months ago the goddess began to kill the people in Phoregaum [KOREGAUM] (a village about 8 miles distant) and continued to destroy them until the village was almost uninhabited; that she then came to this village & began to kill the people but by very great exertions in making offerings & prayers they succeeded in pacifying her & so she left them & went to another village.

We spoke of this worshipping stone idols as useless & sinful. They replied that we might think so, but they knew it was otherwise; that a few months ago a large overpayging of English soldiers

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passed this way, that two of their Chinese stones at some idols near the road & broke them to pieces, that this abuse of the idols so much enraged the gods that these two soldiers were quickly taken ill and both died in the next village, and that they must certainly have been killed by the Gods whose idols they had abused, as all the other soldiers continued to be well and went on their way.

In one part of the village the people were repairing a temple of the god *Hannoomun. We told them we were sorry to see them doing so, and that they had better turn the idol over so that his face would lie on the ground, & use the wood which they were getting ready for the temple for other purposes. In reply an old boatman told us how much money the English government gives every month to certain temples which he named, that the government would not do so if they had no confidence in idol-worship and believed it was sinful. For this we gave the best excuse we could — that the government only continued the custom which had been established when the country came into their possession, &c. In this excuse

*Hannoomun

he replied that if English people believed all idol-worship originated in ignorance & was sinful, then they would at once cease to support idolatry & would try to enlighten the people as fast as possible; that the government by giving money to temples to support idolatry showed that they believed the Hindoo religion to be true and wished the people to ~~practice it~~ practice it. ---- Such are some of the arguments we have to encounter in endeavoring to persuade the heathen of India to forsake their idolatry & worship the true God.

Dec. 17 The annual Meeting of the "Bombay Auxiliary Church of Scotland's Mission Society was held this evening in St. Andrew's Church. The Report was read by the Secretary, Dr. Stevenson, one of the Chaplains of the Church. After the Report was read several resolutions were moved and spirited addresses were made. The number of people present was probably 120. All the exercises were interesting and fitted to produce a happy influence on the missionary cause.

It is now years since this Society was

formed, & the meeting this evening was the th. annual meeting. The Society is a voluntary association & is managed by a committee chosen at each annual meeting for the ensuing year. It has been very useful in exciting an interest in behalf of the missionary cause and in assisting the Mission with which it is connected with funds. The amount of donations & subscriptions received during the past year, though less than in some previous years, was more than 2400 rupees - or about 1600 dollars.

Dec. 20. The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held this evening in the Town-hall. The Bishop of Bombay, who is President of the Society presided at the meeting. The Report was read by Dr. Wilson, one of the Secretaries. It gave a gratifying account of what had been done in translating, publishing & distributing the Scriptures during the past year. After the Report was made several resolutions were moved & addresses were made in support of them. The number of persons present was probably about 150. This number though it appeared small in so spacious

a hall yet showed an encouraging increase of interest in the cause. I remember several annual meetings when only more 6 or 8 persons were present. A great increase, from such a number to 150. ~~from such a number to~~

This Society is auxiliary to the British & Foreign Bible Society. In this part of the world the auxiliaries to that noble Institution are designed to assist in supplying with the Scriptures the people who are immediately connected with the places where these auxiliaries are formed. So these auxiliaries become the channels through which the parent Institution diffuses its benevolence in foreign countries. It is expected that such auxiliaries will raise funds as far as they are able, but commonly no inconsiderable part of their means are derived from the Parent Society. In the Report read this evening it appeared that the receipts for the year past were more than 6000 pesos, — or nearly 2000 dollars. Of this sum nearly one half was realized in the way of assistance from the British & Foreign Society. The meeting this evening was the 21st anniversary. This Society has been very useful in

promoting the circulation of the Scriptures. It is the intention of the Society to keep the depository ~~fresh~~ supplied, as far as is practicable, with the Scriptures in all the languages in which they appear likely to be wanted. Some of this are procured from the British & Foreign Bible Society, some are obtained from the Auxiliaries in different parts of the world, & some are printed by this Society. For some years this Society greatly aided our Mission in printing the Scriptures. But for some years past we have paid the Society for what we obtained at the cost price with funds generously given us by the American Bible Society.

Jan 18.. 1840 Attended a meeting of the Committee of the Seamen's Friend Society at the Sailors Home. This Society was formed some years ago to promote the good of European Seamen. The conduct of this class of people is often of an extremely unhappy character in seaports in this part of the world, and in few places, — perhaps in no place are the temptations to such conduct so great ~~[illegible]~~ and the consequence of yielding to them so deplorable as in Bombay. This Society has endeavored to diminish these evils by providing

seamen with religious instruction on the Sabbath, by distributing bibles & tracts among them, by furnishing ships with small libraries of religious books for the use of the crew, and by superintending a suitable & well regulated boarding-house for them in the native town. This house is called the "Sailor's House." It is kept by a respectable man. No ardent spirits are allowed to be kept or used in it. The house contains a small reading-room and all the inmates assemble morning & evening as a family for worship. There is preaching on the Sabbath & commonly on some evening in the week. This house has been a great benefit to seamen. This Society has found many & often unexpected obstacles to encounter in pursuing its benevolent work. But the divine blessing has evidently rested upon its efforts, and the committee felt that they had great reason to thank God & take courage.

Jan. 20. I have heard it several times mentioned in the month past that a petition to the government against missionaries was in the course of preparation & circulation for subscribers. I was not surprised

to fear that such a measure would have been undertaken, for many of the native population have a deal for their religion worthy of a purer faith. But I did not believe they would proceed so far as to lay their petition before the Government. They have however been more persevering than I expected. The petition, signed by ~~many~~ 2,115 persons, including among them, native magistrates bankers, & merchants, has been presented by a deputation of the signers to Sir James Carnac Governor of Bombay. This petition contains as much matter as would fill five pages of the Missionary Herald, and closes by requesting that the Government would ~~enact~~ some law which the petitioners regard as required to secure them against the labors & influence of missionaries, in the quiet enjoyment of their religious faith and domestic rights & usages. The petitioners are now anxiously waiting to know what reply the Government will give. We also anxious to see what course will be pursued on a subject so intimately connected with the progress of truth & righteousness. We know as said for the encouragement of his disciples "All power is given unto me in heaven & on earth." And we know that he will yet have "the dea

of India "for his inheritance", though we fear that few of those who now set themselves against him & the progress of his kingdom, will ever submit to him as their Saviour. Still "with God all things are possible". May he show them the error of their ways and their need of that salvation which they now despise.

Sheworoy 24th. Arrived here late in the afternoon. Soon after going on shore a young man came up & addressed me in English which he informed me learned in Bombay. Several persons collected around me in a few minutes ~~and I~~ perceived that some of them had considerable knowledge of Christianity. They asked what books I had with me, inquiring for some by name. I had some tracts & portions of the Scriptures with me, but observing that these persons had come from the custom-house and were impatient to return, and wishing for an opportunity to make a statement of the truths of the Gospel before giving away any books, I told them I should be here to-morrow and would see them in the morning when they would be more at leisure. Down this place I proceeded into the village. Here a shroff or money-changer asked me to sit down in the verandah of his shop. I did so and many people collecting around I addressed them on the principal truths of the

Gospel and gave tracts or portions of the Scriptures to those who could read them. A few persons showed some disposition to cavil but they generally were attentive. As it began to be dark I returned to my boat for the night.

25th. Went on shore this morning, taking with me a large quantity of tracts & portions of the Scriptures. Agreeably with my promise yesterday I went first to the custom-house, and after as much conversation as circumstances admitted I gave tracts or some part of the Scriptures to all who expressed a wish for them. Two or three persons treated the whole subject of Christianity with levity. Proceeding into the village I found a convenient place where I remained for nearly 2 hours, inculcating the truths of the Gospel, or replying to ~~objection~~ inquiries & objections, and giving away books. Having become fatigued with talking I left this place and went out of the village to the cantonment,—or rather to the place where it formerly was. For many years a regiment was placed there and a few houses still remain. On my way a Brahmin came up and addressed me in English. He had been educated in the Government-English school at Jaunpore. He was anxious to know if I could procure for him some ~~[illegible]~~ employment—applications for employment are frequently made to me,—sometimes several in the course of a day. Such applications are sometimes from Brah-

who are dissatisfied with their present employment, but are overwhelmed from those who have no employment & can obtain none. The unhappiness & often real suffering in this country from want of employment by people who are willing & wishing to labor for a scanty & hard-earned subsistence, can ~~not~~ scarcely be conceived in the United States. — I found this boatman had a better knowledge of English than natives generally who have acquired it sufficiently well, as they think, to be employed as clerks & writers. He inquired if I had any English books with me. I replied that I had none to dispose of, asked him if he had an English bible. He said he said seen English bibles, and one or three had read some in one but had never owned one. I replied that I would send one on my return to Bombay, if he would carefully preserve it & read it. He said that he wished much to have one & would pay the expense of its being sent to him through the Post-Office. I promised to send him one and took occasion from our conversation to speak at some length, of the evidence of the Scriptures being of divine origin, and of the manner & disposition in which they should be read.

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* On my return to Bombay I sent him an English bible and ~~in a~~ few days afterwards I received a note, expressing his gratitude for it and his determination carefully to preserve it & read it. May the Holy Spirit guide him to a saving knowledge of the truth.

On my way back to the village I engaged in conversation with a company of persons who were standing near a temple, I were found by their inquiries & objections that some of them had before heard of Jesus Christ & of the way of salvation through him. To others of the company the subject appeared to be new. I spoke to this company as long as they were disposed to listen, and then gave some tracts to those who could read. Near this temple under the shadow of a tree sat 7 or 8 devotees. I began some conversation with them but they ~~[illegible]~~ would listen to nothing for a moment which was against their notions & usages. These devotees are a vile & disgusting class of people and are a great nuisance. They go about in a state of almost perfect nudity their hair long & filled with ashes, sometimes shavelled, & sometimes braided and fastened on the top of the head, and their faces & bodies covered with ashes. They live by begging and commonly fix their abode in or near the temples. Some people give to them in the belief that doing so is a work of merit, but probably more give to them from a fear of incurring their displeasure and their suffering from their imprecations. — I continued in the village giving to people in different places and distributing tracts until late in the afternoon. ~~The~~ attention

of the people has been better and their conduct generally more respectful than I expected. Some years ago our Mission had a school here and I was several times asked if I would not now establish one. — Esseondy has been estimated to contain 2500 houses. It is a place of much traffic, having a water-communication with Bombay and being connected with the Deccan by a well-made road.

26 - Halliar — Arrived here about day-light this morning. Went into the village at 8 o'clock and not observing people any where at leisure I sat down in the verandah of a temple. It was not long before several persons collected together apparently from curiosity to see who I was & hear what I might say. I began by making some inquiry about the god — or rather the goddess — for whose worship the temple was built, and whose image was set up in it. Upon this inquiry I proceeded to speak of the character of the true God and how sinners must have a Mediator in order to worship him acceptably. At first they ~~listened~~ heard attentively & were civil & respectful in their inquiries. But it was not long before some bramins came up who began to cavil and soon became so insolent & blasphemous

that I thought it was improper any longer to continue the discussion. So I embraced the first opportunity to state a few important truths and then left them & went into another part of the village. Here I engaged in conversation with a shop-keeper and he asked me to sit down in his verandah. I did so and spoke for some time to the people who collected around, and distributed some tracts among them. I then returned to my lodging place. In the afternoon I went out and found favorable opportunities for conversation & distributing tracts & the Scriptures. In the course of the day several persons came to my lodging-place & with whom I had much conversation. Among these was the teacher of the principal school in the village, and a learned & aged Brahmin to whom I gave a tract in the morning. — Idar has as a large population. For many years a missionary school was supported here, first by our Mission and then by the Church Mission but for some years past this has been given up & this place is now seldom visited by any missionary. Still the people here have considerable knowledge of Christianity which it is important should be perpetuated until this can be again included in some of these circuits of missionary operations.

Feb. 2d. The answer of the Government to the petition or memorial of the natives against missionaries has appeared. It is quite different from what the petitioners expected. It leaves no hope of obtaining the interference of Government or the enacting of any laws to secure them & their families against christian influence. There is great occasion for praising himself who among the nations that there is in this country so much freedom for religious inquiry, so much toleration in its profession & practice, and so much protection to those who are endeavoring to promote the interests of the Redeemers kingdom. Such petitions show what the native population would do, had they the power in their own hands. Neither the Hindoos, nor the Mohammedans, nor the Parsees nor the Roman Catholics, nor the Jews, would allow of means being used to introduce christianity, nor suffer persons of their own class to embrace it, if they had power to prevent it. But in the course of Providence this country of idolatry & superstition has become subject to a Christian nation, and so the inhabitants, now deprived of power, can only show what they would gladly do, if they possessed it. To God be all the glory.

Feb 25: The Bombay Tract & Book Society held its 12th annual meeting this evening in the American Mission Chapel. The Hon. J. Larish, President of the Society presided. The Report was read by Rev R. Nesbit, the Secretary. It stated that more than 24,000 tracts & books in different languages had been distributed during the past year. The receipts had amounted to Rs 1776 or to more than $800. After the Report was read several resolutions were offered and addresses were made by different gentlemen present. — This Society is auxiliary to the London Religious Tract Society and is formed on the same catholic principles. It receives important aid from that Society in English publications and paper for printing tracts in the native languages. This Society has been useful in publishing & circulating original tracts in the languages of this country and also in procuring & dispersing of many of the excellent publications of the London Religious Tract Society.

April 1st The Bombay Education Society held its 25th annual meeting to day. This is the oldest benevolent institution in this Presidency. It has for its object the education of the children of Europeans, — principally of soldiers but is not confined to them. The Society has two spacious buildings for the accommodation of the children

one for the boys & the other for the girls. Children are received into the school between the ages of 4 & 8 and continue ordinarily until they are 16 years old. Most of them are of the class now commonly called Eurasians. Some are supported by their parents or friends, and many are supported by the funds of the institution. The inmates are now boys and girls. It is under the management of a large committee of gentlemen & ladies, — the latter having the direction of the girls' schools. The average annual expense of this Society for some years past has been about Rs 30,000 or nearly 14,000 dollars. The income arises from an annual grant by the ~~Government~~ East India Company, from subscribers & donors, and from payments for the support of children. ~~Education~~. The system of education in these schools ~~pursued~~ is what is often called the British National System; in its religious character it is in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.

April 15th I accompanied Mr — to see the Central School of the Bombay Native Education Society. This school consists of two divisions, — English & native. In the English division are 550 scholars who are acquiring a knowledge of the English language, or are pursuing a course of study in it. The scholars are of all the different classes which compose the native population, as Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans Bettalies &c. This school is under the superintendence of an English gentleman, who is assisted by a competent number of natives. Instruction is gratuitous. The scholars procure this own books. Connected with this school are 25 or 30 scholarships, each sufficient for the support of one student. These are enjoyed by the more advanced scholars. These scholarships & the rewards distributed at the examinations, are strong motives to exertion. The Society supports another English school about a mile from this, which now 125 scholars in attendance. — The Society supports several native schools on the island. The number of scholars now in these native schools are exceeds 6

This Society was formed nearly 18 years ago. Its object is to extend the means of education by supporting schools, by raising up qualified teachers, and by preparing & publishing school-books. The native free schools supported by the Government in the towns & villages in different parts of the country, and also the schools in the native regiments, obtain their books from this Society. The business of the Society is managed by a large committee consisting generally of an equal number of English & native gentlemen. One of the Regulations ~~of the Society~~ declares that "it shall form no part of the design of the Society to furnish religious books." The managing committee consists of persons ~~belonging to classes~~ professing different systems of religion, who it is expected will take care that nothing shall be taught in the schools or contained in the books which is contrary to the religion of any part of the native population. So if the committee perform the duty which is expected of them, ~~nothing~~ the

books can have only that in which Prot-
estants, Catholics, Hindoos, Mohammedans &
Parsees are agreed. The same is true also of
all the instructions ~~taught~~ in the schools. Much
has been said & written about this principle
of the Society, and some good people have
felt that they could not conscienciously
patronise it. For this very principle the
ers, it is highly valued by the natives, esp-
ially by the higher classes. They are of the
opinion that this Society furnishes the sou
for their children to acquire the English
language & the sciences & literature of Eur
without losing their confidence in their o
religion, or their attachment to it, & zeal for
But such expectations can never be rea
ed. While some, educated in the schools
this Society, are much opposed to Christ
ity, it is also evident that they have little
if any confidence in the systems of religi
professed by the native population. The ed
cation they have acquired enables them to see
the religion of their fathers is false & that its
& ceremonies are foolish. This is suffici
obvious, but pride & self-interest will n

allow them to renounce it, by publicly avowing their convictions of the truth and acting according to it. It is probable that infidelity will ere long cease prevail in this country, and this will be succeeded by christianity. — The income of the Society consists of annual donation from the Government, from the subscriptions & donations of individuals, from the interest of funds given to endow scholarships, and from the sale of its publications. The donation from the Government last year was 20,000 rupees or nearly 10,000 dollars.

July 27. To-day attended a meeting of the Bombay District Benevolent Society. This society was formed some years ago with a view to relieve the wants of those whose state & circumstances give them a claim to charitable assistance, and to prevent persons who have no such claim, from soliciting & obtaining assistance by pretended distress. The better to accomplish these objects the whole island is divided into districts connected with members of the Society or with persons favorably disposed to it. When application is made for charity to any one in any part of the Island, the applicant is to be referred to one or two of the Committee of the district in which he says he

in their living for inquiry into his state &c
circumstances, and he is told that if he is found
to be deserving of charitable assistance he shall be
relieved. If he is afraid of inquiry he will not
go to the person to whom he is referred, but
continues begging. Being refused however fr
the same reason whenever he applies he is likely
soon to give it up. Those who on inquiry are
found to be suitable objects of charity are refe
red to the Secretary who in his discretion may
grant or with the advice of the Committee a
cording to the nature & exigency of the case, p
vide the relief required.

This Society extends relief to the distre
of all classes without distinction of religion
country or caste. Some only require relief
present distress, but the state of many is su
that they need assistance as long as they liv
Of this class some live among their friend
and receive a small monthly allowance. For
accommodation of those who have no fri
a large building is rented in which 200 or
live under the care of a superintendent. Here
have medical aid & means of religious instruc
tion. The expenses of the Society during the
year have exceeded 10,000 rupees, or nea
5,000 dollars. This Society has relieved some

distances, has been the means of exposing such imposition, and of bringing some persons within such means of religious instruction as have been blessed to their saving knowledge of the truth.

August 17. To-day as I was passing near a native institution called the* Pinjera pole, I went into the enclosure for a few minutes. This institution, — if such it can be called, — was commenced some years ago by a rich native merchant of the Jaina religion. He expended a large sum of money (report says more than 100,000 dollars) in purchasing the ground & erecting the buildings which are to be permanently devoted to this object of the institution. It is also said that he gave very considerable endowments for its permanent support. This man died some years ago. The establishment is under the management of a considerable number of associated natives. The family of the founder still give largely for its support, and have an important part in its management. The Jainas are heretics in the opinion of all Hindoos who follow the Brahminical system. They are ~~considerably~~ numerous in

(* Pinjera pole)

Bombay & some of them are very wealthy. They are mostly from +Guzerat and other northwestern parts of India, and they seldom understand the Mahratta language. They never eat flesh of any kind, and it is contrary to their principles to destroy animal life for any purpose whatever. They regard the preservation of ~~life~~ the lives of animals as meritorious, and it was for this purpose that this institution was established & is supported. Those dogs which have become useless from age or any other cause, are received & supplied with whatever they need as long as they live. The number thus supported varies from 500 to 1000. Cats & cows are also supported. The number now there is 175. The Government to prevent the increase of dogs which have no owners give a small reward for any that may be killed in the streets for a stated time twice a year. The provisions & patrons of this establishment to prevent dogs from being killed, give a small reward for all that are brought there, and they are kept & fed in a building & yard expressly appropriated for this use. The number now there exceeds 200. There are also cats, monkeys, & various kinds of animals & reptiles, all well supported. It is a

+Guzerat

rule of the institution to receive every kind of animal that is brought here.

I inquired what ~~every~~ the great expense of the establishment and was told that the present expenses are Rs 2,000 per month, or Rs 100 per day. A rupee is nearly half a dollar, so the yearly expense is more than $16,000;—all for the native animals & for a city where thousands of human beings are suffering for want of the necessaries of life. Nor is this all;—the people who give this money so liberally for this institution do it in the deluded opinion that they are performing a work of merit,—a work which will secure for them future happiness. Such is the religion of some of the most intelligent, wealthy & enterprising natives of Bombay. How much do such people need the Gospel, and how ~~much~~ great is the change which it is designed to produce.

Rev. B. O. Allen's
Journal

Recd April 26. 1841

(Retd. June 19

M. C.

Dr. Anderson can use this Journal in any way he may think expedient. D. C. A.

Zinshey

Journal &c by D. C. Allen.

Jan. 31. 1841. Some days ago I engaged to preach to-day on board an English ship in the harbour, and this morning after our Mahratta worship I went on board. Captain H. had given notice to the vessels lying near that divine service would be performed on board his ship at 11 o'clock, and I found an assembly of nearly 60 persons, - all ship officers & sailors. The sailors were neatly dressed and all were very attentive, while I addressed them from Matt. 24 chap. 25 verse. The sailors were furnished with hymn-books and nearly all joined in singing. After worship some tracts & small books were distributed among them. Capt. H. appears to be very anxious for the spiritual good of his crew, and also for sailors generally. It is his practice to have worship every evening at 8 o'clock with all on board, and to have preaching as far as practicable every Sabbath when in port. Captain M. whose vessel was anchored near and who with his crew was present, is like-minded, and assembles his ship's company daily for worship. He informed me there had lately been some special seriousness among his men, and that one of them had, he believed, become truly pious. Capt. H. had a tract printed at our press for the use of seamen at his own expense. The influence of such men is great & the good they accomplish not easily estimated.

This afternoon two persons were baptized in our chapel. The ordinance was administered by Mr. Hume. They are girls 14 or 15 years old. They are orphan children and were taken some years ago from a slave-ship

by a British cruiser and brought to Bombay. They soon became inmates of our female boarding school, — the Government making a small allowance for their support. It is now long since they expressed a wish to be baptized & received into the church. When they came to us they said their names were Liza & Dinja, and they have always been called by these names. So they knew not the names of their parents and had only the names aforementioned we named them after deceased members of the Mission, calling one of them Elizabeth Hervey & the other Dinja Hall. — How wonderful the Providence of God towards these poor orphans. In their childhood they were forcibly taken from their own country (the eastern coast of Africa) and while on their voyage to a state of hopeless slavery the vessel was seized by a British cruiser and they were brought to Bombay. Here they come under christian care & instruction, hopefully experience the enlightening & renewing influence of the Holy Spirit, become heirs of the kingdom of heaven, & members of a christian church. May the Lord keep them by his mighty power through faith unto salvation.

Feb. 8. To-day I heard that the ceremony called *garda buggard was to be performed in a part of Bombay called Kamatipoor, and so I took some tracts & went to the place. I found 3 or 4,000 persons of all classes of the native population assembled in a temple of the god *Khandoba. They continued to increase until they probably amounted to 6 or 700. I found more favorable opportunities than I had for distributing the tracts I had with me, and to

* Khandoba

*GARDA BUGGARD

speaking to the people on the great truths of salvation and against the abominations before us, (for such they were) than I expected. These abominations deserve a more particular description, as they show what Hindooism is.

Two persons, a man apparently about 18 years old, and a woman apparently rather older, some time ago made each a vow to Khandoba and to-day was fixed on for performing their vows. The first step was to communicate their intention to the devotees of the god who live in or are connected with the temple, and give them sufficient money to obtain their assistance and to meet any expenses. The sum given in such cases varies with the ability & disposition of those who perform their vows, it is seldom less than 12 or 14 rupees and is often much larger. These devotees then assemble as many of their fraternity as they can find in Bombay, and make the customary arrangements. When the time arrives, the chief devotee, — the one who is the acknowledged head of the fraternity, — goes to the house of a man who is previously engaged to act an important part in the affair. They there perform some rites between them, in consequence of which the god, — so it is pretended & by many believed, — enters into this man, or he becomes possessed of the god. They then move together to the temple, and the man then further prepares himself for the part he is to act. He disrobes as much as possible, his long hair; he covers his face with turmeric & paint; he binds a broad ragged girdle, to which a number of bells are fastened,

around his loins, had small bells or girdles with bells fastened to them, around each ankle; and he takes a long, large hempen rope in his hands. Thus prepared his appearance was truly horrid. The offerings were now made. They consisted of some boiled rice, some small cakes, some liquor, some pieces of cocoa-nut, some sacred powder & paint, some incense and some other small things, all which were placed before the idol.

The music & dancing now commenced. The music was a barbarous jargon of harsh sounding pipes & of drums previously beaten, and the dancing was a kind of confused beastly play in which the man supposed to be possessed by the god, acted the most prominent part, leaping & jumping wildly about and lashing with all his might, sometimes one thing and then another with his great hempen rope, barely sparing the persons of those standing around him & engaged with him. He called for something to drink and they gave him the liquor which had been offered to the god. Soon becoming more frantic, he called for blood, — for blood to drink — and said he must have it. He gnashed his teeth at one and another around him, and the devotees took charge of him as though he had been a mad man, ascribing what he said & did to the god who had taken possession of him. A kid, apparently about a month old which had previously provided, was waved around the idol & offered to him. He seized it, and holding it high in his hand by the neck, his eyes fixed upon it vacantly stating, his mouth open & his teeth gnashing, he began

to run round the temple & car, — a circuit of 20 or 25 rods — preceded by the music & accompanied by the devotees. When they had performed this circuit once, he changed the position of the kid so that its head hung down, and seizing its throat with his teeth opened the veins and began, tiger like, to suck its blood. In this state, his face turned nearly upwards, the kid held high with one hand while with the other he held its throat to his mouth, his face covered with turmeric & paints, and distorted by strange grimaces, his long hair dishevelled & shaking round his face, preceded by the music & accompanied by the devotees, he went twice round the temple. His appearance may perhaps be imagined but can not be described. If not really possessed by the devil, he could scarcely have appeared or acted worse, had he been possessed by a legion of them. When he had exhausted the blood of the kid the lifeless body was cast aside. The god or demon was pacified with the blood of the sacrifice (for such it was intended & regarded) and the man became quiet. The people now contemplated him with surprise, and they crowded around, anxious to touch him, believing it would impart to them some peculiar merit or sanctity.

The car which has been mentioned, consisted of two wheels & an axis resembling those of a common cart. On the axis was fixed a perpendicular post 10 or 12 feet high. On the top of the post was placed a pole 40 or 45 feet long so that either end could be pulled down at pleasure. When the shorter end was pulled down the other end was elevated 25 or 20 feet. ~~Right~~

Near this end was fastened a small carpet of cloth of a quadrangular shape, and immediately under this were the ropes for suspending those who were now to perform their vows. The man having ~~perambulated~~ walked round the temple several times, accompanied by the music & dancers, two iron hooks were thrust through his back and fastened to the ropes. This end of the pole was then elevated 25 or 30 feet from the ground, by pulling down the other end, which was fastened down. About 2 feet from the ropes on which the man was suspended hung a short piece of rope, which he could reach with his hand & so preserve his balance. When the man was thus suspended the music struck up its jangle, the people shouted, & swing hold of the car began to ~~draw~~ it round the temple. In this manner, the man suspended by the hooks in his back which were fastened to the raised end of the pole – 25 or 30 feet, – the car was drawn three times round the temple, which he was being thus drawn round he threw down now & then some fragments of the offerings, previously made to the idol, which they had taken by the way, & with them. These fragments were eagerly seized by the people. When the man was let down the people crowded round, anxious to touch him as they had before to touch the man who was believed to be sent by the god.

The woman was then suspended on hooks in the manner abovementioned, and they began to draw the car round the temple. When they had drawn it three times round, observing that the work was not yet finished, I left the place, with what feelings I can not describe in view of the scenes I had witnessed. Dur

back I saw the car had stopped, as it finished the fourth time, and the woman was suspended. It appeared that some misunderstanding had occurred among the managing men, and there was great confusion & very loud talk among them. After continuing thus suspended for awhile she was let down, to be caressed & applauded for what she had done.

Such scenes & sufferings show the spirit of heathenism & the state of the Hindoos. Can any, unprejudiced Christian see or hear of such things without feelings of gratitude & praise to God who has made them to differ? without offering fervent prayer that such deluded heathen may soon embrace the Gospel of Christ? & without cheerfully giving of this substance for the assistance of those who are endeavoring to communicate to them a knowledge of the Gospel, so that they may be delivered from such a state of ignorance & degrading superstition, from such bondage to sin & Satan?

Th. This morning as I was conversing with a woman, she had zealously defended his idolatry & the claims of the god he worshipped to divine homage, and saying that there is only one God, and that he alone is to be worshipped, loved, & served, a boy who stood listening, remarked as soon as I had finished speaking: "Yes, and there is only one Savior and that is Jesus Christ." I perceived at this remark from such a source I looked closely at the boy, (for it was then twilight) and recognized him as one who belonged to our school in that neighborhood. There he had learned this great & important truth which may yet be blessed to his salvation. I at once confirmed the remark of the boy, and we continued our

(conversation for some time.) On my way home I met one of those processions which are frequent in Arabey. The procession consisted of 40 or 50 persons accompanying a woman to a temple in performing a vow. First came the musicians with their usual clang & jargon; next to them were 10 or 12 boys, dancing, jumping & leaping about; next came 4 women each bearing on head an earthen jar with some fire upon it, & then came the woman walking on piece of cloth spread on the ground, — the pieces the head was led over being gathered up & again spread before her. Such processions when they reach the temple, present the offerings they have brought & prostrate themselves before the idol. When these ceremonies are finished they return home to a dinner to which their friends & neighbors are invited. Vows are expensive, as well as useless. — The offerings, goods to the idol, are left in the temple, & are taken by the priests as soon as the change of the idol, as soon as the procession has gone. So those connected with the temples have much interest in keeping up the reputation of the god or idol.

Feb 18th. Apta. — Yesterday about noon I left Bombay on a short tour to the island of Karanja & some villages on the continent, and arrived at this village — 30 miles nearly east from B. about midnight. Nearly half of this distance we passed along a narrow creek in some places so shallow that the boat often struck the ground, and in other places dark & creeky. It seems it is safest to let the boatmen take their own way, as their accidents seldom occur. — I have spent most of the time today in the village conversing with people as I find opportunity, and furnishing portions of the Scriptures & tracts to those who could read them. I found several persons who have considerable knowledge of the principal

of christianity. A few cavilled and one or two reviled, but the people generally were respectful and attentive. There are here a few families of Jews but only one man among them could read. I gave him a Gospel & a tract designed for the Jews which he promised to read for the advantage of the others. There is only one school in this village and that is not well attended.

The people here are much engaged in preparing for a wedding which is to take place here in a few days. This village belongs to a brahman who was regent for many years for the Raja of Alibag while that prince was in his minority, and he managed to retain the chief power in his hands after the Raja became of age until his death, which occurred about 2 years ago. He improved or rather abused his situation, as natives in power generally do, to accumulate property, and he is now said to be very rich. He still lives at Alibag but the parties are to meet here for the wedding, and the ceremony is to be performed in his palace. The festivities are to continue for several days, and large temporary buildings are being erected for their accommodation. Special invitations are sent it is said to more than 200 families, and a general invitation to all the brahmans in the province. It is expected the whole number that will assemble will exceed 2,000, and more say it will not fall short of 3,000. Those specially invited will be feasted, and those who come on the general invitation will get enough to eat, while the marriage festivities continue, and all will be then dismissed with more present. The parties between whom the marriage is to be celebrated, are mere children, — the boy 7, and the girl, less than 6, years of age. ~~The marriage is~~

being only 7 and the girls from the 6 years of age. The marriage in its origin, its agreement and celebrating is the business of the parents or guardians. The children have no choice or will on the subject but have merely to act as they are at the time directed. After the marriage is over the children return each to their respective home. They visit each other now & then under the direction & control of their parents, but do not live together as husband & wife until they grow up.

19th. Same. — Arrived here this morning about 8 o'clock. The appearance of the village is melancholy in the extreme, the most thickly settled part of it, including the market and nearly all the best houses being just been burnt. The ruins are still smoking here & there. The whole number of houses destroyed is stated to be 170. Most of these were of brick, many of them two & some of them three stories high. The wind at the time was very high, and the fire spread so rapidly that much merchandise & other valuable property in their shops & houses was destroyed. As this place has been in rather a declining state for considerable time, it is not likely to recover if ever from so severe a calamity.

I had for my lodging place a unoccupied room, usually occupied by travellers, adjoining some public offices, in which many clerks, accountants &c. are employed in government business. As it was a Hindoo holiday & so rather a day of leisure with them, I had opportunity for much conversation & discussion. At one time my room was filled with people, — among whom was some of the most respectable of the village, — who wished to make some inquiries & obtain some

information of some things concerning which they had heard but which they had never seen, as steam-boats & the structure & application of machinery to manufacturing purposes. I am always glad to see the natives desirous to obtain such information, and often glad to embrace opportunities to gratify them, as it conciliates their good-will, diminishes their conceit of themselves and their prejudice against foreign countries, and affords an easy opportunity of easily passing from these topics to the important subject of religion. I found they had all some knowledge of Christianity. Having made as long a statement of some of the principal truths of Christianity as I thought, in existing circumstances, was expedient, I said that I would give some portion of Scripture & tract to all who would preserve & read them. Nearly all asked for them and so were furnished.

At 4 o'clock I went out into the village, and observing a large temple of Mahadev, I went into the verendah & sat down. Several persons were standing around, apparently unoccupied, and so engaging in conversation with them we were in discussion on the manner & spirit with which God should be worshipped & how this mercy could be obtained by sinners. Our discussion continued for some time and as people were coming to worship & departing, the number present was often considerable. Here I gave away some tracts & then went into another part of the village where I found some Jews. I told them as to-morrow would be their Sabbath I should be glad to meet with them. They said, as they had no place of worship and no properly qualified teacher, they did not meet for worship on the Sabbath but kept it as a day of rest in their dwellings. One man said he would inform them all of my wish to see them, and expressed the opinion that they would meet. He promised to inform me in the morning, & accompany me if they met.

I continued in the village speaking with people in differ-
ent places as I could find opportunity until sunset. In one
place a young Brahmun was zealous & rude in defending the
doctrine, and an old Brahmun was much offended that I
should say that the Shastras (sacred books) were not true.
At dark I returned to my lodging place.

24. I had hopes this morning of meeting the Jews some
time to-day but have been disappointed. They could not
be induced to meet. I conversed with a few as I could find
them & gave some of the Scriptures and a tract designed for
the Jews to those who could read. May the Lord have mercy
on his formerly beloved, but now scattered & afflicted people.
A Mahratta school came to my lodging place, asked for some
books and invited me to come & see his school. I told him I
would come when the school had assembled in the afternoon.
I found this school to be large & in good order. A consider-
able number of the scholars were good readers. I furnished
them with portions of the Scriptures & tracts. The school was suffer-
ing, as native schools often do, for want of books to read. I
want I was glad in being able to supply, — & with christian
— Observing a company of some 15 or 20 men apparently strangers
unoccupied I went up and engaged in conversation with them.
They were of the class called wungarries, or bringarries. They said
come more than 400 miles from the interior with grain which
they had sold, and they were now arranging to obtain salt to carry
back. They transport such articles on bullocks. The entire number
of bullocks belonging to this company and which they were
preparing to load was 2,500; of these 1,500 belonged to one man.
One of the company could read any language. — Late in the after-
I had a discussion with a considerable number of persons, mostly Brah-
mins near a temple of Shunmoorman. One of them at length
came so independent that I thought it best to state as clearly & forcibly
I could a few of the principal truths of the gospel & then leave them.
I find this to be sometimes the best way of closing a conversation or

mission. — I have here given away many portions of the Scriptures, — principally the Gospel of Luke, and many tracts. There less opposition than I expected. Our Mission had formerly a school here but it was suspended some years ago. Many persons however still retain the knowledge of Christianity which they acquired in school. It is desirable that such places should be often visited that the knowledge they have may be perpetuated until the village can be included in some regular missionary operations.

21. Cavarja. — Arrived there early this morning. Cavarja is the name of this village, & also of the island which is rather larger than the island of Bombay, & is situated ~~from~~ 8 miles distant from B— in a southeasterly direction. Observing a gosavee sitting on the shore I engaged in conversation with him. After a few words had passed I asked him if he could read. He replied that he could. I gave him a tract & he read it readily & correctly. On inquiring I found that he learned in our Mission school in Parwell — a village 20 miles from this & some 10 or 12 years ago. He said he then committed to memory the Ten Commandments & the catechism which was used in school, but could not now repeat them as it was now several years since he left the school. I asked him if he had any of the books he formerly used in school. He said he had some of them in his house at B— but he had not read them lately as he was commonly absent from home. I spoke to him of the inappropriately of his present conduct, & gave him the Gospel of Luke & a tract which he promised to read. He also promised to read the books preserved at home on his return. The man appeared thoughtful and, unlike that class of people generally, when expostulated with, he was respectful in his conduct. While

I was speaking to this man I observed another standing near & listening. He was a man of very ordinary appearance and apparently a Mussulman. I asked him if he could read. He said if I would let him have a tract he would try. I gave him one and he read in it in several places readily & intelligibly. On inquiring I found he learned to read some years ago in our Mission school at Nagotna. These are only two instances among many that I have found of persons who in different places had this learned to read. As much seed has been sown in this way we may hope & pray that some of it will yet spring up & bear fruit to the praise of divine grace.

As I was speaking in one place in the village to some Hindoos about idolatry, a Mussulman came up, and after listening a few minutes said he was glad to hear me telling them so: that he had often told them of their great sin in worshipping painted stones but they would not regard him; he hoped they would now believe and never commit such wickedness.— The Mussulmans often reproach the Hindoos for their idolatry, and the latter retort reproach the Mussulmans for praying to peers & Mohammedan saints.— There is no school in this village but I found a considerable number of persons who could read. All met I furnished with some portion of the Scriptures or some tract or with both the. It was my intention to go to Oovun Oovun, a larger village 4 miles distant in the interior of the island, but having a severe headache and after experiencing feverish sensations I thought it not my duty to go, and so made arrangements to return to Bombay as soon as the wind & tide would permit.

23. Bombay. — To-day I met with the other members of the Translation-committee on the revision of the New Testament in Mahratta, which is now in progress. Some months ago another edition of the New Testament having become necessary the subject was taken up by the Bombay Bible Society, and it was resolved to print a revised edition of 10,000 copies. The revision was entrusted to the members of the Translation committee who live in Bombay; these members — 5 in number — were constituted a sub-committee for this purpose. This committee meets twice a week, and aims to have 2 or 3 Brahmins present who can be consulted as often as there is occasion. It is expected that each member will previously examine what is to come under consideration, and be prepared to propose any alterations which he may think are required. In this way each member becomes better prepared to consider alterations which the others may propose. All proposed alterations are made subjects of careful consideration in the meetings of the committee, and are then adopted or rejected according to the majority of opinions. In this way we have now gone nearly through the Gospel of Matthew. We expect to proceed through the other Gospels much faster, as many words & phrases having been agreed upon after a careful united consideration will be used when they occur again in the same connection, or to express the same truth. — The difficulty of translating the Scriptures into a heathen language for a heathen people, can be realised by those only who have experience in this arduous & untrodden work. Sensible in some degree of the difficulty & untrodden of this work the committee never sit down to it without fervently supplicating God for the enlightening

influence of the Holy Spirit to assist them in their deliberations & direct them in their conclusions, and they never begin this work without imploring the divine blessing on what they have done. — May the word of God thus spread. have free course & be glorified, and may those who receive, ~~[illegible]~~ it, be inclined to read in their own language this wonderful work, and become sincere unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.

D. O. Allen.

Bombay March 1. 1841

N. B. Should any of my friends from Worcester or Westminster apply for this journal it is my wish that it may given to them. It may be retained however at the Mission House as long as it shall be wanted for any use.

D. O. A.

Rev. D. O. Allen Journal
Jan. 31 — Feb. 21. 1841.
R. A. Mem 6.
Feb. June 19

Zanzibar July 9th 1839

To Rev Dr Anderson
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir We reached here about 2 O'clock on the 2. We have had a very interesting visit. Mr Waters and Mr Thorn the English resident have done all in their power to promote our enjoyment and to give us valuable information. I send you some portion of my journal. Time does not permit me to copy it nor to add any thing further at present. We shall be able to arrange the information we have collected before we reach Bombay. We think much may be said in favor of the establishment of a mission here.

We are all in good health. Harmony prevails among us. We have no regrets at having left our native land to labor among the Heathen. Should our visit to Zanzibar be noticed in the Herald I should be pleased to have Messrs Waters & Thorns kindness particularly mentioned. Sabbath was an interesting day. 40 persons from American are here at present. Br French preached on board in the morning & Br Burgess in the afternoon at the house of the consul.

yesterday we went to the Shamba or ~~farm~~ clove plantation of his Highness. We furnished horses, donkeys, coolies &c in abundance. We had a delightful visit. Dinner ready cooked was sent to us from the Palace.

I regret not having had an opportunity to give Mr Hill a more definite account of my travelling expenses. The sum was greater than I had expected but I think he would have been perfectly satisfied. I do not mean to say that any dissatisfaction was expressed.

Capt Ward is very attentive to our comfort. Capt Miller also has shown us much attention. We expect to sail soon and are endeavouring to get our letters in readiness to leave with the vessels in port. You will hear from us again by the first opportunity. Mrs Hume unites with me in expressing much esteem for yourself personally & in wishing to be remembered to your family and those associated with you. May the Lord strengthen you all to discharge faithfully the high trust committed to you.

Affectionately yours

R. W. Hume

P.S. Miss Jarvis health appears to be improving yesterday she went with us to the plantation about five miles into the country and experienced no inconvenience

We are making considerable progress in the study of Mahratta

R. W. Hale

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
Mission-House
31 Pemberton Square
Boston
United States of America.

Bombay Sept 12th 1889

Rev Dr Anderson
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir you will hear by the Archibald Gracie of our safe arrival in Bombay. The brethren here had made all necessary preparations for our accommodation and gave us a cordial welcome. We are pleasantly situated in the family of Mr Allen. The Brahmin who was with Mr Ballantine during his first year in the country has been engaged as our pundit. The knowledge of the language acquired in America is of great service to us. The time spent with the pundit is principally devoted to conversation.

Mrs Hume and myself are as well as we were in America. We cannot however endure the same amount of fatigue. We have arrived here at a very pleasant season of the year. And thus far we are agreeably disappointed respecting the climate and people of India. — There appears to be some little difference of opinion among the brethren

here respecting our location. Each feels a particular interest in his own station and very naturally desires additional laborers. Our only desire is to be placed where we may be most useful in advancing the cause of our Lord and Master. For a time we shall not be able to render much service at any station. Our attention must be principally devoted to the study of the language.

I would say something respecting Zanzibar but you have probably received full accounts from the other stations and this will be so long in reaching you that it hardly seems worth while.

I think there is little doubt but a missionary would be allowed to reside there. The government and people are favorably disposed towards Americans. And they have hardly thought of such a thing as Mohammedans being converted. My own impression is that in case Mohammedans should embrace Christianity the government would interfere. An event of this kind however would not excite as much opposition and lead to such decided

measures as at Muscat. Some persons in Zanzibar spoke very favorably of Christianity and of the establishment of a mission there: But it was no more than might have been expected considering their character and the circumstances in which they were placed.

Of the climate we could not judge from personal knowledge. Zanzibar has generally been spoken of as an unhealthy place and probably not without reason. It has proved very fatal to Europeans. Messrs Thorn and Cosmac enjoy comfortable health but think the climate undermining to the constitution. Mr Waters thinks Zanzibar healthy.

The fact of Mr Waters' being there would be very favorable to the establishment of a mission. While he remains one missionary could pursue his labors there to advantage. And in this way without incurring much expense the experiment might be made how far missionary operations could be carried on in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

A missionary at Zanzibar would be able to collect much information respecting the interior of Eastern Africa. And if thought desirable he might soon be qualified to visit the

interior with some of the trading companies. I am not so sanguine as Mr Wolters respecting the results of a mission at Zanzibar. Yet I should be glad to hear that the Board had resolved to send a missionary there.

Mr Wolters is an ardent man and is very desirous that a mission should be established at Zanzibar. Hence as might naturally be expected he is disposed to look at things in the most favorable light. Of course he means to state things as they are. He would be a valuable assistant to a missionary at Zanzibar.

Date Apr. 12 1844
Rec'd May 6 1844
Acknowledged Sept. 17

We were much gratified by the interest manifested by the crew in religious services. They were regular in their attendance on the sabbath and at evening devotions. The bad one thirst has passed from death unto life since we left Salem.

Our prayer is that the Lord may give much wisdom to you and your associates. And may all your plans for the extension of Zion be abundantly prospered. Doubtless you pray for us as we endeavor to excite a spirit of prayer among the churches on our behalf. This mission needs the prayers of God's people.

Affectionately yours R. W. Hamilton

135 Bombay Feb 7. 1840.

To The Revd Dr. Anderson

(3 inches)

My Dear Sir I am thankful in being able to inform you that Mrs. H. & myself are in the enjoyment of excellent health. We do not find Bombay so unhealthy as is generally ~~supposed~~ represented at home. Here indeed it bears quite an opposite character. No one speaks of it as an unhealthy place for India, though doubtless it is not favorable to certain constitutions. It was admitted at the annual meeting in Nuggur that in the experience of the mission it does not suffer by comparison with the other stations.

In consequence of Mrs. Allen's ill health, the family boarding school, and her other female schools have been placed under our care. I also have one of the boys schools. We have progressed so far in the language as to be able to hear the lessons without difficulty and with a little previous attention to explain them in some measure. Our sabbath schools; particularly the girls' which meets in our house, immediately after the morning services, are very interesting. Attendance is regular. The catechisms and scripture lessons are uniformly well committed. The girls in the scripture classes recite 15 or 20 verses. I also feel deeply interested in our native congregation on sabbath mornings. I think it appears rather larger than when we arrived. Considering the proportion of children, good attention is given to the preaching. About 200 are generally present. May we not

hope that the truth, made known in these various ways, will not be in vain? O for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit to make it mighty to the pulling down of strong holds.

The girls in the female boarding school are affectionate, intelligent children. They give Mrs. Hume much care and much ~~trouble~~ pleasure. Several of them have a very good knowledge of Christianity, and we have some hopes that two of the African girls have been renewed by the Holy Spirit. They appear well, but we do not wish to be hasty in deciding their case.

You will see from the minutes of the Annual Meeting that I did not concur with a majority of the Brethren, in the vote locating both Mr. French and myself in the Deccan after the present year. The principal reason given in its favor was, that this course was required by the instructions from the Rooms. I did not wish for a vote locating either of us permanently in Bombay, but thought it more than probable that at the end of the year the best interest of the mission may require another individual here.

The state of Mrs. Allen's health renders it, perhaps, more than doubtful whether she will again be able to engage in any active duties. Mrs. Webster has a family of two children which are likely to occupy most of her time and attention. Another female member of the mission therefore would have

as great a prospect of usefulness here as at any other station. Again the case would be different were there two missionaries in Bombay - the one of whom could relieve the other. But Mr. Webster is devoted to the press. He cannot supply the place of the missionary when absent nor in any way do much direct missionary labor. By this I do not mean to say any thing against Mr. Webster. In the villages on Salsette and the neighboring continent much missionary labor has been performed. Schools have been established - the gospel has been preached and books have been distributed. Many people have acquired considerable knowledge of Christianity. Ought not the missionaries in Bombay then to be at liberty to visit these places?

I was somewhat disappointed in Nuggur. By the last census it contains but 25,000 inhabitants of whom about one fourth are Mussulmans. Are not two missionaries sufficient for that station? India differs from many Heathen countries from the fact that we find an agency on the ground if we have the means to employ it. Persons can be obtained to teach an English school, or in the Seminary so that a missionary needs to devote to them but a portion of his time. And this certainly is much better than to turn persons who come out as missionaries, into common school masters. I have given it as my opinion that it may be expedient to place another individual in Bombay. But I am not prepared to say that this individual should be myself. I trust we shall be willing to labor wherever God in his providence shall place us and be enabled through his grace to delight in our work

Still, however, we wish to go where all things considered there is the greatest prospect of usefulness.

Judging from what I have learned there is at present more harmony in the mission than in former years. But I do not believe we shall ever be as much of one mind as is desirable while we remain united in one mission. I like the suggestion in your last letter. In my opinion division would do very much to promote union. The mission might at once be divided putting Nuggur and Lalsuk together - also Machlunleshwur & Bombay.

Bombay Feb. 7. 1840

Rec'd Aug. 28 —

Ans. Nov. 6. 1841. &

Pub'd.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary House
Beacon Hill
Boston Mass
United States America.

NEW-YORK AUG 27

I feel much sympathy with Br Munger in his present situation. Mrs. M. is in poor health & I fear they will think it very unkind in the mission to leave them alone. But both Mr. French and myself had very serious objections to being located at Lalsuk at least until our friends should be satisfied on several points. Had Br French however proposed to remain in Bombay I should have preferred to go to Lalsuk as a temporary arrangement rather than to remain in Nuggur where in my opinion there is no particular necessity for any additional assistance. We would commit our ways unto the Lord then he will direct our steps. Mrs. Hume unites in kind regards to Mrs. A. & yourself & your associates.

In the fellowship of the gospel yours truly R. W. Hume

Rev. Dr. Anderson Bombay May 22nd/40
Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Revd Dear Sir I had not intended to write at present, but have concluded to send you a few lines as I can be done free of expense.

I regret exceedingly that there should be a prospect of our number being reduced knowing as I do something of the feelings of the church at home on the subject of the return of missionaries and seeing as I do the need of laborers in this still benighted portion of the earth. Missionaries should by all means go out expecting to live and die among the people to whom they are sent. If they go abroad expecting to return after a few years they will not learn the language they will not devote themselves with singleness of heart to their labors among the Heathen. From various causes it may become the duty of some to return to their native land. And it is to be expected that others becoming discontented and unhappy in their work will be desirous of leaving it.

When this is the case will they not be worse than useless in the field abroad? Unhappy themselves, will they not be a constant grief and trouble to those with whom they are associated? Is it not better that such persons should return to America unless they can become contented and happy in their work?

Your heart and the hearts of many have also been pained by the sad fall of some who have gone as missionaries to the heathen. Missionaries are but men & it is to be feared that some of us when professedly forsaking all for Christ know but little of ourselves.

Thus far Mrs. Hume & myself continue to enjoy good health. I find much pleasure

in speaking to the natives in their own
language. It is not so difficult as I hav
expected. During Mr. Allen's absence to V
Stids I ventured twice to address an
native congregation and I daily con
our family worship in Mahratta.

I learn from Mr. Munger's letter to
you that it is thought important for her
return to America and that he expects
to follow at some future time should
he not accompany her. It is also unde
-stood that Mr. Webster has written asking
permission for her to return to America
and that it is her intention to go by the
Brenda. I doubt not Mr. Webster ha
made you acquainted (to a considera
-ble extent at least) with his views and
feelings, so that I shall do him no
injury in saying that he feels his
situation here to be unpleasant. In
the mission he stands on an equality
with his brethren and is treated as
an equal. But out of the mission he
is regarded in a different light, and if
I mistake not the effect upon their
minds has been unhappy. From some
cause, her friends also are dissatisfie
with their circumstances and urge the
return. The tendency of these things has
been to render them less happy and
less interested in their work than they
would otherwise have been.

I presume Mr. Webster will not propose
to return at present. But he may wish
to return soon in which case it may
be important for you to know the state
of the printing establishment. Hence
I have spoken of his case, which otherwise I should not have done as it
is very unpleasant to do so.

Should Mr. Webster return the print
establishment will not materially suffe
Under the direction of the Com. on the Pr
or of some individual appointed for
purpose Mr. Coward and Thomas Graham
are abundantly qualified to carry it on
They are both steady, intelligent, respect
men. They are members of the mission c
and have the entire confidence of the

mission. Mr. Coward has for a considerable
time kept the mission accounts and receives
monthly (100) one hundred Rupees.
Thomas Graham has been long in the office.
He attends to the most difficult work
cutting punches &c. and usually conducts
the daily devotional exercises with the
Native. He has lately married Mr.
Cowards daughter a pious and interesting
young woman. And receives monthly
eighty Rupees. It is probable that
his pay will be raised still higher.
I hope the Com. and the church
at home will not become discouraged
with reference to the Mahratta mission.
This certainly is a wide, interesting and
promising field of labor. As yet indeed
little fruit has been gathered. Still —
much has been accomplished, and
the future harvest will abundantly
pay all the toil of the laborers and
all the expense incurred. Missionaries
have been preparing the way of the Lord,
and the signs are neither few nor
uncertain that the day of his appearing
is at hand. The number of converts
during a particular period is not always
to be regarded as the measure of
success.
In speaking of Mr. Webster
in the office I am not conscious of being
influenced by any unkind feelings towards
him. Indeed they and we have lived as
friends and neighbors in entire harmony,
without the least difficulty, or coupled
anything so far as I know. I should
think could they become entirely centered
and interested in their work. But it
seems to me desirable for you to
know the state of the office in case you
should be called to act in reference to
it. There is much reason to fear that
Mrs. Allen will never again be able
to resume her missionary labors.
In that case it appears to me plain that
it will be our duty to remain in Bombay
for the present, unless it should be
thought best to locate some other family
in our place. I should then be willing and ready
to go to another station. I have serious

doubts whether it will be best for the mission that I should be permanently located in Bombay.

The school now under the care of Mrs. Hume should have some female connected with it. It is small but if I mistake not there is no female mission school in Bombay, nor (perhaps with the exception of Mrs. Graves) in the whole Mahratta country. So interesting and important as the girls do considerable towards supporting themselves so that the expense to the Board is not great.

With an united kind regards to your family and associates, I remain Dear Sir Yours truly G. R. W. Hume

The above is not intended to be used in any publick way. R. W. H.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Boston.

R. W. Hume
Bom. May 22, 1846
Rec'd Sept. 28, 1846
Ans. Oct. 26, 50
Pers. Corr.
Mahratta

Bombay Jan. 2. 1841

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir in accordance with one of the resolutions of our late annual meeting it is expected that each individual will either separately or in conjunction with others, communicate his views on the subject of division. I will therefore briefly give you my reasons for thinking that the American Mah. Mission should be divided into two or more distinct, independent Missions.

I The great loss of time and money in attending our annual meetings. Those who come from other stations will never be absent less than one month — usually, a month and a half or two months, at the time of the year most favorable for making missionary tours. And thus, from a sixth, to a twelfth part of the time, their labors are entirely suspended. To this is to be added the expenses of the journey.

2. The circumstances of Bombay and the other stations are in some respects different. Those in Bombay should co-operate with the Scotch & Church Missions, and should be at

liberty so far as there may be occasion to regulate their school operations &c. with reference to, and in concert with those missions. Regulations adopted by the mission, as it now is, are not likely to be equally applicable to all the branches.

3- Our plan of doing business by circulars occasions much delay and inconvenience. Sometimes, even when immediate action is called for, they go round three or four times,— new resolutions are proposed entirely different from those at first contained in the circular— these must be remarked upon, and perhaps, finally, something is adopted which has no connection with the subject of the first proposition.

Our circulars are somewhat in the spirit of a debating clube when each one speaks with particular reference to the remarks of the one who immediately preceded him. Again this mode of doing business leads to bad legislation. It is frequently difficult to say enough on a circular when it is issued to enable the brethren at the other stations to understand the subject. Consequently they act from wrong impressions, very differently from what they would were they on the ground.

Again its tendency is to produce

misunderstanding and alienation of feeling among brethren. The past history of the mission shows this too plainly. And I fear that while we remain together the same cause will produce the same results. You will understand how lamentable must be the effects of this; whether we consider the missionary himself, or the cause in which he is engaged.

Again this mode of doing business virtually nullifies the law which makes the proceedings of the mission subject to the revision of the Prudential Committee. A circular may be issued proposing some important measure. The minority ~~majority~~ may think it most unwise, and may state their reasons at length. But the action of the majority is law — and you have no revision of the matter. Unless by an express vote, the subject is not referred to you, and the majority being satisfied with their own course, see no occasion to refer it. And the minority, unless they send a private statement (a most unpleasant course) have no means of bringing the subject to the notice of the Prudential Committee.

This evil is not imaginary. The history of this ~~instance~~ mission presents more than one instance in which a majority has adopted important measures of which you have not had the

least intimation unless from private representations.

[I dislike exceedingly to refer to particular instances — but perhaps it is proper to do so, as it will show you the nature of the evil. Last year a circular was issued proposing to remove our Lithographic Press to Ahmednuggur. The Brethren then stated that they wished to start a native newspaper, — to print questions for their schools &c. The minority stated some objections, & said that as this was a new & unauthorised measure they were unwilling to have any expense incurred, or any decisive step taken until the subject could be referred to the Prudential Committee for its sanction — that there was no necessity for immediate action as nothing would be lost by waiting some six or eight months for your reply — Further that the press was needed in our office and should in no case be removed, even should it be thought best to procure another for Ahmednuggur &c. Two or three circulars on the subject went round the Mission, and the result was that the press was removed; and our printing in the Mod character has ever since been going on in the Bazar, at an expense of several hundred rupees. But this is not communicated to you for your information & sanction.

Do not understand me as complaining of my Brethren. I have mentioned this instance merely

for the purpose of illustrating my views. At the time, indeed, I felt that the action of the majority was highly improper. Mr. Munger & Mr. Allen felt the same - Mr. Webster though at first opposed, finally consented to the arrangement. Had I been at Ahmednuggur very probably I should have seen the subject in the same light that the Brethren there did and should have sanctioned the course pursued. I do not impugn the motives of the majority. They doubtless acted as they thought best. But while I do not complain of the ~~system~~ Brethren - I do complain of the system - and feel that it cannot be tolerated. If you leave us as we are, you assign the right to review all our proceedings, and leave it for the majority to determine whether the reference of a subject to you by a minority shall be communicated to you.

4= As to the Press, it should furnish all the stations of the Board in the Mah. country with books. Should its management therefore be committed to all the stations? I think not. It would only be a source of trouble and besides would not be so well managed as if left to the station where it is located. Let appropriations for tracts and scriptures be made to the different missions and it will be for the interest of all, particularly the Branch where the Press is located to make such arrangements

as will be entirely satisfactory.

5= There might be a meeting of delegates for the purpose of consultation, and ~~con~~ arranging matters of common interest — such as the preparation and publication of books &c. But I would not wish its proceedings binding upon the different missions unless approved by them. Let the missions be entirely separated, each having its own library, its own funds and being in all respects responsible directly to the Prudential Committee.

In that case more individual responsibility will be felt — more missionary work will be done — there will be more love and harmony between the different missions, — more of a disposition to co-operate with each other, — more prayer for, and more hearty rejoicing in each other's success, than there is at present; or than there is likely to be, should one mission be invested with joint responsibility and authority over the affairs of another. Entire separation, so far as authority is concerned, will in my opinion, be the surest way to bind the missions together. It is certain that our system has not worked well. There is no prospect that it will work better in future. Consequently, the sooner it ends the better. My permanent location is not

determined. But these would be my views were I to remain in Bombay — and they would be my views were I to start ~~for~~ to-morrow for Nuggur, Jalnah or some other station. Wherever it may be thought best to station me, I wish for no responsibility and no authority beyond the sphere of my labors.

[Mr. Graves & Mr. Munger I have not seen. But the Brethren at Nuggur I respect and love. They are excellent brethren. I should ever wish to co-operate with them and in cases of doubt and difficulty, their advice would be sought and valued.

Or, should I, in the course of Providence be associated with them, or either of them. I trust we could labor in harmony.]

When there is a majority or nearly a majority in one station they are not so likely to feel the evils of our present system as those at the smaller stations. They will feel more unfettered, being always able to carry out their plans. And if they act on the principle that the mission is one, and consequently that all in the mission is at their service (which is very natural) they may even prefer this system to any other. At least their attention is not so likely to be directed to its evils. May the Lord guide you in all your decisions

Believe me Rev. & Dear Sir
yours truly
R. W. Hume

Boston, Jan. 2, 1841

Rec. Aug. 10, 1841
Ans. Oct. 8

On dividing the Mission.

Geo. W. Anderson
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

(No part of this letter designed for publication)

138

Bombay Jan. 4. 1840

Rev. Dr. Anderson

My dear Sir

I regret that we are not able to send you the proceedings of our late Annual Meeting, by Capt. Brown. The meeting was adjourned some days before Capt. Ward left Bombay, and the minutes might have been sent by him, had it not been necessary to circulate them for the remarks of the absent members. They were to have been in readiness by the 25th of last month. But they are still in circulation in the mission. The circular respecting them is going round the third time. Some of the brethren who attended, wish their votes to stand on the minutes directly contrary to the way in which they were given at the meeting — their views, having of course, undergone some change. It is probable that one resolution, unanimously adopted, will be stricken from the minutes. This causes delay.

Truly our mode of doing business is most

inconvenient. Sometimes circulars go round three or four times, even when the subject calls for immediate action. And at last perhaps nothing is determined to the satisfaction of any one. Indeed it often requires considerable skill to determine what the result is. In one or two instances, the judgment of the brethren has been directly at variance respecting the result of the circular.

At the Annual Meeting the brethren were unanimous in recommending a division of the Mission. But they were not able to agree upon the plan — some wishing for entire separation, except so far as the Branches shall see it to be for their mutual interest to act in concert — others wishing, that in some respects, they may remain united, with joint authority and responsibility. On this point nothing is recommended as a Mission. The views of the brethren are to be sent directly to you — so that you are likely to know the opinions and feelings of all.

On Wednesday last I returned from a tour of four weeks in the Southern Concan — having gone as far as Rajapoor & Veejiadroog. I was much interested and trust that it has not

only been an advantage to myself but that the seed sown will not be altogether in vain. Mrs. Hume accompanied me as she could do so without any additional expense. (We went in a boat) It was thought also that it might be beneficial to her, as she has been closely confined by her duties, since coming to Bombay. I may hereafter send you some few extracts from my journal kept during the tour.

You will be happy to know that Mrs. Allen has recovered, much beyond the hopes of her husband and friends. She is still feeble and in a precarious state. They have resumed the charge of the family school. Two of the African girls it is expected will be baptised in a week or two. They have appeared remarkably well. Mr. Webster left for Salsette some days before my return. He is to accompany Mr. Munger on a tour. Their children are well though Mrs. Webster herself is not so. We are both still in good health, for which we are thankful to the Giver of all good.

During my absence a letter from you to the mission was received which I have not seen. We hear nothing as yet of the things sent by the North Star. (I think this the commencement of the present) Our united regards to yourself and your associates — also to Mrs. Anderson and family. Truly and affectionately yours

R. W. Hume

Boston, Jan. 4. 1841

Rec'd. Aug. 10, 1841
Ans'd. Oct. 8

~~[illegible]~~

Gen. Jno. Anderson
Secretary of the Navy
Navy Dept.
Washington
Free

SHIP

Rec'd at St Helena & forwarded with pleasure by Mrs. respectfully

Wm Carroll
U. States Consul
at St Helena

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Bom by Jan 22. 1841

Anderson

Rev. Dr. & Sir There has been no unnecessary delay in preparing the minutes. They delayed to go to Mr. Munger who was absent on a tour, and some of the brethren proposed a to alterations which rendered it necessary that the circular on that subject should go there round the mission

The "Annual Tabular View" should have been time ready to go with the minutes, but that has not yet ended its peregrinations.

Mr. Webster is expected back in March. Mrs. Webster has not been well for some weeks past but is now rather better. She thinks of going to the Hills soon.

Mrs. Hume & myself are in good health. Mr. Allen is well. Mrs. Allen is comfortable. We have delightful weather. No one could ask for anything pleasanter than our seasons. Bombay should not be called an unhealthy place. Let missionaries be contented and happy in their work — let them take proper measures for preserving health — and let them occasionally go out on missionary tours, even should it be but for a week or two, and they may generally enjoy good health. True they must die, and they will be sick too — as they will be in any country. To some the climate will prove unfavorable and it will be expedient for them to leave.

This is a mere wrapper and need not be acknowledged. And as my journal goes with the minutes, you need not acknowledge that. That you and your associates may be endued with wisdom and grace is the prayer

Dec 24 1848 Forwarded with Missionary Herald
Philip Cooke
M. State Council

#227

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SACHAR
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Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
U.S.A.
(Supposed) Boston
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Rev. R. W. Hume

Bombay, Jan.y 22, 1849

Rec.d Aug. 10, 1849

ans.d Oct. 8

The following letter is strictly private

No 1

Rev Dr. Anderson

Bombay Sept. 1st 1841

My very dear Sir like the other members of the Mission I have for some time past been expecting that each successive steamer would bring us a letter from you. We have not heard from you; yet I doubt not you have thought much of us, and perhaps spent many anxious and painful hours with reference to the Mahratta Mission. Your anxieties & cares for the different missions must be a heavy load, & particularly when as doubtless is sometimes the case, things of an unpleasant and delicate nature are brought before you. May you and your associates be endued with a double portion of the spirit of Grace and of wisdom. You are remembered in the prayers of the Churches and in the prayers of your missionaries, though I fear not to the extent that might be justly expected. I cannot make you glad by telling you that the Spirit from on high has been poured out upon this benighted people. We are yet called upon to sow in faith and in tears. But we know that the promises of God stand sure, and that India shall yet be full of the knowledge and the glory of the Lord. We labor in hope fixing our eye upon the promises of the Eternal.

Doubtless we aught to be deeply humbled that we accomplish so little. O for more of the Apostolic spirit for the spirit of our Blessed Master. Then things would not pass on so quietly. Then we should see more open, violent opposition as well as more bowing the knee to Christ.

The members of the Mission are generally in the enjoyment of good health. Mrs. Allen has been restored beyond the fondest expectations of her friends and is now able to resume her former duties. She is a faithful, devoted laborer and we have great reason for thankfulness that she is still spared to labor in the Master's vineyard. Mrs. Webster and children are now also quite well. Mrs. Fanran has been able to do very little since her return to India. It would be her delight to do anything towards instructing those who are perishing for lack of knowledge. But I fear she has finished her work. Mr. & Mrs. Graves with whom she is, speak very discouragingly of her prospects. Mr. Graves himself & Mrs. Graves also will soon go to receive their reward. We have not seen them & perhaps never shall on this side eternity. Would that all missionaries had their deep piety and devotion to the Missionary work.

Mrs. Hume on the 19th of last month gave birth to a little daughter. The Lord has been very gracious to us in

see 3d page

Rev R. W. Hume

N 3 (copy page 2 next)

affecting one of my Brethren here. I fully & freely told him my feelings and tried as I had often tried before to be faithful to him. In consequence of acknowledgements & expressions of regret on his part & the advice of friends I was induced to alter my opinion as to the necessity of making any representation. It may be proper here to remark that there was nothing of a personal nature. I do not think the brother intended to entertain any hard feelings, or harbour any ill will towards me in consequence of what I did. Quite the contrary & I trust the course pursued has had at least some good influence upon him. It is possible however that it may be necessary to send some statement to the Bd. Committee.

As you will be liable to receive conflicting accounts of some things & things respecting which it is most desirable that you receive right impressions, you will not fail under present circumstances to learn what you can from those who have been among us — who have seen us as we are; and who can speak of various things from actual observation. Capt. Waters, in particular, has been here at different times and has perhaps seen more of our brethren in Bombay than any other man in America. He has been much in the families of the missionaries here, and is intimate with them all. He is also a man of candor of Christian principle and a warm friend of the Board. He will probably tell you but little unless particularly questioned. But if questioned he will speak freely to you. You will perhaps be able to satisfy yourself in a way on some points respecting which you might otherwise be in much doubt.

You can learn from him something of our style of living — whether your missionaries here individually act in keeping with their missionary character — whether they are deeply interested in their work — whether they have a proper regard to the pecuniary interests of the Board and of the Church whom it represents — how either of them in their intercourse with him ever manifested a disposition to promote his own pecuniary interests even at the expense of the Board — How they a proper regard for the sabbath and the means of grace & what influence do they exert upon the spiritual interests of those with whom they are brought in contact. I suggest these things to you as matter for inquiry though it would not be proper for you to say to him that these subjects of inquiry had been suggested.

It is exceedingly painful to me to make any allusions to so unpleasant a subject & it must be a matter of grief to you. What I have said is not for the purpose of giving you information but that you may be led to obtain information from others if you should feel the need of it. Do

see last page

preserving Mother & Babe, both of whom are doing well. Thus we have increased responsibilities. May we have grace rightly to discharge them.

Mr. & Mrs. Munger are expected to return to Ahmednagar the next favorable opportunity. No provision was made for supplying their places. It appeared to me very undesirable that the station should be relinquished and after a prayerful examination of the subject I was led to feel that it might perhaps be my duty to go there rather than that this should be done. Accordingly I laid the subject before the Mission and proposed to take Mr. Munger's place in case the Mission were fully of the opinion that Sirur should be permanently continued as a station of the Board. The Mission were unanimous in the opinion that Sirur should be permanently continued, and (with one exception (Mr. Allen) in approving of my proposal to remove thither. Mr. Allen felt that it was more important for me to remain in Bombay than to go to Sirur, and as the question concerning that station had been agitated he wished it to be again referred to the Prudential Committee.

If then Mr. Munger goes as is expected & if nothing is heard from you in the mean time to throw new light upon the subject, it is probable that we long shall remove from Bombay to Sirur.

I have not proposed to go to Sirur because I think there is too much of the strength of our Mission in Bombay. Indeed I think Mr. French should have gone from Madras, or that one of the Brethren should have gone from Ahmednagar rather than that this station should be left as it will be when we are gone. But no one felt disposed to leave his present situation. I trust the Committee will without delay send an additional laborer to this station.

[You doubtless will not remain ignorant that some things of an unpleasant character have occurred here. I will not say anything about them now. I would not even allude to them if not that you will know something of the subject, though perhaps not enough to prevent your receiving wrong impressions. I have no fear that anything will be communicated to my disadvantage. I am persuaded that both the Brethren at this station as well as the other members of the Mission entertain towards me ~~any~~ none but feelings of kindness and good-will. Hence even if it judged necessary to make any representations respecting my conduct ~~character~~ doubtless the representation would be as favorable as the facts would justify.

I will then merely say that different things have occurred which have caused me much anxiety and grief. At one time I felt that it was my duty to communicate to the P. Committee some things

(see 2d page

conclusion I may say that I am not conscious of any but feelings of good-will to both the Brethren at this Station. And it is a pleasure to be able to add that I am quite sure they both entertain none but the kind feelings towards me.

You will remember that not long since, the Irish Presbyterian Church sent out 2 missionaries to India. They remained several months in Bombay. About the 1st of Feb. they left for Rajcote in Katiawar which was fixed upon as the seat of the Mission. Yesterday we heard that Rev. Mr. Nesbit has died. It is probable that his widow and the Missionaries will return.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1841

Rec'd Apr. 7. 1841

Rev. Rufus Anderson
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
31 Pemberton Square
Boston

Private

We hear that Capt. Wood is expected to sail in April with a cargo of Ice for Bombay. Perhaps then will be time after the receipt of this to forward by him anything that may be on hand for our Mission. Doubtless he will inform you of the time of sailing.

With kind regards to your associates

I remain sincerely yours

R. W. Hume

Journal of R. W. Hanna
also a letter to Dr. Anderson
despatched from Bombay
Oct 1st 1841

April 25. This evening I asked
person who came in to our usual
family worship in Mahratta
whether sinners are deserving of
punishment. His reply was
characteristic of the common
people "How can I tell? I
cannot read. I know nothing."
But if you cannot read you
are still not like the brutes.
God has given you reason.
You know the difference between
right and wrong - do you not?
"All I know is to work and
fill my belly. I know
nothing else."
This to a great extent
was his real feeling. And it is
the legitimate result of his

religious training. The mass of the people have but little sense of responsibility to God. All that is required of them is to follow the instructions of the Brahmans and to do as their fathers have done. They do not think of exercising their own judgment in matters of religion. If they are right it is well. And if they are wrong; it is of but little consequence. Should they know anything of such a subject? If by mistake they worship a man or stone instead of God — it is all the same. So then it is as God. Such is the feeling of multitudes. It is not therefore strange that they should manifest but little interest in ~~Christianity~~ regard to the Christian religion.

July 23rd. + Nagpunchme a cobra kept sacred to the Nag or Cobra

+ Nagpunchme

the sacred books directions
e given to worship the Cobra
d the day is observed by
ll classes of Hindoos. ~~In the~~
~~sacred books~~ Shesh (Shesh) the
ing of the serpent race is
scribed as having one thousand
d) heads on one of which the
rth is sustained. This serpent
both the canopy and the
ch of Vishnoo.
On this day a clay image
the snake is made in each
use or his picture is drawn
wood or paper or upon the
alls. The people then present
t offerings of milk, flowers
lantains, parched rice, sugar
coanuts &c. They bow or
rostrate themselves before the
e, saying "O divine Cobra,
e secure and sustain us."
O Shesh partake of these
erings and ~~place of thy love~~ be gracious
~~ow~~ to us" or something similar
this. These offerings are
terwards given to the Brahmans.
eatenly themselves and their friends.
ear the Mission Chapel ~~there~~ is

a large rock from which it
said that formerly a large
Cobra annually issued on the
day and deceived the worship
of the people. ~~The~~ Of late years
the snake it is said has not appeared
as usual, but has made his
appearance from a rock in
another part of the town.
Some however suppose that the
~~Deity the~~ Divinity still continues
to reside in the old place and
accordingly they worship there
and present their offerings of
milk, flowers &c.

This afternoon I went to the
stone near the Chapel. An
abundance of leaves, flowers
and powders were lying upon it.
There were also offerings of rice
sugar &c. Few persons were
present, the great mass prefer
the new place. To this I
afterwards went, and found
the streets filled with people
and lined with the vendors
of sweetmeats, toys, fruits &c.
Near the rock in which the
Divinity is represented to have taken up his abo

ere a number of Snake-charmers with baskets containing
hras. These were occasionally
able to erect themselves and
spread out the hood. To
em the people were presenting
ferings of milk and sometimes
triffle to their keepers.
At the hole in the rock from
hich the snake is said to
ssue were two *Gosavees
usily engaged in receiving
e offerings of the people. These
ere instead of money milk, cocoa-nuts
d powders, flowers, plantains
ocked rice &c. Milk was the
ost common offering. Scores
people each with a little
ssel of this which had been
rchased near by, were pressing
rward to present it to the
od. I thought it rather a
ar offering to his snakeship
judging from its appearance
for the larger portion was
ater. The hole in the rock
s covered with leaves and upon
ese were thrown the powders

---

*Gosavees. Religious mendicants originally without
ne, wife or children, who have renounced
rly business, pleasures and affections.

flowers and milk while the money plantains, cocoa-nuts &c. were put into baskets for preservation.

The Gosavees presented us with a part of their plantains &c. but then I refused and endeavoured to point out the folly and wickedness of what I saw.

August 5th

It is painful to witness the entire want of solemnity in the funeral processions of the Hindoos. The members of the ~~deceased~~ family of the deceased are unclean for ten days. On the eleventh they bathe and observe the prescribed rites for purification. On the twelfth day special rites for the benefit of the deceased are to be observed and a great feast is to be made for the people of their own caste. Large gifts also in proportion to the ability of the family must be given to the Brahmans. And the officiating Brahmans must be well paid for their services. This afterno

~~about two miles from Bombay~~ ~~company with~~ the Allen & myself
came to where more than 100.
degrees (persons, engaged chiefly in the
manufacture of salt) were collected
to perform the funeral rites of
female of ~~caste~~ their caste
who had died 12 days previous.
A Brahmen assisted by two
relatives of the deceased was
going through what appeared to
be the most silly, unmeaning
ceremonies. He was seated
upon a stone, muttering in the
most careless manner something
which no one could understand.
Boiled rice, sugar, honey, flour
red and yellow powders
water &c &c were made use
of in performing the ceremonies.
None of the persons present
pretended to know the meaning
of what was done, but they took
for granted the Brahmen
would do what was necessary
to secure the welfare of the
deceased. Among other things a
handful of rice was made into
a round ball - a hole was made
on one side with the thumb and

into this was poured a little
honey — the hole was then covered
with a copper coin and over this
was put the leaf of a tree. The
~~too~~ ball was then wrapped in a
yellow cloth and over the whole
was wound a considerable
quantity of cotton thread.
Afterwards water, powders &c
were poured upon it, the whole
being accompanied by the mutter
of the officiating Brahmen. The
ball, after a considerable time
being thus occupied, was conveyed
into the tank, by the side of
which the ceremonies were
performed. This may be taken
as a specimen of what was
done. After these ceremonies
some three or four hundred
persons would be feasted at
the house of the deceased. The
who gladly received our tracts
all dispersed, expressing
Sept 25. him. When the way the truth and the life
money wishes to feast some
Brahmans or perform some
other meritorious act he must
go into the street and spread
out before him the loose cloth
which he wears ~~about him~~ and
then bend over it taking hold
his great toes with his hands

Sometimes this course is taken
obtain money with which
purchase food &c.
He remains in this position
until the necessary sum
obtained, ~~often~~ ~~which sometimes is not~~ ~~until~~
~~the blood flows from his nose.~~
If the people do not give he
remains until night and
then goes home invoking
curses upon them. People give
sometimes for fear of this curse.
Those who adopt this method
of getting money have their
heads and upper parts of the
body entirely naked and
it is painful to see them
stooping over exposed in this
manner to the burning sun.

Bombay Oct 1st

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary &c

Dear Sir I send you the preceding extracts from my journal. You may not think them worth sending home — or at least not worth printing. I shall not be unpleasant if you throw them aside, having more interesting matter for the pages of the Herald. We would gladly communicate to you cheering intelligence regard to the progress of the Lord's work here. But for the most part we can speak only of heathenism — of the distribution of tracts — of the proclamation of the Gospel. We cannot tell that the people are flocking to the Saviour. But we do not feel that our cause remains stationary.

Our schools in Bombay are better attended in a better state than they have been since our arrival. We frequently come for tracts and scriptures. When we go out of the city we are generally listened to with respect. We find at least some, willing to hear our message. All the large boys from our schools meet us

bbath school at 8 O'clock on
bbath mornings. At 9 A.M. our
tive congregation assemble ~~many~~
ub-bering about 250. Our services
e heavy or quite as long as the
bbath services in America. Order
d quiet prevail though we
ften have to mourn over the listlessness
the audience. After the congregation
dismissed the girls sabbath school
held. They recite questions, hymns
d portions of scripture. Our English
vice at 4 P.M. is not attended by
ny but it is thought to be of sufficient
portance to be continued.

Miss. Fowler still continues
ble. The other members of the Mission
in usual health. Our funds
printing tracts are all expended
d several hundred Rupees in
dition. Several of the tracts approved
the Am. Tract Soc. are also out
print. Three or four German
issionaries are expected soon in
bay. They are to be located at
alpore, a large place between
ngpore and Allahabad. Three
four months since some excitement
caused among the Persons in
sequence of a young ~~of that caste~~
se applying to the Church Mission
es for Baptism. He took refuge
them where he still continues
appears well. He will probably be
tised before long. I send this to
Portland Mail which starts you
con to day. Three and a half sheets of
ter paper like this will go for one Rupee

Rev. R. W. Hume.

Bombay. Oct. 1. 1841

Rec'd. Jan. 24. 1842

Also, Journal.

Ack'd. March 97

(3)

(M)

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
Pemberton Square
Boston

[illegible]
[illegible] Bell

(Omahr)

Private

Bombay Feb 28. 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir in a former letter to you dated Sept 1st 1841, it was mentioned that I had proposed to take Mr Munger's place at Talna and that the Mission had approved of this proposal. My reasons for making this proposal were 1st an unwillingness that the Talna station should be relinquished. 2d I feared there might be a continuation of unpleasant things at the Bombay station; and thought our peace, usefulness and comfort might be promoted by a removal to Talna. At the time of making this proposal however, I expected that something would be received from you which would indicate your views in regard to the permanent continuance of the Talna station before Mr. Munger would leave for America. The doubts which you had expressed in regard to the expediency of continuing that station, taken in connection with the state of your funds — and the views expressed in the Mission taken in connection with the application for a new station at Seroor which was made without our knowledge at this station; made me apprehensive that were we to go to Talna before hearing from you, intelligence might soon be received requiring the station to be relinquished. And thus the expense and trouble of removal would be lost. To me it appeared not probable that you would feel prepared as your funds then were, to continue Talna and establish a station at Seroor.

For various reasons I felt inclined to wait until we could have further means of judging in regard to your views; as it was confidently expected that communications would be received in one or two months. During the General Meeting which commenced Jan 5th 1842 your letter dividing the Mission was received, and it was agreed that the action of the P. Committee had placed me in Bombay.

In regard to location we have no strong feeling. On some accounts I would prefer the Deccan. And there are as I conceive, some reasons why it would be better for one of the other Brethren to occupy my place here. But we are willing to labor wherever Providence may place us.

As yet but little fruit appears from the labors of any of the missions on this side of India. That so few converts have been made is a call to missionaries to inquire why the Divine blessing is not given in greater measure.

In regard to our own mission what shall I say? You probably have received the papers sent to you in April last by Mr. Allen. After having read those you perhaps will not be surprised at seeing the following extract from a paper signed by Mr. Allen and by myself which was read first to Mr. Webster and subsequently at a meeting held with the corresponding members on the 25th of the present month. I make a single extract + + +

+ "The result has been that Mr. Webster has sold a large number of our mission bills (those sent to us by Mr. Hill) at one rate and entered them in his accounts as treasurer at another rate. For each of these bills he received one dollar of money viz. its value at the rate he sold it, and credited to the mission another sum viz. its value at the rate he entered its sale in his accounts — appropriating the difference between these sums to his own use!" + +

This practice so far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, was commenced in Oct 1839 and has been continued probably without exception in the case of a single bill. We have ascertained that this is the fact in regard to 25 bills sold since the beginning of Oct 1839. The last bill sold by Mr. Webster was in Jan 1842. The amount appropriated to his own use from the sale of bills is some 1.200 Rupees. The proof of these facts is of such a nature as puts denial out of the question — and they are acknowledged by Mr. Webster. The corresponding members finished as with their written opinion from which I quote the following —

"Mr. Webster having signified his intention to return to America in April & requested that the statement of his case might not precede him but be sent at the same time — the corresponding members recommend that the documents relative to the case be not sent home till the April steamer. They also recommend that Mr. Webster be requested to give up charge of the Printing Office and all other branches of the mission under his charge at the expiration of the current month."

This is signed by Dr. Stevenson & Mr. Bardy.

We yielded to ~~the~~ Mr Webster's wishes and to the advice of the corresponding members so far as not to send home the documents in regard to Mr Webster's case until the next steamer. But in view of the spirit still manifested by Mr Webster & in view of our relation to you and the instructions received from you — Mr Allen and myself do not feel at liberty to leave you a whole month wholly ignorant of the facts which have recently come to our knowledge. Mr Webster is far from manifesting the feelings which we could desire to see. He has expressed his intention to go to America with his family by way of the Red Sea & England in April. He speaks of paying the difference of the expense by this route. But he cannot do this and refunded the money which he has taken from the Mission. He has in his hands the last bill received from Mr Hill for £ 300. Mr Allen has asked him for it as Treasurer of the Mission — and I have spoken to him and advised him to give it over without delay. But he declines doing this & has intimated his intention to keep the means of doing as he pleases in his own hands. What he will do, we cannot tell. He is somewhat broken down by the discovery of these things, but I fear he is not duly humbled and contrite. May the Lord have mercy upon him & upon his family & sanctify these things to all his brethren. Whether there is occasion for action on your part before all the papers shall be received you will judge.

I am not much surprised by the discovery of these things in Mr Webster, so far some time past I have had but little confidence either in his veracity or honesty. None can tell the grief and trouble he has caused his associates at this station. But it is not necessary to add at present.

So far as ingenuity and knowledge of his business are concerned Mr Webster is amply qualified for the place he has occupied. He would be a valuable laborer were he possessed of a proper spirit & were his heart devoted to his work. The station he has occupied is one which presents a wide field for usefulness. Mr Webster has complained much that he has suffered in consequence of being a Cyprian. But I am persuaded that any one at the head of this establishment would be estimated as highly as his talents and piety deserve. How the printing office will get on remains to be seen. We do not under present circumstances

send you our estimates for the present year. Our expenses will probably be about the same as they were last year.

I hope the Committee and the Churches will not become utterly discouraged in regard to this Mission. I trust God has yet mercy in store for us. How many prayers have been put up for this Mission and for this people? Surely they are not forgotten before the throne of God. Pray for us who are laboring here. If these things are discouraging to us, what must they be to you, who are resting in the Rev. R. W. Hume

Kind regards to Mrs. Anderson & to all your associates.

I remain Affectionately yours, R. W. Hume

Mr. Allen has seen and approves of what I have said respecting Mr. W.

Rev. R. W. Hume
Bombay, Feb. 28. 1842
Rec. June 2 1842

Rev. R. W. Hume
Bombay, Feb. 28. 1842
Rec. June 2 1842

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston.

Mr. Webster.

Act. Aug. 11.

[March 1st 1842] I am happy to learn that Mr. Webster has on further reflection given over the bill which was in his hands to Mr. Allen. He perhaps will receive another by the next mail. I have been informed that he has engaged his passage by the April steamer. Of course, he has no countenance nor consent from us to his returning by this route — particularly as there will probably soon be an opportunity direct to America. On the accounts we feel objections to his returning thro' Europe. But we cannot control him. I most heartily approve of the course adopted by the Committee in dividing the Abeokuta Mission into two distinct Missions. The good of both Missions imperiously demanded

(do not copy this) 143

To the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay Feb 22. 1842

Gentlemen, It has become our duty to communicate to you some facts which have lately come to our knowledge.

The division of your Mahratta Mission into two distinct missions made it necessary for each Mission to make arrangements for managing its own pecuniary concerns, and at the first meeting for business, in this Mission after the division took place Mr. Allen was chosen Treasurer for the ensuing year. This meeting was on the 29th of last month. In the early part of this month it became necessary to sell one of the bills which had been received from the Treasurer of the Board, for the current expenses of the Mission. As Mr. Webster had been Treasurer of the Mahratta Mission for some years previous to its division and during that time had disposed of the bills from the Board, Mr. Allen in a note to Mr. Webster inquired, to whom and at what rate he had latterly sold our Mission bills. Mr. Webster replied in a note as follows.

"Mr Allen, The last three or four bills have been sold for 2/0 3/4, but those in your hands, being for 3 months should bring ~~[illegible]~~ about 2/8 to 2/4. The last bills have been sold in the Bazar, and I have not a memorandum of the names of buyers. The native brokers Sehonghee & Dallabhoy Pestonjee are as good agents as any for this purpose.

signed yours &c. E. A. Webster."

On the 18th inst. - 5 days ago, as money was wanted to meet some Mission expenses Mr. Allen went into the Fort intending

I was surprised at this remark for I knew that the last bills were the same as those in my hands - viz. payable in 3 months (sgd) D. O. A

to sell one of the bills on hand. At the first mercantile house at which he inquired he was told that the bill would have been worth 2/4 per Rupee for remission by the last Mail to London, and they would then have taken it at that rate — that they did not now wish to purchase, and that exchange having risen the most that could be expected was 2/2. Mr. A. inquired at 3 other mercantile houses and was told the same. A partner in one of these houses told him that they had sold bills on their London agents to be remitted by the last Mail to a great amount, at the rate of 2/4 per Rupee payable in 6 months. As Mr. A did not find any person wishing to purchase at these houses he consulted a friend who advised him to inquire at the house of Camp. Miller & Co, saying that Mr. Webster had often sold our Mission Bills to them. Accordingly he went there. Mr. Miller the managing partner on looking at the Bill remarked that exchange having risen he could not give as much for it as he gave Mr. Webster last month. Mr. A inquired at what rate the bill had been bought of Mr. Webster, and Mr. Miller referring to his record of the purchase said it was 2/1. Mr. A. then inquired whether they had purchased other Mission bills of Mr. Webster within a few months past, and if so, at what time and at what rates. Answers to these inquiries were readily given. In view of the information thus obtained we remark

1 It was with surprise we learned that 2/4 was the common rate for bills on England for the last Mail, because Mr. Webster had stated in his note to Mr. Allen (inserted above) that he had sold the Mission bill for that mail "for 2/3" — and our bills being payable in three months are more valuable than common mercantile bills which are for 6 months.

2 It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold several of our last Mission bills to Camp. Miller & Co. because he had stated in his note that "they were sold

in the Boston" and so he could not give the names of the purchasers.

3 It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold one Mission bill Jan. 24th at 2/8 - one in Dec. at 2/- one in Nov. at 2/1/4 and one in Oct at 2/1/4 because he stated in his note that "three or four of the last bills were sold for 2°/5/4."

These facts were of such a nature and of such importance that we felt it our duty to make further inquiry, and the result has been - that Mr. Webster has sold a large number of our Mission bills at one rate, and entered them in his accounts as Treasurer at another rate. For each of these these bills he received one sum of money - viz. its value at the rate he sold it, and credited to the Mission another sum - viz. its value at the rate he entered its sale in his accounts - appropriating the difference between these sums to his own use. The bills which were used in this manner, so far as we have yet ascertained, are 22 in number (we have since learned that the same is the case in regard to five other bills) and were sold to five different mercantile houses. The first bill was sold Oct 5th 1839 and the last was sold on the 24th of Jan. 1842. The following is a list of these bills with the time and rate of the sale of each and the sum which Mr. Webster received for it. Also the rate at which it is entered in the Treasurer's accounts, the sum credited to the Mission and the difference of these two sums. See the accompanying list of bills sold by Mr. Webster since Oct 5th 1839.

We remain yours truly D. O. Allen
R. W. Hume

The foregoing was read first to Mr. Webster & subsequently at a conference had with the corresponding Members of the Board - viz Dr. Stevenson & Rev. Geo. Barclay - who kindly favored us with the following minute.

The Rev. Dr Stevenson and the Rev. Geo. Candy having been requested by the Rev. D. O. Allen, the Rev. R. W. Hunter & Mr. E. A. Webster to meet them to consider a matter of much importance which it was desired to lay before them: a meeting of the above-mentioned gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. Webster who desired not to be present) took place at the American Mission Chapel on Friday morning Feb 25th 1842 at 7 o'clock; when the case of Mr. Webster's having sold many bills on H. Hill Esq. Treasurer of the A. B. (C. F.) M. at a greater rate than what he ~~[illegible]~~ entered them at in his Mission Accounts, was brought under consideration.

It was shown that some 22 bills had been thus falsely entered, and it was probable that some others would be ascertained. The fact of these fraudulent entries admits of no doubt and is admitted by Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster having signified his intention to return to America in April and requested that the statement of his case might not precede him, but be sent home at the same time, the Corresponding Members recommend that the documents relative to the case be not sent home till the April Steamer. They also recommend that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the Printing Office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month.

Bombay Feb 25th 1842 signed J. Stevenson
George Candy

a true copy. R. W. Hunter

March 1st 1842. At a meeting of the Bombay Mission held this day in the Mission Chapel - Messrs. Allen, Webster & Hunter being present the following was approved.

Whereas the Corresponding Members of the Board have recommended "that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the printing-office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month" i.e. Feb. 1842 therefore Resolved. that in accordance with this advice, Mr. Webster's responsible connection with the Printing Establishment be considered as having ceased with the beginning of the present month.

A true extract from the minutes. R. W. Hunter Secretary.

(not to be copied)

1441

Bombay March 31st 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir. It is thought proper to send duplicates of the accompanying communication addressed to the P. Committee and the last by bills sold by Mr. Webster since Oct 5th 1839.

Mr. Webster confessed nothing until the facts in regard to the bills had been ascertained. He has since refunded the money kept back for the bills sold, so far as we have ascertained the facts. In accordance with his own wishes and the advice of the brethren of the Ahmednuggur Mission, as well as of the corresponding members, we have allowed him fifteen hundred Rupees towards defraying the passage of himself and family to America overland. We consented with reluctance to his going by this route. We felt that you would have objections to this course, but we could not well do otherwise. We expect them to go in the Steamer which is to leave for Suez to-morrow.

Mr. Webster's conduct since he determined to return to America has not been what we could have wished to see. He has professed penitence and those who do not see him might suppose him truly penitent. But alas. we have too much reason to fear that the "broken and the contrite heart" is still wanting. During even the present week he has been guilty in repeated instances of prevarication and falsehood. Poor, wretched man. The Lord have mercy upon him and his family. He has so long been deceiving in regard to the bills sold and has practised prevarication and falsehood in such a multitude of cases that it will require much grace and much effort on his part to make him a man of sterling integrity. But I will add no more in regard to him. I have mourned over his conduct for a long time past. I have repeatedly told him my feelings and my fears in regard to him. I have besought him to pursue a different course. I have tried to be faithful to him as a Christian Brother and fellow-laborer in the Lord's vineyard. I can truly say in regard to my treatment of Mr. Webster, that I have a conscience void of offence.

And still I must allow it to be true that I might have prayed for him with more earnestness — I might have warned him more faithfully — I might have mourned more deeply over the spirit he has manifested. The Lord pardon my shortcomings.

If you see Mr. Webster after he shall arrive in America I hope you may find him possessing proper views of his past conduct. It would truly be a relief to me to find this to be true in regard to him.

What a lesson to us is the case of Mr. Webster. A voice seems to say "Take heed brethren lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God." Pray for us that we may profit by such painful instruction.

I feel troubled that we have been so much in the habit of writing to the Secretaries, and yet, the wants of the Mission are so urgent, that I know not how to refrain from adding my quota to the burden. Yours very truly, S. W. Williams.

~~Marseilles.~~

~~Mr. Joseph Symonds~~
~~2 Farnsbeel Lane~~
~~Camden St. London.~~

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary House
Pemberton Square
Boston.

Rec'd. 5 May

(Mr. Williams)

Canton, Mass. Feb. 22. 1842.

Rev. R. Anderson.

Canton, Mass. 31. 1842

Dear Sir, Dec. 1. 1841

Rec'd May 11

Mr. Williams

(rd to the cons)

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Bombay April 27. 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson

It is thought best to send you the following articles which recently appeared in the different newspapers published in Bombay, of which there are four. A few remarks seem called for in regard to the first article which appeared in the Bombay Times of March 19th 1842.

1st The Editor of that paper is the person with whom Mr. Webster was engaged in secretly printing certain lampoons; copies of which were sent to you by the last mail. It was with him that Mr. Webster spent a part of the sabbath at the time the printing of those things was discovered.

2d Very little of the praise given to the establishment belongs to Mr. Webster. For a considerable time past he has but rarely read the proof-sheets of work done at the press. A large part of his time has been spent in the Fort and in the company of those from whom he could get no good. And when he has been at the office his time and attention have been devoted to building a conveyance and doing other jobs for himself, far more than to the interests of the establishment. Mr. Webster was doubtless of use in getting the Type Foundry into operation. But it is safe to say that for two years past the establishment would have been equally efficient had he been entirely removed from it.

3d He has not cut a single one of the fonts of Mahratta type now in use in the establishment. They have all been cut by Thomas Graham. One

of the fonts most admired was about half cut by Thomas before Mr. Webster knew that such a font was thought of. These facts are of course not generally known.

4th Mr Webster had no hand in the preparation of the Tard font. It was not commenced until after his connection with the office had ceased. The punches were all cut by Thomas Graham without any advice or help from Mr. Webster.

Dr. Wilson says that the statement made in regard to his report at the meeting of the Asiatic Society is incorrect. He mentioned the Tard font but said nothing of Mr Webster. The Editor of the Times commenced some remarks in regard to Mr. Webster & Dr. Wilson to ~~waive~~ the subject said he was not disposed to deny that Mr Webster possessed much mechanical skill. And this we are not disposed to deny. Mr Webster is ingenious and might have been exceedingly useful had he felt sufficient interest in his work and devoted himself to it.

5 Mr Webster devoted much time and attention to the subject of the Post Office; doubtless with the hope of obtaining a situation. Considering the time he devoted to the subject; and that he had no connection with government they could not well do otherwise than thank him for his gratuitous services.

Thus much it seems proper to say in regard to the extracts sent. You may have had the impression that the prosperity and efficiency of the Press depended upon Mr. Webster. The facts mentioned above throw some light upon this matter. They are mentioned lest you should feel unnecessary anxiety in regard to your printing establishment here. If Thomas does as

well as he is able we shall get on without any difficulty. You will be glad to hear that during all our trials and difficulties both Mr. Bonnard & Thomas Graham have preserved their integrity — and we believe they were never more attached to the Mission than they are at present. We cannot tell however what may still be before us. As yet we see no cause for anxiety. We believe the Press will continue to do as much work and in as good a style as it has done. In regard to the charges brought against the Mission in the Times of March 19th we will only say that they are without the least foundation. Mr. Webster acknowledged in the presence of Mr. Bonnard & Dr. Stevenson that they were false & slanderous. So too, the Editor of the Times expressed his deep regret that the article had been published and said that Mr. Webster had misinformed & deceived him. His apology which is sent in the extracts from the other Bombay papers was not quite so full as we could have wished, but it was as much as we could expect considering who he is and his connection with Mr. Webster.

6th The members of the Mission in Bombay & some of the persons in the office have long felt that Mr. Webster felt more interest in, and did more for the benefit of the Times printing establishment than for our own. It has been intimated to us, that for this, he has not gone unrewarded. When he has been spoken with in regard to his neglect of his appropriate duties he has, it seems, gone to the Times establishment & represented himself as persecuted on account of the assistance rendered to them.

In regard to Mr. Webster's case I will only add that since the left India we have discovered another case of fraud. I had strong suspicions that there was something wrong & applied to Mr. Webster a number of times for information that I might be satisfied in regard to his

accounts which were in my hands to be audited. He promised to furnish the necessary vouchers but finally said that they were lost, and solemnly declared that the item was correct. This was but a few days before his departure for America. Some papers are still wanting to a full statement of the case. The sum appropriated was not large - some 22 Rupees but there is much mismanagement and falsehood in regard to it. I regret that there is occasion for occupying my own time or yours with such letters.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary House
Pemberton Square
Boston
Mass.

Am. Mission
Bombay

Aden Aug 11

Mr. Webster - The Press.

Rec'd Feb 5.

The more immediate care of the press devolves upon Mr. Allen and it may be necessary for him to devote considerable attention to it. A professional printer would here have a wide field of usefulness. Mr. Webster complained that he was not respected & that he suffered in consequence of being a layman. But I am persuaded that a devoted missionary printer would receive all the attention and respect which he could reasonably expect. I remain Rev. & Dear Sir
affectionately yours -
R. W. Hume

(not to be copied)

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Bombay May 16. 1842

Rev. R. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir you and the Committee may perhaps wish for some facts to enable you to judge in regard to Mr. Webster's state of mind after the discovery of the frauds which he had practised in the sale of the bills received from Mr. Hill. He professed penitence for what he had done, and said that he had made full restitution — with how much truth the following facts will enable you to judge.

At the annual meeting in 1840 it was agreed to purchase a set of Goojoorathi punches &c. which had been sent from the Baptist Mission Press Calcutta for the Surat Mission, but which were not required at Surat. The punches &c. were at this time in our foundry and the bill for the same was in the hands of Mr. Webster. He reported, after examining the bill, that the sum to be paid for the punches &c. was three hundred and fifty four rupees, eleven annas and ten pies (354.11.10. And he was authorised to purchase them for this sum. In the accounts for 1840/41 Mr. Webster charged the Mission three hundred and eighty rupees, five annas and five pies, as the sum paid. The account was given to Mr. Hume to be audited who was one of the Financial Committee. Mr. Hume applied to Mr. Webster for something to show that the money had been paid — either a receipt from the Baptist Miss. Press or some letter which would show that the item was properly entered in the account. Mr. Webster at first promised

to furnish the letters of Mr. Thomas of the Baptist Miss. Press. After being applied to, some six or eight times both verbally and in writing he said that these letters could not be found. The office letter book in which such correspondence is usually copied contained nothing on the subject — neither the letters to Mr. Webster nor those written by him.

Mr. Webster however declared that the account was correct, and that the difference between the sum charged in the account & the sum which he was authorised by the Mission to pay (Rs. 4. 9. 9) was owing to the rate of exchange. We however did not for various reasons ~~did not~~ feel satisfied, and on the Tuesday previous to his departure we again asked him in regard to this subject in the presence of the corresponding members of the Board — Rev. Dr Stevenson & Rev. Geo. Candy. Mr. Webster again solemnly declared that the account was correct, but that he could not furnish any vouchers & said that he had made full restitution of all he had fraudulently taken from the Mission. We asked him where he obtained the bill to remit to Calcutta. He said at the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Taylor the accountant of the Bank was applied to who furnished us with the following memorandum of the transaction

"No 2/25 a 30 days sight for Rs 335.
Exchange @ 1 per cent — " — 3. 5. 8
Amount paid to the Bank — — 338. 5. 8"

From this it appeared that Mr. Webster had appropriated to his own use twenty one rupees, fifteen annas and nine pies (21. 15. 9) That there might not be any doubt in regard to the sum paid it was thought best to apply to Mr. Thomas of the Baptist Miss. Press

for the correspondence between Mr. Webster & himself in regard to the punches. He sent us the original letters of Mr. Webster from which it appeared that Mr. Thomas was not aware that the punches were bought for the Mission, having been given to understand that they were sold to some Parsees, & also that the sum paid was but three hundred & thirty five rupees (335). There can be no further doubt that this was a case of fraud. The correspondence on the subject seems to have been destroyed to prevent discovery.

We might mention other instances of falsehood and prevarication in Mr. Webster after he professed penitence for his conduct in regard to the bills sold. ~~But~~ Those who merely saw him for a little time and those who merely saw letters of confession from him would probably think him truly broken-hearted and penitent. Should you have any intercourse with Mr. Webster it may be desirable ~~both~~ for his sake and yours that you have this information. We trust you will appreciate our motives in sending you this communication.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission

R. W. Hume
Secretary.

(copy)

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Mr. Allen will probably write to you the particulars in regard to Mrs. Allen. We can hardly expect her to be restored to health. It will doubtless be for her gain to depart & be with Christ. God seems to be the strength of her heart in this her time of need & we trust he will be her everlasting portion. You will also hear of the death of Mr. & Mrs. French's little daughter by cholera. Rev. Mr. Worth of the Church Mission at

Nassick has been taken away by the same disease. Also Miss Tolliot a young lady who had lately been sent to join the Scottish Mission in this place. The Cholera prevails very much among the poor Natives. Their various offerings to the incensed goddess are of no avail. The Cholera will probably continue until the rains set in. Mrs. Hume & myself feel the hot season but enjoy comfortable health. Our little girl is not well but we do not think her dangerously ill.

Bombay 16 May. 1842

Rec'd Sep. 1.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary House
Boston.

Mr. Webster.
Newburyport, Mass.

We exchanged houses with Mr. Allen the 1st of April & Mrs. Hume has charge of the girls boarding school. The schools suffer from the cholera. Many children have died. The people are much alarmed and not a few have left for other places. Mrs. Hume unites in kind regards to Mrs. A. & your associates

Yours very truly R. W. Hume

May 23d 1842

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Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. to the A.B.C.F.M

Sevron July 14. 1842

Dear Sir The last mail conveyed to you the intelligence that Mrs. Allen had been removed by the hand of death. She was a diligent faithful laborer, and her death is a great loss to the Mission. During her sickness she enjoyed the presence of that Savior whom she had served in the day of health. We were gratified that the few last weeks of her life were spent with us, and that we were permitted, from day to day, to witness her entire resignation to the divine will, and her strong, unwavering confidence in the atonement which Jesus has made for sinners. She did not manifest any fear of death. On Sabbath morning the 5th of June we all stood by her bed side as her spirit took its final departure from earth — and we could not but feel that the sting of death was taken away — that the last enemy had been stripped of its terrors. And as we committed her body to its final resting-place in the Mission burying-ground we could but ask, "O grave, where is thy victory?" We had "strong consolation" believing that Jesus is "the resurrection and the life" and that what was sown in corruption would be raised in incorruption.

The death of Mrs. Allen made a deep impression upon the minds of several of the natives around us — an impression which we earnestly hope may in some cases prove abiding. One of the Natives who was occasionally permitted to come into the room during her sickness and who was also present at the time of her death, truly and beautifully remarked "As she lived, so she died. Among our people nothing was ever seen like this!"

By the present mail you will also hear of the death of dear Mrs. Burgess. How suddenly she was taken away! You do not need to be told of her worth. The loss which her husband and the Mission have experienced can be fully known to none but themselves.

The same fearful destroyer has also been doing its work among the other Missions of this Presidency. Rev. Mr. Wenth of the Church Mission at Nassick was suddenly cut down a short time since. And a few weeks previous to this Miss. Talbot of the Scottish Mission in Bombay was removed by the same disease. She had recently come to this country and had but just entered on her labors ere her work was done. How are we taught by these events not to put our trust in man.

Our little girl did not enjoy good health during the whole of the hot season. Towards the close of May she became much worse and for a time we felt that she might soon be taken from us. Early in June the Physician said that a change to some other place afforded almost the only hope for her. Mrs. Hume had also become much worn down by her numerous duties added to the care of her sick child and the Dr. strongly urged a change on her account. We felt very unwilling to leave our station, just weakened as it was by the death of Mrs. Allen, & Mrs. Hume being the only remaining female member of the Mission in Bombay. But we felt that the path of duty was plain. In compliance with the advice of the Physician as well of Dr. Allen & other friends we left for Seroor on the 17th of last month. The state of Sarah's health and the unfavorable season of the

you considered it necessary for me to accompany my family. I intended to return soon but an attack of sore eyes has hitherto detained me. I now hope to leave on Monday next. Sarah was ~~[illegible]~~ considerably improved before we reached here and the change has proved beneficial to us all. We have all had an attack of sore eyes which disease is common here though not in Bombay. It is thought desirable that Mrs. Hume and the little ones should remain longer.

Changes of this kind are often thought necessary in this country. People go from the Deccan to Bombay and from Bombay to the Deccan, and even a change of a few miles is often found beneficial.

Each of the last two mails from London brought a letter from you to the Mission, both of which were very welcome. Ere this, you have doubtless received the documents relative to the case of Mr. Webster. They were sent by the April steamer. It is very possible that some points are not made so plain as you could wish. We shall be glad if you will mention anything in regard to which fuller statements would have been desirable. Perhaps in justice to ourselves we should have been more full on some points.

[Your letter to Mr. Webster dated May 14. was opened according to your instructions. We shall be glad to hear how Mr. Webster appears after his arrival in America — whether he has visited Boston for the purpose of meeting you & the Committee &c.]

Perhaps we have failed in not sending you fuller reports in regard to our operations last year. The state in which the Mission has been must be our excuse. In making out your report for the next Annual

meeting of the Board you may wish to know that last year we had five boys schools and five girls schools besides the family boarding school. The number of scholars about the same as in the report last furnished to you. Attendance at the native services on the Sabbath also the same as last year. But two persons were admitted to the Church on profession of their faith during the year 1841.

You will probably learn from other quarters that Mr. & Mrs. Graves sailed thus for pleasure on the whole with the experiment of spending the hot days at Pandeganian.

We long to see converts multiplied in this hitherto barren field. We long to witness the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, who alone can renew and sanctify these benighted heathen. May your prayers, and the prayers of the Churches on our behalf be speedily and abundantly answered.

I remain as ever yours very sincerely

J. R. W. Hepburn

Rec'd 1842

Rec'd 1842

P. S. I shall feel obliged if you will request whoever may purchase the books which Mr. Allen wrote for by the last mail to procure the following on my account. Viz. 12 copies of "Social Hymns" published by the Am. Tract Soc. The American Almanac for 1843. "The Book of Government of the Pres. Church published by Dayton & Saxton price 25 cts" Excuse the trouble I give you. I began to write an account of the cholera to send to you but my eyes are still in such a state that I cannot write much without injuring them. Perhaps I may send it by another opportunity. R. W. H.

148 Bombay Aug 4th 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson I send you the following brief notice of the Cholera which you are at liberty to use in any way you may think proper. R. W. Hume

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The last hot season was unusually sickly. The Cholera raged throughout all this region. On the Island of Bombay alone 2371 persons died with this disease during the month of May - 841 during the month of June and a considerable number in April and July. The natives were much terrified and I was often reminded of the year during which Cholera first appeared in the United States.

A large portion of the Hindoos believe that the Cholera is caused by an evil goddess named Zurreemurree who becomes enraged, and in this way, manifests her displeasure. Various means are employed to propitiate her and thus to stay the work of destruction. On one or two occasions large companies of Hindoos, both men and women went in procession, having on their heads water pots filled with water which was thrown upon the image of Zurreemurree and upon the ground about the image. This was to render the place cool and pleasant and thus to appease the incensed demon. The same was done to the image of Devi the evil goddess who causes the small pox. She is thought by some to be the same as Zurreemurree merely having a different name and manifesting her displeasure in a different manner. By others she is thought to be superior to Zurreemurree and to exercise an influence over her. Hence it was judged proper to propitiate her favor.

Zurreemurree is worshipped but little except when the cholera prevails. Hence the temples built in honor of her are generally very rude, being mere sheds [illegible] on the villes. They are built in haste and soon [illegible] should be occasion to repair or

rebuild them. While the Cholera raged several of these temples were erected in places where the goddess had formerly been worshipped. Some of them are quite near to us, so that we could distinct hear the shouts of the worshippers and the noise of their rude musical instruments.

Great numbers of goats and fowls were offered in sacrifice to Zuneemurree, principally by the common people. Sheep were also offered - and on one occasion two male buffaloes were sacrificed. The cost of them was some fifty dollars each. A place was fitted up for the purpose, and during the whole night the people were engaged with the sacrifice. The noise was so great as to prevent our sleep as usual though at a very considerable distance. The blood was sprinkled about to appease the evil spirit, and some of it was mingled with boiled rice which was scattered through the different streets in that portion of the city. This is an unusual sacrifice, resorted to only when the people have become much terrified, and after other expedients have been tried in vain. The expense of these sacrifices is defrayed by contributions. The flesh is afterwards eaten by the lower castes.

While the cholera continued several persons professed to be possessed by the goddess. She was said to take complete possession of them so that all they did and said was by her inspiration. The period of possession was generally from one to three hours and it was repeated from day to day. The possessed persons afterwards remembered nothing that occurred while the possession lasted. During this time they were in a state of great excitement. Their bodies were convulsed and they leaped and danced about in a violent manner. At such times they were attended by persons playing upon native musical instruments in honor of the goddess, which was a means of attracting attention and gathering spectators.

I was present one evening where were five persons who professed to be possessed. They moved forward at a rapid rate accompanied by torches and music. Bags of boiled rice were carried near them. This they took in their hands and cast it about in all directions - oftentimes upon the people by whom they were surrounded. At times they stopped for a few moments when the spectators would be

or prostrate themselves before the possessed and kiss their feet. As they arose ashes were rubbed upon their foreheads by the possessed and a little of the boiled rice put into their hands. This seemed to indicate that the goddess would be propitious to them. After a time they came to one of the little temples recently erected where was an image of the goddess. It was merely a stone smooth on one side with two holes to represent the eyes. As usual, red lead was rubbed upon it. The sight of the image seemed to render the possessed persons more frantick. They took their places in front, throwing their bodies and acting as though they were either in great pain or bereft of reason. Fire was put upon a censer for the purpose of burning incense, but this they raised in their hands and extinguished, scattering the coals and ashes upon the ground and upon the people. Before the image were placed the offerings consisting of rice, cocoa-nut, flowers &c. These they also raised and distributed to the people, most of whom seemed desirous of receiving a portion. Several large vessels of water were then poured upon the possessed during which time it was said the goddess took her departure. The persons said to be possessed were nearly naked and had a wild, excited appearance.

When a person is attacked by cholera the friends sometimes bring one of those individuals (generally a female) into whom the spirit has formerly entered and seating her in the temple worship and burn incense before her. They also beat upon their breasts and play upon their musical instruments repeating certain exclamations in praise of the goddess, who soon comes and takes possession. Perhaps the possessed will merely send some ashes to be rubbed upon the body of the person attacked with cholera, saying that all will be well. Or perhaps the sick is brought to the place. The possessed will then rub the body with ashes and brush it with peacock feathers, while the friends inquire "O Goddess what remedy shall be employed?" "What shall we do to pacify

thee?" To this she gives various replies, such as, "Present me an offering!" Or "go into the wilderness and make a feast in honor of me!" "Take rice and goats and fowls &c. go through the town and here and there put red-lead upon a stone and offer a goat or a fowl and scatter rice in honor of the tutelary deities of those places. Have done this offer a great sacrifice in honor of me."

Such instructions are followed, not only with reference to the case of particular persons but in hopes of propitiating the goddess and thus procuring the cessation of the cholera. What has just been described is confined principally to the lower classes. The Brahmans do not take any part in these proceedings. They frequent the larger temples where on some occasions during the prevalence of the cholera expensive offerings are presented — *Mantras were repeated, — and means employed to secure the cessation of the cholera which indicate as much blindness and folly as the expedients mentioned above. Those Brahmans who are employed on such occasions receive compensation or presents to a considerable amount. The government early provided medicine free of expense for all who might need it; and persons were stationed at different places throughout the city to administer it to any who might be attacked. A number of native physicians who had paid some attention to medicine under European instruction were employed at the publick expense, not only for Bombay, but were also sent to the neighboring places.

Medicine was furnished gratuitously to missionaries and others who wished for it to administer to the native population. Very many of the parents and friends of the children in our schools sent to us when taken with the cholera, and doubtless in many cases their lives were preserved by this means.

*Note Mantras. Mystical words or phrases generally taken from the sacred books and containing the names of some particular god or gods, and repeated with certain ceremonies. The Brahmans pretend that the proper use of them, not only enables them to bring into subjection the different classes of evil spirits but even to exercise power over the gods.

I have read this account of the Cholera &c. and approve of Mr Hume's sending it to the Missionary Rooms. I hope it will find a place in the Missionary Herald. [illegible]

Bombay Aug 27. 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson

My last letter to you was from Seroor. I returned to Bombay immediately after writing to you. Mrs. Hume and the little ones remained and will return as soon as the state of the weather will permit. The little one who was so unwell has considerably improved.

You will be rejoiced to hear that several persons at Nuggur have requested baptism of whom the brethren think well. Others also seem to be inquiring. This to us, is a matter of rejoicing and thankfulness. There is nothing of much importance in the minutes of this Mission. Consequently they have not been communicated to you. But we wish you to know all we do. At the close of the year a full copy of our proceedings during the year will be made out and sent to you. Without this our proceedings will neither be subject to your revision, nor shall we have the full benefit of your advice.

Yours very truly

R. N. Hume

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston.

Bombay, Aug. 27. 1842
Rec Nov. 2. 1842.
Ans Wright 26 Jan

150

Sept 28th 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir The overland mail from England enables us to hear from you, and from our friends regularly and speedily. This we consider a great privilege. But as American vessels now seldom come to Bombay, we are often very much behind in regard to religious and other intelligence. The last Mis. Herald received by us, was published ten months since; and it may still be some time before any number of the Herald will come to hand. Sometimes, we are a whole year behind hand.

We do not complain of this. But the overland route now affords facilities for the transmission of parcels which will enable us to receive the Herald &c. regularly in about two months from the time of publication.

Most of the periodicals and new works now received in Bombay come by this route. They (newspapers excepted) do not come in the mail, but are forwarded through the agency of Waghorn & Co. They reach Bombay at the same time and by the same vessel as the overland mail.

The expense of transmitting such parcels must be paid in England.

We feel that it will be a great privilege to receive the Miss. Herald & N. Y. Observer by this route. It is probable that the charge for transmitting parcels will be reduced from time to time and that soon valuable merchandise will be conveyed by this route instead of being sent around the Cape of Good Hope. We may then perhaps receive more of our American publications in this way.

For the present, we request that you will monthly send to us, one copy of the Miss. Herald, one copy of the Day Spring and one copy of the N. Y. Observer (4 or 5 Nos as may be) put up in one parcel. Please direct it to Rev. Messrs Allen & Shaw & send it per steamer to the care of Mr. Sylvan to be forwarded to Bombay through Waghorn's Agency.

As the charge for transmission is by weight the leaves of the Herald might be taken out. In this request all the Brethren of the Ahmednuggur Mission unite; and they do also to unite with us in defraying the expense, as a personal matter. We do not wish the Board to incur any part of the expense.

What the charge may be for transmitting the parcels per steamer to England, we do not know

But we are willing to incur the expense until we can know what it is, which will be very soon after the parcels begin to come by this route. Should the expense be less than we expect, an additional set will probably be soon requested for the Ash. Mission.

We wish the publications sent, at least, from the 1st of Jan. 1843.

Printed circulars to the Missions or Churches (anything except letters) may be enclosed in these parcels.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
yours very truly
R. W. Hume
Secretary.

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.
Mission House
Boston.

Boxing

Amos Foster & Mary Foster

P.O. Sec. 6. 1842.

Chinsura, Feb. 28. 1842

(In Mary Foster)

(omit this) 151

Bombay Nov. 22d 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

We send you by the present opportunity (Rowena) a Catalogue of the Library. Many of the Books are old and of old editions. We have set a value upon them according to your request. But it is often difficult to say what is their real worth.

We send you a considerable quantity of Missionary Heralds which have been gradually accumulating. They may be of service in completing sets of the Herald. In the division of the Library we were left destitute of the Herald for some years. We wish much that they may be sent to us if to be had.

We send as follows

Bound Volumes for 1831-4 copies
1832-6 "
1834-2 "

Reports
1835 - 8 copies
1836 - 4 do
1837 - 1 "
1838 - 1 "

The following unbound numbers are sent viz.

1825 —	18	numbers
1830 —	10	do
1831 —	24	"
1832 —	23	"
1833 —	40	"
1834 —	105	"
1835 —	9	"

1836 —	13	numbers
1837 —	21	do
1838 —	24	"
1839 —	33	"
1840 —	22	"
1841 —	11	"

We have no volume of the Panoplist for 1810–11 nor for 1811–12 = (ie) 2 vols wanting

We have no copy of the Herald for 1819. 1820 1824. and 1829. In all lis volumes wanting

We wish you would also send us the following numbers if you have them to spare which would enable us to complete volumes for these years. viz

1827 — March & August
1829 — Jan. Feb. March
1833 — Feb. March. Sept. Dec
1835 — April & May
1836 — Oct. Nov. Dec
1839 — Sept. Oct.

The Psalms and Hymns ordered by Mr. Webster and sent out about the time he left for America are returned by the present opportunity as there is no demand for them here. We do not need them for ourselves.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission

yours very sincerely

R. W. Hastie
Secretary.

Brooklyn, Nov. 22. 1842.

Rec'd May 30, 1843,

Ans'd July 13

Herewith returned.

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston. Mass.

Rev. R. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay Nov 30th 1842.

Dear Sir Since January 1st 1842 we have received from you the following favors viz
Copy of a letter dated June 13th 1840 forwarded March 15. 1842 the original having been lost on the way.
March 17. 1842
May 12. 1842 together with a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State to the American Minister at Constantinople.
May 31st 1842 with the printed circular of May 10th.
Aug 12. 1842

Some things in these communications call for a reply from us. In the letter of June 12th 1842 you inquire in regard to the comparative healthiness of Bombay and the stations in the Deccan, and suggest that occasional changes from one to the other may prove beneficial.

There is doubtless considerable difference between the climate of Bombay and that of the Deccan. The former being near the sea and surrounded by water the climate is not so dry nor so variable as as it is in the Deccan. The hot season is not so hot nor the cold season so cold. Some persons enjoy better health in Bombay others in the Deccan. Changes from one climate to the other are common, and are often found of great service in restoring health. Some persons enjoy comfortable health in Bombay

who could not live in the Deccan — and the reve
is true of others. Hence cases may occur in
which individuals or families may be mutual
benefitted by an exchange of stations for a tim
Sometimes an entire transfer from one Missio
to the other may be found desirable. A step
this kind may even in some cases prevent
necessity of a voyage to America, and per
a final abandonment of the missionary wo

The rainy season from about the middle
of June to the middle of Sept. is most pleasan
as well as most healthy in the Deccan. The same is true of October. The
contrary is true of Feb. March and April. The
number of persons for whom the Deccan would
the more healthy location is probably great
than that of those who would enjoy health
in Bombay. And as a general rule the Dec
~~the Deccan~~ is found most favorable to the
health of children.

[In the same letter you express fear
that dissatisfaction may arise among the
Congregational Churches because so large a
portion of the Mission Churches are Presbyterian
this having become the case even with some
those which were originally ~~Presbyterian~~ Congre
-gational. Those of us who are in Bombay are
Presbyterian in our principles. We think the
as Christianity gains ground among the peo
the Presbyterian form of government will be
found best suited to the state and wants of
the Churches. But we are not high-church
Presbyterians. We see the reason of the anxiety

expressed by you. And we would willingly do whatever may seem called for on our part to remove the grounds of that anxiety. We are aware that the missionary enterprise as conducted by the American Board involves some degree of compromise in regard to the form of Church Government. And we are prepared most cheerfully to do in regard to this subject whatever may be required for the general good. But we do not see that there is any occasion for action at present.

The Church in Bombay is not, in several respects Presbyterian. It may be called Congregational with equal, perhaps with greater propriety. In point of fact the Missionaries are responsible for all that is done as a Church. They decide upon receiving members &c. &c. always endeavoring to carry with them the views and feelings of the members of the Church. Nothing has been done in regard to the form of Church Government for some years, and until the number of members shall be considerably increased, we think the less done on this subject the better.

Your letter of March 17th seems not to require any reply after what you already know in regard to the case of Mr. Webster. We were rather surprised that a letter of this nature designed for the Mission should have come under cover to him. Had it come into his hands he could have inferred

its contents from the private letter by which it was accompanied.

Your letter of May 12th contained the resolutions recalling Mr. Webster. Would it not be well in such cases to authorise the Mission to make arrangements for the return of the person recalled? The resolution recalling Mr. W. gave no power to the Mission. By it he was left to make his own arrangements in his own way. He was constituted sole judge of what might be a suitable opportunity for returning to America as well as of the expense proper to be incurred.

You ask for "an account of the peculiar evil causes" which operated upon Mr. Hubbard and upon Mr. Webster.

We cannot but think that the causes which led them into a course of iniquity and shame were brought with them from the native land. We know of nothing "peculiar" of an eternal nature fitted to lead them from the path of rectitude. We suspect that their previous habits, tastes and education were not such as to fit them for the mission field. Some persons not connected with the Mission who saw them soon after their arrival in India freely expressed the opinion that they

were not in their proper calling.

The Committee cannot be particularly acquainted with all missionary candidates. And if they were it is not to be expected that they will be on hand but men who might better remain at home. Especially young men; whose minds have had no suitable previous training and who perhaps have but recently made a profession of religion be taken from the printing office or the work shop and sent to the missionary field, having the same allowances and invested with the same authority as their Brethren; may soon develop new and unsuspected traits of character.

The information asked for in regard to the printing done in 1841 was forwarded some time since by Mr. Allen.

The circular of May 10th cannot but commend itself to all your Missions. We shall endeavour if possible to keep within the limit prescribed for our expenditures. This we learn from your letter of Aug 12th is $5000. We might expend much more than this. But we felt it our duty to ask for the smallest sum that would enable us to go on with our operations. In the same letter you ask by what influence Mr. Webster obtained the appointment of Consul for Bombay. When Mr. Parker left Bombay he sent the consular property to Mr. Webster for

safe keeping, together with a note asking him to take charge of it. We have no idea that it was his intention to appoint Mr. Webster to act as his substitute. Mr. Parker's note was evidently not designed for the eye of the Bombay government and Mr. Webster could never have shown it to them. If ever properly recognised as acting consul; it must have been on his own statement that he had been appointed by Mr. Parker — from the fact that he had the seal in his possession. When Mr. Webster learned from the letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Parker that his resignation had been accepted and no successor appointed, he (i.e. Mr. W) ~~still~~ withheld this from the knowledge of the Government and still continued to represent himself as acting consul.

We know that Mr. Webster wrote on different occasions to the Secretary of State. and have been informed that Capt. Ward went to Washington at least, in part, to aid in procuring the appointment for him. We suppose Mr. Webster had hoped that the appointment of Consul would aid him in procuring some situation which would render him independent of the Mission and the Board.] We send you by the Romeo a copy of the Catalogue of the Mission Library with

the exception of the department of Books in other languages!! Should you wish we will on a future occasion send this also. A few of the Heralds &c. mentioned as being returned we were not able to get into the box prepared for them. They will be sent at a future time.

We have also sent by the Romeo a copy of the Mission Records up to the date of the vessel's departure. We might have sent a greater number of resolutions but oftentimes matters of minor importance; not involving expense nor requiring any reference to the Committee; after being made the subject of conversation have been regarded as ~~approved~~ approved without any formal resolution. By the same opportunity we sent you a copy of the recently adopted regulations of the Church Mission on this side of India. Doubts may exist in the minds of some whether the allowances of ~~your~~ missionaries are not greater than they should be. You will be glad to see the opinions of persons who are interested in this subject and who have all the means for forming an enlightened judgment. You may expect soon to hear from us again in regard to our operations.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
Yours very sincerely
R. W. Hume Sec.

Bombay 30 Nov. 1842

Rec.d Mar. 20.

Ans.d April 26

Chief of Bombay & Abundhuppa.
Forwd of the government

Sir, Right Honble C.J.
&c. &c. &c.

Honble Sir
Ladd.

Alton - Bombay

Rev. Rufus Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay Feb 2d 1843

Dear Sir

On Sabbath the 8th inst. (alt.) two persons were baptised on profession of their faith. One of them is an intelligent young woman named Atankhery who for several years has been connected with the family boarding school — first as a scholar, then as a teacher. She has for a long time been fully persuaded of the truth of Christianity, and she has often been deeply interested in the subject of personal religion.

For some time she had endeavoured to persuade herself that she might love and serve the Saviour without publickly professing him before the world — or at least, that she might profess to be a Christian without losing caste by being baptised and receiving the Lord's Supper. She wished to retain caste on account of her aged father, who has none to care for him but herself and who declared that he could live with her no longer should she be baptised. She herself was fully prepared to endure persecution and shame for the sake of Jesus.

For some time she remained in this state; but her mind was not satisfied. She was not happy. At length, her views of duty gradually became more clear and settled, and she felt that she must publickly acknowledge the Savior, whatever sacrifices such a profession might require.

Since then she has evidently experienced much of

the consolations of the gospel. Peace and joy have been visible in her countenance. The promise of receiving "an hundred fold" seems to be fulfilled in her case. The other person is named Sarah. She is about 17 years of age and for some time past has been in the boarding school. She has a good mind and her conduct since she asked for baptism some months since has given much satisfaction. She appears to be a Christian indeed.

3 weeks Last Sabbath the 29th inst two other persons were baptised. One of these is a young man named Sanscha. His native village is Chandoory the dominions of the Nizam. He belongs to the family of the Patel or head man of the village. His brother is Patel at present. He was for a short time in the army but was soon discharged having had his leg broken by accident. He receives a pension from government sufficient to support him comfortably. For some time past he has taught a school in Bombay on his own account. It is nearly three months since he asked to be baptised. Since then he has come to us almost daily for instruction. His school was broken up when it was understood that he was about to become a Christian. He has since suffered much persecution & since his baptism he has been obliged to take refuge with us. By embracing Christianity he gains nothing but persecution. The other person baptised is Thomas

one of the African females ~~[illegible]~~ who have several years since been placed under the care of the Mission by the Bombay Government. She is the fourth of their number that has been baptized. She has appeared very well for some months past.

Considerable excitement has been produced in our neighbourhood by these baptisms. The most interesting of our girls schools ~~[illegible]~~ has in consequence been broken up entirely. The teacher was a female who had received much instruction — who had felt something of the power of truth, and whom we had hoped soon to see numbered among the people of God. Her friends have been so much alarmed on her account and so set against her coming to us any more. The parents of the children in her school were for the most part of the same caste as Nantcha's and they have become alarmed lest their children should be converted. Two of our boys schools also suffer from the excitement. Word has ~~has~~ been sent to Basseba that if he will return to Hindooism the people will raise money to make a great atonement for him & that he shall be received back again into caste. The teacher of one of the schools — a nice young man who has asked for baptism has been urged to relinquish his present employment — in which case a large school shall be gathered for him & his pay increased.

Thus "the ~~[illegible]~~ Heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing." The converts have passed through a fiery trial.

Bentley, Feb. 2, 1843

Rec'd April 19, 1843

Cont July 13

Baptisms.

N. C.

Geo. Washington Gill
Geo. W. & E. A. M.
Minerva Ann
Charleston, Mass.

Mary Ann Gill
Charleston, Mass.

Mary Ann Gill
Charleston, Mass.

Mary Ann Gill

Rev. R. W. Hume.

(Private)

Bombay, March 1, 1843

Rev. Wm Taylor
Ans Jany 13

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Private

Bombay March 1st 1843

Rev. Dr. Anderson

(not to be copied)

Dear Sir

From some things which we have heard I am led to suppose that Mr. Munger may, perhaps, return to India. When we think of the need of laborers his return certainly seems desirable.

If he is to return, it is proper however that you should fully know the feelings of your missionaries in this country. Mr. Munger, in my opinion, is likely, generally to be in trouble, and to involve in trouble those with whom he may be connected. While here, I am persuaded that no one belonging to the Marathi Mission would willingly have been associated with him. And I believe that any one of them would now work forward with much anxiety to such a connection.

But however it may be with others I desire to prefer the request

Private

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Mission House
Boston
Mass.
Ad. S. S.

for myself that in case of his return he may not be brought into any connection with each other. I have had but little personal acquaintance with Mr. Mungen having seen him except during his stay here while on his way to America. Our intercourse, at that time, to me at least, was not very pleasant. I have seen much in his handwriting that has influenced me in preferring the above request.

A better acquaintance with Mr. Mungen might possibly modify in some measure my present views. But in judging of the expediency of his returning to this field I wish you to act from what you yourselves know — not from what is here said.

This letter has reference simply to the subject of a personal connection with Mr. Mungen. Of which is given up. There is nothing to prevent his being connected with either of the divisions here.

In writing the above it has been my desire to injure Mr. Mungen. It would certainly be right to give missionaries abroad the greatest freedom towards us in all that relates to their health and usefulness — even though the subject be of an unpleasant nature.

Notwithstanding the above; should circumstances under the providence of God bring myself and Mr. Mungen into connection, I, certainly shall endeavour to cherish a brother's feelings, and to act a brother's part towards him. If any excuse is needed please excuse the liberty I have taken in thus plainly expressing my feelings & believe me

As ever yours very sincerely
R. W. Hanna

[illegible] 155

Bombay 17th August 1842.

Revd. E. Burgess

Sec. of the Mahratta Mission

Dear Brother! In September 1838 the following preamble and resolution was adopted by the Bombay Branch of the Mahratta Mission - viz. - See records page 42) "Whereas Mr. Munger has expressed a wish that Francis Funeeca might come to Jalna to take charge of the Missionary operations of that station, while Mr. M. shall be absent to attend the approaching annual meeting of the Mission and has further offered if Francis F. should come to Jalna to pay the expenses of his journey there - and of his return to Bombay, from the donations and subscriptions received in Jalna for that station - Resolved that in view of existing circumstances it appears expedient that Francis Funeeca should proceed forthwith to Jalna and remain there during Mr. Mungers absence."

In accordance with the above resolution Francis proceeded to Jalna, leaving his family in Bombay with the expectation both on his part and on that of the Brethren at this station that he was to return to Bombay after a short time.

At the annual meeting of that year (1838) Mr. Munger expressed a desire that Francis might remain longer at Jalna. At this time but one of the members of this station was present who reluctantly consented to the following resolution, - which was adopted by the General Meeting. Viz.

"Resolved, that Francis Funeeca be connected with the Jalna Branch of the Mission for the present year." The member of this station who was absent expressed much dissatisfaction and said that had he been

present

present he would not have consented to such an arrangement. Thus Francis was continued at Jalna during that year. He however was still regarded as belonging to this station and his remaining at Jalna was merely a pro tempore arrangement. Mr. Munger did not attend the annual meeting of the succeeding year (1839). Besides he was still left alone while the other stations were strengthened. Nothing therefore was said about ~~from~~ Francis returning to Bombay at the close of the year as was at first expected. And the same reasons continued to exist during the next year also - up to the time when Mr. Munger left India.

As the missionary operations at Jalna have now been suspended we think that Francis should return to Bombay. The reasons for his leaving Bombay to be temporarily connected with another station have wholly ceased to exist. Here he was brought to a knowledge of the truth. Here he was educated for several years. He is still a member of our Mission Church. And here is the field in which we think he ought to labor. That he understands the Portuguese language and is ~~the~~ a ~~convert~~ convert from the Romish faith are circumstances which fit him for usefulness in this field rather than in the Deccan. We feel exceedingly the want of some native helper. And we hope that no obstacle will be interposed to the immediate return of Francis to Bombay. The fact that the Ahmednuggur Mission is in some small degree furnished with native assistants (one of whom Dajeeba originally belonged to this Mission and want to Ah. with the expectation of returning to Bombay) is a consideration that renders us more free to express our sentiments and to urge the claim which

we

we think this Mission justly has to the services of Francis. We regard this as a subject of much importance to us, and shall feel obliged by your replying soon. Our prayer is that the Lord of the harvest may speedily raise up from the Natives of this land many devoted laborers and send them forth into his harvest.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
yours very truly
(Signed) R. W. Hume Secretary

"Resolved that a request be forwarded to the Bombay Mission that we be permitted to retain the Lith: Press which we have in our possession."

In behalf of the Ahmednuggur Mission
(Signed) E. Burgess Sec.

Bombay 22d August 1842.

Revd E. Burgess
Sec. of Ah. Mission

Dear Brother

In reply to the request of the Ah. Mission that it be permitted to retain the Lith. Press, we would say – we doubt not that tracts and books can be printed and put up at a cheaper rate and in better style at the establishment in Bombay, than they can be at Ahmednuggur – consequently that it would be for the pecuniary interest of the Ah. Mission, as well as in accordance with the wishes of the P. Com: that all printing for both Missions should be done at the establishment here, which is designed for

the

the common benefit of both Missions.

Especially do we think this to be the case in view of the tax which a separate printing establishment in Ah. must be upon the time and strength of one or more of the Missionaries at that place.

But as the Brethren of that Mission have expressed a wish to retain the Lith. Press - and as they have recently commenced the publication of a Newspaper in the Native language which we hope may prove useful, we consent to the Press remaining at Ah. - at least until the experiment shall be still further tried.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission
yours very truly
(Signed) R. W. Hume Secretary

Ahmednuggur 29th August 1842

Revd R. W. Hume
Sec. of Bombay Mission

Dear Brother

your favor bearing date of August 17th came to hand today - In reply I am directed to say that we do not agree with the views expressed in your letter regarding Francis Fancien as belonging to your Mission. We regard the decision of the cor. Members in a case of similar nature as entirely decisive on this point. They decided that you should be considered as belonging to Bombay because you happened to be connected with that station when the intelligence of the division of the

mission

Mission arrived - though you had been allotted by an almost mammonous vote of our whole number, to the Deccan.

Such being the circumstances of the case we see no ground for the claim you advance - and should it be thought advisable as it may be - for him to go to your Mission it will not be because you have a right to him.

But as we now view the subject we think he can be more useful here than there. We are willing however to consider the expediency of resigning him to you. A few months will enable us to judge better than, than we now can whether the greatest good will probably result in our relinquishing him to your Mission

In behalf of the Ahmednuggur Mission

yours very truly

(Signed) E. Burgess &c.

Omit

Bombay Dec 31st 1842

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir We herewith send you a copy of a letter from us to the Ahmednagar Mission in regard to Francis and the reply made by the Ah. Mission. Also the application of the Mission for the Leith Press, together with our reply. In addition to these there has been some correspondence in regard to tracts &c. but nothing which we suppose you would wish to see.

We were far from being satisfied with the reply of the Ah. Mission in regard to Francis. We cannot see that anything done by the corresponding Members applies to his case. It seems exceedingly unwise, as well as unjust towards the Bombay Mission that all the Native Assistants should be connected with the Mission at Ah. — even those who were brought into the church here. You can readily conceive how ruinous and discouraging it must be when the efficient converts of a Mission are permanently removed as soon as

converted — as has been repeatedly the case with this mission. Had Babaje and Sajeeba and Francis remained and labored here, how different might have been the results. (see remarks of Mr. Allen in a late letter)

We greatly need the aid of an efficient Native Helper, who would in connection with us have a wide field of usefulness. And we think the Bombay Mission has a just claim to the services of those who have been here qualified to render important assistance

We hope to send you the report of the printing establishment for 1842 by the next Mail, and we may then make some remarks on the subject of the Lith. Press.

In behalf of the Bombay Mission

Yours very sincerely

R. W. Hume

Sec'y

Rev. Rufus Anderson D. D.
Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.
Mission House
Boston

Rec'd Mar. 20. 1873

Ans'd. Apr. 25.

Thank Prof.
for his

Bombay March 29th 1843

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir — We have been some of late to hear such encouraging accounts of the state of the missions in Syria.

Will not the experience of missionary societies go to show that India presents a more inviting field for permanent missionary operations than most other countries? Here, then, we have many things to contend with. The superstitious system of Hindooism with its caste — its mythology its sacred books, &c. occupies the ground.

But here we are under a Christian government. None can make us afraid. None can hinder us from pursuing our labors. To human appearance how much more security for missions in India than in Siam or China or Africa, or Syria, or indeed, in any heathen country.

Why has God caused it to be thus? Is it not an indication that this is the field towards which the Church should, more particularly direct her efforts and her prayers?

Were it not that the government is in the hands of a Christian people, a little success

would put a stop to all our efforts. The raging of the heathen when converts are made, leaves no room for doubt in regard to this. The spirit manifested on such occasions, if unrestrained, would soon drive us from the land.

And may not this be the result with some of the missions under heathen governments? Should we be expelled to exist because no danger is apprehended from them. But might not a little success prove their ruin? Let a few converts be gathered, for instance from among the Siamese. And what security is there that all the missionaries in Bankok will not speedily be obliged to leave? This has already been the experience of the Baptists in Burmah.

And if India be so promising field, then, in what part of it are more encouragements to be found than in the Mahratta country? The Mahrattas are in various respects much superior to most of the other inhabitants of India. They have more intellect, more energy, more independence of character; and are, as a body, better educated. And the field here by no means occupied. There are several large places in which European physicians are stationed which are the centres of a large extent of surrounding country. Each of these should be the seat of a mission.

Twenty four miles to the North of Bombay is Sirur a place containing 18.000 or 20.000 inhabitants with several large villages in its vicinity. It is the seat of one of the collectors

two or three physicians and some 15 or 20 European residents are constantly found there. Here is a wide and promising field of labor, for at least two missionaries who might be connected with the Mission in Bombay. There is a beautiful road between the two places. To go from one place to the other by boat often takes but about two hours.

Ratnagiry in the Southern Konkan is also the seat of a Collectorate and has a physician with some six or eight European residents. It is about 175 miles from Bombay.

Satara about 40 miles from the Mahabaleshwar Hills, now the residence of a native prince, will become a collectorate as soon as the reigning prince shall die. It is a large place and situated in a fertile and populous part of the country. This will be a healthy and interesting field for a Mission as soon as it shall come wholly under the English government. Probably a Mission would not now be tolerated.

Other larger places occupied by Europeans and provided with regular physicians might be mentioned. With the facts in regard to Mahabaleshwar and Satara you are now as well acquainted. The country of the Nizam is at present badly governed and is not on that account so favorable for missionary operations. But without doubt it must soon come under the government of the English. So, perhaps, it affords far better to occupy such places, than to send missionaries into the villages in the vicinity of Ahmednagar.

Missionaries generally will not be willing to go into the villages. And the more experience they have in regard to the state of things in this country, the more unwilling will they be to go.

And if they do go there is not the same prospect for usefulness and permanence. In case of sickness they are obliged to leave their station and their labors and go to a place where a physician can be found. Thus Mr. & Mrs. French were obliged to go and reside at Nuggen for some two months on occasion of his confinement owing to the want of a physician. And the same course will be necessary on all similar occasions. In case of lingering sickness, even though it be one of the children, the family may be kept away from the station during a good part of the year. It may be said that missionaries may exchange stations at such times. But this will be found better in theory than in practice.

Mr. French is better situated in this respect than he would be in any other of the villages around. He might go into an apothecary at Sirur. He cannot however have the same field of usefulness that he would in Sangma or Nuggen or other large central places in the Mahratta country.

In case of conversions taking place in a small village it is comparatively easy for the people to unite in standing aloof from the missionary. The influence

one or two great men if thought it were
against the missionary in such a village may
almost cut him off from all communication
with the people.]

Let European and American
missionaries ~~to~~, occupy the large central
places of influence; endeavoring as soon as
possible to raise up native laborers to
occupy the adjacent villages.

[When Mr. French went to Senon; we at this
station had little expectation that it would
be permanently occupied. We were willing
that he should go there and survey the ground.
Application to the Committee for the establishment
of a permanent station there, was made
without our knowledge; otherwise our views
on this subject would have been communicated
at the same time.]

A new station commenced at the present
time among the Mahratta people, as for instance,
at Satara, would have many advantages which
were not enjoyed some years since. The Scriptures
and tracts are now prepared ready for use, and
the missionary in a new station instead of being
obliged to devote his time to the preparation of
these, begins with them in his hand. Much of
the labor already expended at the older stations
is of as much use in a new place as in the
particular place where the labor was performed.
In many respects the new station begins almost

on an equality with the older stations. Some knowledge of Christianity imparted by books, missionaries &c. has preceded the missionary to his new field; and he may soon have schools in his flourishing condition, and his prospects are in every respect as encouraging as those of his brethren at the older stations.

You have already an efficient press, and to furnish books to almost any extent that may be required, and which would be of as much service to the new as to the older stations. I should rejoice to learn that the heart of the Committee and of the Churches are directed to this field — a field which to great extent is still uncultivated.

The Committee and the Churches have yet to be discouraged by the little apparent success to which have as yet been vouchsafed in this field. But I doubt not a knowledge of all the circumstances would lead to the conclusion that the results have been, at least, proportionate to the means employed. The results thus far highly viewed are a ground of encouragement rather than otherwise. Had the Marhratta country, in proportion to its population been as well supplied with missionaries as the Sandwich Islands the results might have been equally great, if not in the number of conversions, at least in the ground actually gained. Bombay alone contains ~~at~~ times the population of the whole of the Sandwich Islands, besides a large population in its immediate vicinity. Yet there are but five or six missionaries

Bombay with the exception of Mr. Beaty, who is wholly devoted to the Anglo-British population. Since the October meeting has been a little more. But what are they among so many? And if we attend to the missionaries in Bombay, then at Poona and Nassik, and the neighbouring, what are they to the whole of the Mahratta people? There are but three at Nassik and two at Poona.

How can we look for the turning of this whole country unto God with means so utterly inadequate? Nay, were the spirit of God poured out more abundantly, this would, even upon these very means, work such a glorious work. But it does not appear to be consistent with the Divine purposes to grant great success to his church in fields which, for the most part, are left uncultivated.

Bombay, though in some respects not so favorable a field for missionary operations as a more retired and quiet situation, has, nevertheless, important advantages. If I mistake not, its importance has been much underrated by some.

The people in all the country round have frequent intercourse with Bombay, and in this way they often learn something of Christianity. I have recently returned from a tour to the south as far as Kuthagerry (Kuthagerry) 175 miles distant, in which I met with a number of people who had acquired a knowledge of the fundamental truths of the gospel, and who were able to give satisfactory answers to my inquiries, that they had acquired these things in Bombay. They had been in some of the mission schools, or had heard the gospel and received tracts from some of the missionaries.

(There is also a large body of Mahrattas

the Ghauts who keep up a constant intercourse with the inhabitants of the villages from whence they came. Some of them remain here for a few years and then return to their own country. Others make Bombay their permanent home. Many of the children of these people are found in our schools. Here they learn to read and become familiar with the principal truths of Christianity. They attend our native service in the Chapel on the Sabbath. They receive Christian books for themselves, and not unfrequently, on their return either permanently or on a visit to their villages they come and ask for books for their friends in the interior. Thus the truth sown in Bombay is widely scattered, and we may hope that in this way God is now about to hasten on the final triumph of the Gospel.

Bombay is in reality the key to the Mahratta country. Its influence is felt over the whole land. Here is the centre of wealth and intelligence. Hither all eyes are directed. Hence it is of the highest importance that the multitudes who are constantly flocking hither from all parts of the country should here be brought into contact with Divine truth. I speak here of the importance of Bombay, in a missionary point of view, on account of its connection with the Mahratta country — and not of its connection with other countries, which is also an important consideration.

Your Bombay Mission is now small indeed. If you do not think it expedient to send additional missionaries to Bombay itself, would you not do well to occupy Chinna Tanna, connecting it with the Mission there. This would in some respects be a strengthening of the Mission in Bombay. And where will you find a better and more promising field for the employment of missionaries? I hope that before long you will hear from us in regard to the Mussulman population of this part of India.

I remain affectionately yours &c R. W. Hume

Bombay May 29th 1829

Chinna Tanna

Bombay April 1st 1843

Rev. Dr. Anderson

It is four years to day since we bade you farewell. With the exception of dear Mrs. Burgess the little company which were then on board the Waverly have all been spared and are in the enjoyment of comfortable health. Miss Fowler is indeed feeble, but much better than she has been most of the time since the last arrived in the country.

We have enjoyed unexpected mercies and have passed through unexpected trials, but in the review of the whole we find abundant reason to call upon our souls and all that is within us to bless the name of our God.

Since the death of Mrs. Allen, Mr. Allen has boarded in our family. We have lived in great harmony. What he will do in regard to changing his circumstances I do not know. He probably would feel more settled and happy were he properly married again.

For the past year much of his time has been devoted to the printing establishment — for more than I could wish to see it. It has gone on prosperously under his superintendance. But certainly it is an evil when a missionary is obliged to give up a considerable share

of his time and strength to the work
of reading proof sheets and attending to
the ordinary details of a printing establishm
Such employment would wholly unfit me
for other duties. I should not feel that
I was engaged in my proper work and, of
course could not be contented and happy
I hope the providence of God may never
throw the printing establishment upon my
hands. For nearly three months past Mrs
Simons & Mrs. Howard of the Baptist Mission
at Moulmein have been in my family. The
destination of the vessel in which they came
and in which they expected to return has
been changed and they are obliged to retu
by way of Calcutta. Mrs. Simons was confin
a few days since. There is a prospect of
their leaving for Calcutta about the middl
of the month. Since coming here as well a
on the passage from Moulmein they have
been detained much beyond their expecta

The Bishop of Calcutta is still here. He
is to leave for Calcutta on Monday.
his charge to the clergy he came out
most stoutly against the Puseyites.
He is pretty high church but far more
liberal than Rome. In his sermon at the

consecration of Mr. Cundy's church he said it was a modern error that Episcopacy was of the essentials of a church. Mr. Allen had very clinnell with him at the Bishop's the evening after the charge.

The Syrian Bishop whom Dr. Grant saw in Mosul is now here on his way to his native people. He appears to be a man spiritually enlightened. The last mail brought out Dr. Whelan the new bishop or as he is called Associate Vicar Apostolic for Bombay. He came by way of Rome in hopes I suppose of thus increasing his influence. He is said to be a man of popular talents. You will see that first now we are highly favored with church dignitaries.

The overland Christian Spectator which will be dispatched to you to day contains an account of the giving up of the daughter of one of the Persian converts to her father. The day will soon come when converts will retain all their rights and privileges wherever the English government extends.

We shall probably reply to your last letter soon. Your letters are anxiously looked for and cordially welcomed. Yours most sincerely

R. W. Hume

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston Mass.

Name Rambers

W.C.

Sun. Apr. 13

Apr. June 1.

1 Adm. 1843

Boston, April 1, 1843.

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Bombay April 1st 1843.

Rev. Dr. Anderson

The accompanying letter to Mr. Hallock we send through you that you may accompany it with any remarks upon which you may see occasion.

You will see what we have said in regard to the relative claims of Bombay & Ahmednagar on the Bible and Tract Societies. Since I came to the country, although there have been more missionaries at Ahmednagar than here, yet they have not drawn so largely upon the depository

Bombay, April 1, 1843.
Rec'd June 7, 1843
Ans. July 13

Rev. Dr. Anderson

for tracts and Scriptures as the Bombay Branch. And this is just what any one acquainted with all the circumstances would expect.

During the year 1842 our charges against the Am Bible Soc. must be nearly double those of the Ah. Mission while we have but just half the funds to draw upon.

In deciding what has been expended since the beginning of the present year we have already expended on account of the Bible Soc. Rs one hundred of rupees more than our share of the grants of that Society. The tracts which fell to our share on the division of the Mission are to a great extent already distributed while most of those which fell to the Ahmednuggur Mission are still in the office here in Bombay. This is not owing to our superior zeal in the work of distribution but because of the different fields in which the different are placed. Our brethren are as active & zealous as ourselves and probably much more so.

In assigning two thirds of the funds of the Bible & Tract to Ahmednuggur we have contemplated a year or two of failure. The continuance of the discontinuance of that state must materially affect the number of tracts & scriptures distributed.

I remain
affectionately yours
R. W. Fisher

The following letter was not written for publication. You are at liberty, however, to use it in any way you may think proper. As regard to the feelings of others may render it improper to publish those parts which are marked on the margin with red ink R. W. Hume.

Bombay June 17th 1843

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

A reply to your letter of Dec. 15th 1842 will be found, in part, in the report of the press forwarded by Mr. Allen.

We fully agree with you as to the relative importance of the direct preaching of the gospel. This should be the first and great work of Missions to the Heathen.

Doubtless, in many cases, an undue ~~proportion~~ proportion of "time, strength, labor, and thought has been consumed in authorship," particularly, by those who have been but a few years in the field. Perhaps, too, there is an increasing tendency to this. We think there is, in some of your Missions.

The proportion of time and strength which should be devoted to the preparation of books not strictly of a religious nature, as dictionaries, grammars, histories &c. must vary according to the circumstances of different Missions. In some fields the Missionaries may be obliged to do all that is done in this department.

They may be compelled to make all their own lexicons, grammars, school books &c.

Happily, there is little or no occasion for this in this part of India. The governments and individuals connected with and supported by government and assisted by intelligent natives either have done; or are fast doing all that is required. Some time since an excellent Mahratta and English lexicon* of nearly 1200 pages 4to was prepared and printed at the expense of government. A corresponding work in English and Mahratta prepared for the same reasons is nearly ready for the press and is to be printed by the government. There are several Mahratta grammars which sufficiently answer the purpose. The second edition of one prepared by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson has just been printed at our press.

A considerable number of school books have already been prepared and printed at the expense of government. Hereafter there is to be co-operation between the governments of the different presidencies, in providing a complete set of books, both in English and the native languages, suitable for use not only in common schools, but extending through a full course of college education. The attention of persons having large salaries and fully qualified for the work, is now given to this subject. The "Board of Education

* See report of the Board for 1837 page 71 & 144. where this subject is mentioned.

the Bombay Presidency has put itself in communication with the "Committee of Public Instruction" in Calcutta; and suitable books prepared at the expense of the government in Calcutta will be translated for use in this Presidency at the expense of the Bombay government.

You will see therefore that there is little or no occasion for Missionaries in the Mahratta country to devote their time and strength to the preparation of books which are not strongly of a religious character. School books, histories, works of science &c. are all furnished to their hand, prepared at great expense and with much care by persons fully qualified, and assisted by learned natives whose services Missionaries cannot afford to command.

All books designed for use in the education of the natives must as a matter of course be sold at a reasonable rate. When but few copies of a work are wanted it must therefore be much cheaper to purchase them to print them for ourselves.

Thus Missionaries in this part of India may give themselves wholly to the work of publishing the gospel.

The efforts of government to establish vernacular schools throughout the country, will also in some measure diminish the necessity for Missionary schools. You will see something of what government is doing, and is likely to do in this department of Education from the Report of the Board of Education for 1840-41 which was printed at our

press, and forwarded to you some time since. In 1841 the sum of Rupees 131.615 was expended by the Bombay government on native education. Hereafter 125.000 Rupees are to be expended annually.

Sentiments of an objectionable character are contained in some of the school books prepared for the government. But in regard to this there is likely to be less and less ground for complaint.

The translation and revision of the Scriptures and the preparation of tracts and religious books must to a great extent devolve upon the Missionaries for some time to come. The Tracts of our Mission, together with those of the Bombay Tract & Book Society embrace a good variety of subjects. In the present state of the people, there is no very imperious demand for new tracts. New tracts from time to time will doubtless be useful, and will sometimes be demanded to meet the changing state of the public mind. But there is no pressing call at present for Missionaries to devote themselves to the preparation of tracts.

The whole Bible with the exception of 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah & Esther has been printed and more or less circulated. The translations of both the Old and New Testaments are faithful and very creditable to the translators. As might be expected there is much room for improvement.

On the New Testament much labor has been expended not only by the original translators but in successive revisions. And on the whole a good degree of excellence has been

attained. The translation is faithful, plain and intelligible — not by any means perfect — nor will it ever be made perfect by American and English missionaries. That must be the work of generations, — and of generations raised up in the country. Besides it cannot be made perfect until the language itself has been in a manner christianised. In its further revision by Missionaries, unless by men who have been long in the country and who have more than an ordinary acquaintance with the language, it is about as likely to receive injury as improvement. The translators and revisors thus far have been as enlightened and learned, as familiar with the language of the people, and, indeed, as well qualified for the work in every way, as those who are now taking their places, or who are likely to follow for years to come.

The last revision of the gospels and Acts was made by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Nesbit Mr. Gandy, and Mr. Allen — all men who have been long in the country. If I mistake not the manner in which the revision was made has been described to you by Mr. Allen. Ten thousand copies of this revision were printed.

Our Brethren at Nagpur have doubtless informed you that for nearly a year past they have been engaged in re-revising these portions of the New Testament,

Matthew, as revised by them has been printed at their expense, and they have lately sent Mark to the press. We understand that they intend to go on with the revision.

You can judge, in some measure, of the probable necessity for such an undertaking as well as of the prospect of any marked improvement in the translation. To us it appears to be an illustration of the evil of which you speak in your letter.

We use and expect to continue to use the version approved by the Bible Society. This is in use by all the other Missionaries in the Mahratta country.

We can see no good reason for separating from the Bible Society. That Society is anxious to do all in its power to suit the wishes of the different Missions, and to incorporate into its successive editions of the Holy Scriptures every improvement which may be suggested from any quarter. Missionaries and others are requested to send in to the Society their criticisms and suggestions on any portion of the Scripture which in their view need improvement and in a new edition all such suggestions will be carefully considered.

We have never heard of any complaint by the Brethren at Nagpur against the Bombay Bible Society. Before the Brethren commenced their new revision that Society had invited them to co-operate in the work

of preparing the Scriptures in the Mohegan language. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Rangers had been requested to become members of the Translation Committee.

Nothing can be gained on the score of economy by separation from the Bible Society. It will furnish us with the Scriptures gratuitously, if we ask for them, while if we pay for them, it charges us simply the cost price — that which it pays to us for the printing.

The British and Foreign Bible Society certainly would not grant funds for printing a new and different version of the New Test. under these circumstances. And were all the facts of the case laid before the American Bible Society we have but little doubt that it would refuse to sustain the Ahnedagg Mission in its present course.

Old Gopee, for several years a member of our Mission Church was a devoted, consistent Christian. She manifested an earnest desire for the salvation of those around her. She generally brought some persons with her to the Chapel on the Sabbath. Frequently she would come to see us during the week, bringing with her some of her acquaintances that they might receive instruction.

Soon after her conversion she paid a visit to her native village that she might make known the gospel to her people there. She had the confidence and respect of all who knew her. We were always glad to see her and of ten times were encouraged & comforted by her cheerfulness and simple faith. On the 29th of last month she was removed by Cholera. She said that she was not afraid to die. Before her departure she often repeated the name of the blessed Savior and expressed her confidence in him. Through him the sting of death had been taken away.

Mr. Cowans for three months past has been sober. He had devoted his time principally to the instruction of his own family. We cannot however for some time feel that confidence in him which we once did. - - -

On the 5th inst. Casseba the Hindoo man who was baptised in January last, was married to a female of Armenian origin, who for some time past (more than a year) has been a member of the female boarding school. The marriage was in the Chapel, a large congregation of natives being present. They live on the Mission premises. He and the others baptised during the present year appear well

Inquirers. We cannot speak of many who appear truly anxious in regard to their spiritual welfare. One respectable Hindoo of good caste and good education professes to have embraced Christianity and to desire baptism. We hope he may after a time be received.

One interesting young man for a time professed a desire to be baptised and we had decided to receive him, — but he drew back before the time arrived for his baptism. He still continues to come to us and may yet be willing to bear persecution and shame for the sake of Jesus.

A Mussulman of good family came to me almost daily for some three months for instruction and earnestly desired to be baptised. He however did not appear to have been taught by the Spirit so that we could not receive him. Seeing that his baptism was delayed and that no pecuniary advantages were likely to be realised, from a profession of Christianity, he, at length ceased to visit me any more.

In February I made a missionary tour into the Southern Concan, as far as Ratnagiry. There I met with a woman of the Brahmen

caste who had considerable knowledge of the Bible - both its history and its doctrine and who was anxious to be baptized. I told her if she would come to Bombay and receive further instruction that we would baptize her, in case she appeared to be a real Christian. After a time she came and remained some days. We did not feel prepared to baptize her on so short an acquaintance, - besides she did not seem sufficiently aware of the plague of her own heart. She could not well remain longer at that time. So she left saying that she would return again after the rains. I might speak of other persons concerning whom we have had hopes, and have hopes still. But I need not do this.

Native Churches.

The Committee and the Churches, as well as the Missionaries themselves have long had their faith and patience tried by the exceedingly small number of conversions in this field. How different is the experience of your Missionaries here from what it is in the Sandwich Islands! And the trials of other Missions and Missionary Societies from this cause have been as great or greater than ours. During the years 1840-41-42 four persons (4) were baptized by the Scottish Mission in Bombay. During these years 2 persons were received by the Scottish Mission in Poona.

Since 1836 but five (5) persons have been received by the Mission in Surat connected with the London Miss. Society.

By the Church Mission at Nasick, no convert, so far as we are aware, has ever been baptised. Two young men having determined to embrace Christianity were removed to Bombay and baptised here. This Mission was commenced about the same time as the Mission at Ahmeednuggur.

In 1841 the Church Mission in Bombay baptised two persons besides the two who came from Nasik, as mentioned above. These we believe are the only persons ever baptised by that Mission.

No one has as yet been received by the Mission in Kaira, nor by the one at Ahmedabad. These are all the converts which during the years referred to, have been added to the Christian Church from among the Natives in the Mahratta and Goojerattee country — with the exception of those received by your Missionaries. Truly, as yet, it is the day of small things. Were the measure of success to be judged of solely by the number of conversions, it would be most discouraging indeed. The obstacles to the progress of Christianity in this part of India, are acknowledged to be great. But why this dearth of the Spirit's influences? Why have so few been savingly converted? Is the fault in the Missionaries? Is it owing to the principles which they have adopted and the course which they have pursued?

Why is it that the gospel for so long a time seems to have lost its power?

We do not despair of success. Our faith in the Divine promises remains unshaken. We are firmly persuaded that India shall yet be given to Christ for his inheritance.

But we long to see the gospel prove the power of God unto the salvation of the Heathen among whom we dwell. We are pained, that it should, apparently, in so many instances prove ~~the~~ a savor of death unto death.

June 19th 1843

Preparation of Books.

We have within a few days last received a copy of the Missionary Herald for Dec. 1842. Since writing the above I have been reading the remarks made by the Bombay at Ahmednaggur (See Dec Herald 1842 page 445) on the subject of school books &c. in which they express sentiments apparently different from those expressed in this letter. We have no doubt that good might be done by missionaries devoting their time and strength to the preparation of books. And the same is true of Ministers in America. But there certainly is not, at present, any loud call for this kind of labor on the part of Missionaries.

See the accompanying list of Mahratta tracts which belong to the Bombay Tract and Book Society. In our catalogue of Mission tracts you have already there are a few other tracts prepared by the Church Missionaries and others. Additional tracts will be needed from time to time adapted to the state of the people. And suitable, well written tracts might, even now, be added with advantage. You can judge how much the preparation of these tracts, in the present state of the Mission, would enter into the plans of your Mission work. In regard to school books see the accompanying

Memorandum of the Board of Education which has been printed since the Report for 1840-41. This shows that the attention of the government of this Presidency as well as of the general government is directed to this subject, and that there is no occasion for Missionaries to spend their strength in preparing school books for the new schools which they will be likely to establish. See also the list of books already prepared as found in the Report of the Board of Education for 1840-41, beginning with page 158 and continued to page 190. A copy of this report, as I have already said was sent to you some months since.

The Circular of the Committee to the Pastors on the subject of funds reached us by the last mail. We had feared that the difficulties arising from the want of funds were not at an end. Our prayer is that an enlarged spirit of benevolence may be imparted to the churches. We shall endeavour to keep our expenditures as small as possible.

Our Boys Schools are now in a flourishing state. All who are able to read assemble, with their teachers, as a sabbath school, an hour before the commencement of the public services in Mahratta. They then remain until the close of the services.

The Girls Schools have not yet recovered from the shock which they experienced at the time of the baptisms in January. They assemble

as a Sabbath School, immediately after the close of the morning services.

The Boarding School for girls has during the year contained fifteen (15) scholars. They are in circumstance peculiarly favorable for receiving Christian instruction. They attend at family worship in the evening; and in the morning they meet with all on the premises for prayer and religious instruction. At this exercise, including girls in the other schools, about 60 persons are generally present.

We have recently received a copy of the last annual report, three numbers of the Day Spring & the Herald for Dec. 1842 via England. This is the only number of the Herald we have received since Dec 1841 & the only numbers of the Day Spring we have seen. The Annual Report is very interesting. Rufus K. sent via Zanzibar are generally very long on the way — longer than they would be via England.

Mr. & Mrs. Grames have gone to Panshanga for the rains. We would prefer that they should go to Sattara where they would have medical advice in case of need. But they think it too warm for them at Sattara.

We ourselves are all in usual health.

Our prayer is that the Lord may graciously sustain and guide you and your associates in all that you attempt to do for the building up of his kingdom in this earth.

Yours very sincerely

R. W. Hume

(omit) [Note by L. C. Allen]

I quite agree in what Mr. Thomas has said in this letter on the subject of book-making. There is now no occasion for missionaries in the Matabele country to spend any time in preparing new school-books. Such works in English & Matabele, prepared as well if not better than any missionary could prepare them, can be obtained at any time & in any quantity at the cost price. It appears to be a very mistaken course of duty when a missionary, who has health, strength, a knowledge of the language & is recommended by thousands & hundreds of thousands of brethren, ready according to his own account to hear the Gospel, devotes his time to preparing unnecessary school books.

I also agree with Mr. H. in what he says about revising & re-revising translations of the Scriptures. It appears to be a sad thing for each succeeding set of missionaries, as soon as they are able to read & speak the native language a little, to meddle & almost undo the labors of their predecessors or older fellow-laborers. The effect of such a course is unhappy - externally so on the native population. - This tends to destroy all confidence in the integrity & competency or qualification of missionaries as religious teachers and all confidence in the Mountain Scriptures as though they were unintelligible, ambiguous & not understood by their professed teachers. Are our brethren in A. pursuing this present course with the knowledge & approbation of the Committee? And are these so called revised & altered versions of the Bible printed with the funds of the Board? Or are they doing this with the funds of the American Bible Society? The American Bible Society has been repeatedly assured that their grants have always been expended in using the Scriptures sanctioned by the Bible Society in London. - I hope this subject will have the immediate & earnest attention of the Prudential Committee. The consequences connected with it in this country & in America are very important. I will merely add that we have never heard any intimation that our brethren in A. being in any way dissatisfied with any measures of the London Bible Society or with any persons connected with its management.

L. C. Allen.

Hornby June 17. 1843
Rec'd Sept. 4.

Rec'd Dec. 14, 85

Bill has prints - in Rec Gen.

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston.
U.S.A.

(Mil) 160

CIRCULAR.

Many of the Lord's people in this dark land feel a deep interest in the religious state of the native population. Their hearts are deeply affected in view of those, who evidently are without God and without hope, sitting in the region and shadow of death; — and their prayer is, *Lord revive thy work; come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live.*

And not only so but often will they say with reference to the deluded multitudes whom they see on every side, Lord what can I do to promote their eternal welfare? —what can I do among this people for the honor of thy holy name?

And especially must there be a feeling of deep responsiblity and of fervent desire in behalf of those who become connected with us as servants. Them, in an especial manner, has God committed to our charge. We are bound to look after their spiritual interests. Their connection with us must be either for good or for evil. How sad will it be, should any of those who are found in Christian families at last have to say, *no man cared for my soul*—no not even those professed disciples of Christ whom I served so long.

It is to be hoped that all who truly love the Lord, labor more or less to secure the salvation of their servants. And the object of this circular is to suggest whether you might not still further do them good, by regularly sending them to hear the public preaching of the gospel on the Lord's day. It is important for Christians who have their Bibles, their domestic altars, and various other means of grace to go up to the sanctuary. The same is true of those who are Christians only in name. How much more important then for those who have grown up in heathenism and who are heathen still. They are hardened and blinded — steeped, as it were, in error and delusion. If possible, therefore, redoubled efforts, more than ordinary means are called for on their behalf.

But perhaps the servants have no desire to go to a place of Christian worship. Doubtless this will generally be the case. They see no inducements to go. The truths of the gospel are repugnant to the feelings of their hearts — to all their cherished prejudices and delusions. Shall we then leave them to perish? Shall we relinquish the hope of inducing them to attend at the house of God? By no means. Tell them of your earnest desire that they should go, and the reasons for it. Urge them, plead with them, and your earnestness will overcome their indifference. They will go readily, out of a regard to your feelings, if not from a desire to obtain spiritual good. And as they go, let your prayers go with them. Pray that the missionary who is to preach to them the gospel of Christ, may be aided from

on high. Pray that the Holy Spirit may come down upon his heathen audience, and that not only your own servants, but that many from among this people may be gathered as the trophies of a Saviour's love — the living witnesses of the Spirit's power.

You wish the missionary God speed in his labors. — You wish to encourage and strengthen him. You wish to be a co-worker with him in the great and glorious work of gathering from among these Gentiles a people to serve the Lord. Then here is one way in which you may accomplish your desire. Yes, be assured, this will do more, far more, than your silver and gold. That, though given by hundreds and thousands, has in itself no power. It may be given in vain — wasted like water spilled upon the ground. It may accomplish nothing for God's glory — nothing for the salvation of perishing souls. *But the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.*

By sending your servants as here suggested, you will increase the audience of the Missionary, and thus his hope of usefulness. Their presence too, will be to him a pledge that you feel an interest in his labors, and that you do not fail to pray for his success.

We have spoken particularly of servants, but may there not be many other natives over whom you have an influence, and towards whom, you as a Christian, have a duty to discharge? Perhaps, through your means, some of these may be brought within the sound of the gospel on the Lord's day. Surely, no true disciple of Christ can count it beneath him to engage in efforts like these for the good of others — publicans and sinners though they may be. Let the natives of this land see that all who profess to love the Saviour, are tenderly alive to the interests of his cause, and deeply concerned for the salvation of those around them — and how powerful, how blessed would be the influence upon the native mind. And would not God then bless the faithful, prayerful efforts of his people and grant them to see the desire of their hearts?

The above, we doubt not, expresses the feelings of the beloved Brethren connected with the Church and Scottish Missions in Bombay. Should any find it more convenient to send their servants to them, they will doubtless meet with a cordial welcome. Should any into whose hands this may come, be thereby led to feel a deeper interest in the spiritual welfare of the natives around them and to send them to hear the gospel in *any* place, the object of this circular will thus far be accomplished.

Religious Services in the Mahratta language on the Lord's Day are as follows: —

American Mission Chapel. Services commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continuing about an hour and a half.

Scottish Mission House, Ambrolie. Services commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

Money School. Services commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

American Mission House Byculla, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At this latter place there is daily at 10 o'clock A. M. a short service, consisting of reading and exposition of the Scriptures, singing and prayer. — It is designed for all who may be able and willing to attend.

American Mission Chapel, August, 5th 1843.

Bombay Sept. 25. 1843

Rev. Dr. Anderson

I send you a copy of a circular which we lately printed and circulated among the European population of this place. One object of the circular was to excite in the minds of Christians a deeper sense of responsibility in regard to their servants and other natives under their influence. It has caused a considerable addition to our congregation at the 3 o'clock service. That service is now an important one. It is attended by those natives who are in connection with us, and by a considerable number of persons who are servants in European families. The building in which the service is held is well situated for drawing in strangers. Persons passing by, attracted by the singing or the sermon stop at the door and windows, and generally some of them come in and take their seats with the congregation.

This service was commenced about three months since. Of late more than usual interest has been manifested by the congregations on the Sabbath. Their seriousness and oftentimes marked attention have excited in us a hope that the word would not be preached in vain, and that we might ere long be privileged to see visible fruits of our labors among this people.

As ever yours very truly R. W. Hume

Bowlby

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. Mass.

Bowlby.

Bowlby. 25 Feb. 1863

Rec. Dec. 7.

Ans. Dec. 14 '63

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Bombay Oct 2d 1843

~~This letter is not designed for publication.~~
~~R. H. Lee~~

Rev. Rufus Anderson D. D.
Sec. to the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir [Your letter of July 13th reached us on the 9th inst. I have made no reply to yours of May 26th asking for information in regard to Mr. Munger, because I had already expressed my feelings in a letter to you, which left here on the 1st of March last. I have felt great difficulty in saying anything in regard to Mr. Munger. To state an unfavorable opinion, without stating at length all the reasons for such an opinion, might seem to be doing him injustice. And it might leave room for the suspicion that the opinion was formed under the influence of prejudice or some other improper feeling, rather than in view of any good reasons.

And yet to go into anything like a statement of those things, in view of which my opinion is formed would require much time, and labor. And after all many things would hardly have a tangible form. It may be a well understood fact that a person manifests a bad spirit and makes great trouble in the church of which he is a member. And yet how difficult it may be to bring forward facts to establish this fact. ~~[illegible]~~

Soon after we came to the country an annual meeting of the Mission was held at Nuggur at which all the members were present except Mr. Graves

and Mr. Mangan. I soon found that all the old members of the Mission had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Mangan. They felt that he had acted a double part in the case of Mr. Hubbard and especially in the case of Mr. Stone; and that he did not come to the meeting because his conduct was known and he could not well look the other brethren in the face. I have heard Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Allen and Mr. Webster, speak as though his conduct before he came to the Mission had been on different occasions improper and unchristian. And the facts as stated by them seemed to afford reasons for such a conclusion.

The unfavorable impressions thus received in regard to Mr. Mangan have been confirmed by what has since occurred. It seems to me that he must be making war on some one, and that he makes peace only for the purpose of being able to raise a new difficulty in some other quarter.

What the Brethren at Maggan will say of him now I do not know. He has tried hard to gain their friendship since he determined to return to America. This may have some influence in modifying their views and leading them to feel and speak differently from what they did.

My own feeling in regard to Mr. Mangan is that he is one of the last men with whom I should wish to have any connection. This opinion you must take for what it is worth. If it is the result of prejudice, I, of course, would not be aware of it. You must yourselves know something of the man, and must to a good extent have the means of judging whether he is a mild man or a violent one — whether he is peaceable or contentious — whether he is straightforward or capable of double dealing — whether his presence in a Mission would be

likely to promote its harmony and usefulness
or otherwise. We need laborers. And I
have sometimes felt that Mr. Munger might be
useful in case of his return. His experience and his
knowledge of the language would certainly be of
value. But on the whole, the idea of his return
seems fettered to excite anxiety and forebodings
rather than pleasure.

One of the brethren formerly connected
with the Mission said that Mr. Munger had mistaken
his profession — that he should have been a lawyer.
I cannot but think there was much reason for
such a remark. Since he left the country my
opinion of him is worse, even, than when he was
here several things having come to my knowledge
which I was formerly ignorant.

I have thus freely stated my feelings. You
will not expect much in the way of facts from
one who had almost no acquaintance, and
no particular connection with him. These if
given at all should be given by others.]

Francis Johnson and his family are now
with us. He never had been quite satisfied to
remain at Maggen, and they had twice been obliged
raise his pay for the purpose of retaining
him. We regret this as we cannot again reduce
his pay to what it formerly was. He had left
Maggen with his family for Bombay, before the
arrival of your letters advising his return.
The ill health of his wife was mentioned as a reason
for his leaving so suddenly and so unexpectedly.
But the principal reason was an unwillingness
on his part to remain there longer. He was on his
way to Bombay before we were aware that his
return had been thought of, and without any
communication with us either on his part or on
the part of the Mission there. We were afraid that
he might have become unsettled and dissatisfied

so as not to be useful in any place. But thus far he has appeared better than we feared. I trust he will continue to be useful.

Free Church As soon as the news of the late division in the Church of Scotland reached Bombay, steps were taken for organising a new church here to be connected with the body which has seceded from the establishment. The Missionaries and all the Kirk Session adhere to the seceding party. Nothing but the skeleton of a church is left with the chaplain. Steps have been taken by the new church to procure the services of a minister from Scotland – also for the erection of a place of worship. In the mean time the Missionaries conduct the English services and, for the present, we allow them the use of the Mission chapel. This movement is likely to be an important one, and we hope will be the means of much good to Bombay. The new church with reference to the state stands on the same ground that we do. Between us and the members there has ever been good feeling but their present position brings them nearer to us and has a tendency to produce more union and sympathy.

A Weekly Prayer Meeting has for some time past been held in the chapel which I trust is doing much good. It was proposed and commenced by us, but the Scottish Missionaries unite with us and take their turn in presiding at the meetings. It is well attended and is more like an American prayer meeting during seasons of refreshing from the Lord's presence than any I have seen in India. The first meeting was a special one to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Baptism. On Wednesday evening 13th inst a young man of the Brahmen caste was baptized at the Scottish Mission house. For some 4 or 5 years past he has been a scholar in their English school. He is a promising young man and I trust will be useful among his countrymen.

Considerable excitement was produced among the Brahmans and leading Hindoos of other castes. They held two or three large meetings and it was resolved to make an effort to prevent the children of Hindoos from attending the Mission schools. It was also proposed to put out of caste any who should continue to serve the Missionaries as school teachers or Pandits. This however was not carried and the excitement will doubtless soon pass away unless other baptisms should occur.

Parsees. You have seen an account of the proceedings in the case of the child of one of the Parsee converts and the decision of the Court in the converts favor. A case has lately been tried which goes still further to break the power of the Parsee Panchayat and to show that the whole body of Parsees are subject in all things to English law.

The daughter of one of the most wealthy and influential Parsees had been deserted by her husband that he might live with another wife. The father on behalf of his daughter brought the subject before the Supreme Court and prayed that the defendant might be interdicted from entering into a second marriage

contract and he ordered to take back his former wife. The Panchayat has hitherto exercised authority in all such cases and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was denied by the defendant's counsel. The decision of the Court however was that the Parsees on all such subjects are fully subject to English law. The decision of the Judge given at length seems very clear. I hope one of the overland fortnightly papers to-day may contain an account of the trial ~~that~~ but may send it to you.

We long to see a greater increase of success among this heathen people. Pray for us that we may be faithful and that the Lord's work may prosper in our hands. Yours as ever

R. N. Hewson

Bombay, 2 Oct. 1853

My Master.

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. to the A.B.C.F.M.
Mission House
Boston Mass.
U.S.A.

via Falmouth

Bombay

R. W. Hume

(Omit) 162

Bombay March 1st 1844

Rev. D. Greene
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir you and the P. Committee
will see what Mrs. Graves says in regard to her
future course. After the death of Mr. Graves
I invited her to come to Bombay and
offered to receive her into either of our
families. We stated that it seemed
desirable for her to be alone at the
Hills, particularly during the rainy
season — that at her time of life she
ought to have a steady home, and
ought to be among friends who would
feel some responsibility in regard to
advice they might give her, and
would feel ~~[illegible]~~ it to be their
duty to do all for her that her circumstances
might require — that as the station at
Hills was not likely to be perpetuated,
we seemed less inducement to labor
and incur expense there — that she might
Bombay if living in one of our families
devote her whole time and strength to
instruction of native girls on the
mission premises and thus turn to good
account her experience and her knowledge
the language. &c
We also said that should she for any
reason prefer being at Nagpur or Seroor,
would most cordially approve of her

going there; and we doubted not the Brethren and Sisters there would give her a hearty welcome and do all in their power to promote her comfort and usefulness.

She seems however from the first to have had her mind fixed on the course mentioned in the accompanying letter from her to you.

Under these circumstances we approve of her remaining as she is, until the P. Board shall have considered the subject and communicated their wishes to her.

The fact that she is at the Hills and she wishes to remain there, is a reason for allowing her to do so, unless the Committee should see strong reasons for another course. And should they see such reasons, we cannot but hope that Mrs. Graves will readily conform to what they may regard as her path of duty and usefulness. We should be sorry to hear Mrs. Graves speak of returning to America so long as she is able to do anything for the females of this land. Her case is very different from that of a widow mother with a family of little children. Her circumstances are in many respects similar to those of a single Sister who has gone abroad to spend her days among the Heathen. Nothing but sickness should decline her from the field. And we doubt whether it be not the duty of such persons and indeed of missionaries

ned to live and die among the people
whom they have in the eyes of the
urches consecrated their lives. We
ink there has long been too great a
dliness on the part of missionaries
desert their fields on account of ill
alth or other causes. The effect of this,
are persuaded, must be most unhappy
the churches and the cause of missions.
As it is Mrs. Graves wish to remain
the Hills we hope the Committee may
it consistent with their plans to
low her to remain, at least, for the present.
shall you not think this course
visable we would again express the
e that we fear lest she should lose
health will lead Mrs. Graves to
urn. She doubtless may expect
ter health at the Hills, than in Bombay
Baggan. And the same we believe
ight be said, with perhaps equal
th, of either of the female members
the Missions in those places.
Our prayer is that both the Committee
Mrs. Graves may be divinely guided
right to this subject
In behalf of the Mission
Yours in the service of our
Common Master
R. W. Hume

P.S. I send by this Mail a letter to the Com.

Bible Soc. which we wish the Secretaries to read & forward to that Soc. & B. & M.

Rev. R. W. Hume.

Bombay Mar. 1. 184[illegible]

Rec'd May 6.

ans'd May 14. 8[illegible]

Rev. Doctor Greene
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary House
Boston

Journal of tour to Goa by
R. W. Hume
Bombay Mission

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Bombay April 1st 1844

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir In January and February last I made a missionary tour through a part of the Goa territories and through the Southern Konkan from Goa to Bombay. I was absent on this tour six weeks and four days. I forward to you that part of my journal which relates to Goa and the Goa territories. It has been made more full in view of the fact that no American missionary so far as I know has ever visited this fields. Little, if anything in regard to it has appeared

in the Missionary Herald, which to most persons in our country Goa is supposed to be an abject of interest. Perhaps the members of this mission have ~~[illegible]~~ erred in not oftener sending to you copies of their journals.

It was my intention at this time to forward that part of my journal which relates to the passage from Goa to Bombay. But illness has prevented my copying it out for you. I hope to be able to send it by the next mail.

After returning home from Goa I visited several of the villages on the neighboring continent. Return from this excursion I was much exposed to the sun and have suffered much in consequence for a portion of last. Leeches have been applied to the head and other means employed and I hope ere long to be restored to my usual health. I remain

Rev. & dear Sir yours very faithfully

R. W. Hume

Goa and the Southern Concan.

After a passage of three days from Bombay I landed on the 1st of Jan. 1844, at Goa, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East. The stranger who has long been accustomed to the sight of Hindoo towns and villages will immediately have his attention arrested by the comparative neatness and cleanliness of the place. It is situated on a beautiful river, has a good harbor, and were it in the possession of the English, would be a place of trade and importance. The mass of the people speak Portuguese and profess the Romish faith. There is, however, a considerable number of Hindoos who speak a corrupted form of Mahratta.

I had no sooner become settled in a vacant house which had been procured for me, than applicants for works, particularly Hindoos, began to present themselves, and I had much

pleasure in commencing among them the work of Bible and Tract distribution. The claims of God on our love and service, and the insufficiency of all other modes of salvation except through Christ were set before them. A few books were then given to those, to whom my address had been more particularly directed, and the others were told to come again on the morrow when I would speak more fully of these things and give books to those who might be able to read them.

I was particularly interested in an old and apparently respectable Hindoo, who after listening attentively for some time, said with much feeling, that all I had declared to them was true; — that none of them knew God, nor how to worship him and then requested me to give him a book that would teach him the way of salvation.

On the 2nd a large number both of Catholics and Hindoos called at my lodgings. The latter while they do not speak good Mahratti were able to understand my addres

them, and I was much interested by
apparently heartfelt assent which
any of them gave to the exhibitions
divine truth — something very
ifferent from that careless, heedless
ssent which our messages too
ften receive. I was greeted by
em not as an enemy come to rob
em of their faith, and to make war
pon all that they hold dear; but
a messenger of glad tidings —
as one come to tell them the
ay to heaven. I have seldom
elt my heart more drawn out
wards the Heathen, than towards
me of those whom I met to day.
s there was a disadvantage in having
mixed audience of Hindoos and Catholics
equested the former to come on the morrow
9 o'clock when I would direct my
ttention wholly to them and give to
ch as might be present a general
tatement of the way of salvation.
e Catholics were invited to come
2 o'clock, P.M.
Among my visitors I was glad
see some of the Romish ecclesiastics
replied in answer to my inquiries
t they had no bible, neither Latin

nor Portuguese. I had not been
able to procure any Portuguese bible
but gave them copies of the Portugue
N. Testament assuring them that if th
would prayerfully study this it wo
able to make them wise unto
salvation, and fit them for making
known the truth to others. Many
the Catholics who called to-day wer
apparently respectable persons who
thanked me very politely for the
books which they received. I did
not notice among them any feelin
of hostility, nor any disposition to
light of what they saw and heard
I was surprised that most of the
knew almost nothing of Mahratta,
it was painful not to be able to
address them in their own language
which they were apparently so ready
to listen to the truth. I spoke to
them as well as I could through
an interpreter, but this was a very
unsatisfactory way of getting at
and I could not but wonder
Brainerd and others who preached
through interpreters and expected
obtained great success. Still some
instruction was communicated, th

was gratifying to feel that the
ks given away would go into
any a family and there witness to
truth which I would fain have
more fully proclaimed. I fully
lieve that the books given away
ll be more or less attentively
ad. Among those who called to
me were two or three Parsees and
few Goojeratee people. I was
ad to see them so anxious to receive
ks, and that they listened to my
ddresses with such apparent
ad will.

Jan 3rd This morning visited the
nish church and was ~~much struck~~
ck with the heathenism of its
earance. The little ~~wax~~ way doll dressed
silk and tinsel which was designed
represent the infant Jesus on the
ght of his birth, was still to be seen,
also a goodly number of little
ves and cattle intended to represent
animals by which the stable was
ed on that occasion. The images
ere ornamented with flowers after
manner of the idols in the Hindoo
ples. Lights were burning before

several of the images, which so far as I could see answered the same purpose as the lights which are burned before the Hindoo idols. Three or four women were kneeling in the body of the church and soon the priest entered and began the celebration of the mass. He, with his mutterings and bowings and kneelings and turnings and the waving of his hands and of the cup, &c. seemed to me on a level with a Brahmin muttering his **mantras** * and going through the superstitious, unmeaning ceremonies which are performed on various occasions among the Heathen. The boy who assisted him kept gazing at me the whole time, thus showing how much interest they felt in their proper business.

4 wks

It was nearly 9 o'clock when I returned to my quarters, which were already besieged, not only by the Hindoos whom I had invited to come at noon but also by Catholics. It seemed expedient to adhere to the arrangement made the day before and so resolutely turning a deaf ear to all applicants from the ~~Hindoos~~ Romanists I gave my whole attention to the Hindoos.

* Mystical words or phrases supposed to possess a magic power; generally repeated with certain ceremonies.

After addressing them for some time and distributing books to those who could read I sent them away and began the work of distribution among the Romanists a number of whom were still present. During the day several military officers and some ecclesiastics called to ask tracts and testaments. Several written applications for books were also received with most of which I was unable to comply as by 4 o'clock my whole supply of Portuguese tracts and testaments ~~[illegible]~~ was exhausted, with the exception of a small number of each which ~~[illegible]~~ had been reserved for the other places which I was to visit in the Goa territories. I had brought what was considered a sufficient supply, but the demand for tracts and testaments was great far from being satisfied. The company at the door was very unwillingly obliged to go away empty and at evening when I went through the place several respectable persons came and asked whether a testament could not get obtained.

I am not an advocate for a lavish distribution of books. But I wished much that my supply had been considerably larger than it was.

Jan. 4th Kept my door shut two of the day and from the window addressed the people who assembled. Many apparently respectable Cathols including some of the ecclesiastics applied for books. Most of them applied in vain, though in a few instances I was induced to draw on the small store which had been reserved for other places.

Most of my time was given to the Hindoos, whose demand for books I was able to supply and to whom I could better make known my message.

Jan 5th This morning set out to visit Old Goa, three miles to the East of the present town which is generally called New Goa, or more properly Panjim. Stopped on the way at the different Romish churches in order to see their appearance. In two of them mass was being celebrated. In the second a priest was seated in the confessional while a woman humbly knelt, making confession and seeking the pardon of her sins. I bowed to the priest in passing and he returned. In the third I was

articularly struck with an image of
Savior represented as a youth dressed
silk, and well ornamented with
ivel, having ruffles in front and
round his neck, in one hand flowers
ch as the Hindoos place upon their
ls and in the other a little paper
ag. There was a profusion of images
all the churches, many of them
ing decorated with flowers after
manner of the Hindoo idols. In
ch church were a few women who
eeled separately or bowing kissed
floor ~~after the manner of the~~
~~ch~~ much like the worshippers in
Hindoo temples. The whole appearance
these churches had much the same
ect on my feelings as a view of the
ore splendid Heathen temples. In the
men indeed, there was a greater profusion
images, more childish ornament
display, and more to pain the
lings from the fact of all these
ings being associated with the
istian name.

Of Goa as it existed in the days of
tuguese power and prosperity nothing
mains but the magnificent churches
convents, now fast hastening to
ay. The size of them is well fitted
impress the beholder, but I was

still more struck with their splendor, the remains of which are still visible and which far surpass all my expectations. Buchanan who visited the city in 1808 says "Goa is properly a city of churches; and the wealth of provinces seems to have been expended in their erection. The ancient specimens of architecture at this place far exceed anything that has been attempted in modern times in any other part of the East, both in grandeur and in taste."

The convents were broken up by the government in 1835, since which time no monks have been connected with them, and soon these once splendid buildings will be only a mass of ruins. All the ornaments capable of being removed have been taken away and only a single person now in charge of each convent.

I went first to the convent of the Augustinians which stands in a fine situation. But the person in charge was absent and consequently I could not gain admittance. This convent was very extensive. It seems to have been one of the finest

good and that few cities in Europe could present anything superior to it. But the arched roof of the part formerly used as a church has recently fallen and a Hindoo who cattle shown me after ~~to~~ my return told me that he had just purchased from government the timbers belonging to another part of the buildings and that on Monday next the work of demolition was to be begun.

When the convents were broken up and the monks scattered the nuns of the monastery of St. Monica were permitted to remain. The present number of inmates is 21. No new admissions have been allowed for some years so that the institution is gradually in the process of being extinguished. It presents but little to attract the attention of the visitor, unless it be the music of the nuns which is daily practise. Various articles made by the nuns, as lozenges, purses ~~and~~ cakes, jellies, &c. are exhibited for sale at the door.

The cathedral establishment has been much reduced from what it once was. The number of priests is still

upwards of 20. On entering I found about a dozen priests who were engaged in celebrating mass. There were no persons kneeling in the body of the church. Indeed there is no congregation to furnish kneelers. The city that was, with all its inhabitants has passed away. The priests are now their own auditors, and their chief employment seems to be the daily celebration of the mass.

On festivals the cathedral is dressed for the occasion. A greater supply of lights is provided, the best sort of images and ornaments are exhibited and people gather in to see the show. What would be thought in a Protestant country of such establishment! An immense church and more than 20 priests, but no congregation — none to profit by their services, unless it be the dead on whose behalf mass may be performed!

St. Cajetan

The church of St Cajetan is very beautiful ~~[illegible]~~ and is said to be an exact imitation of that of St. Peter's at Rome. Its doors are now probably never opened except when some passing stranger is admitted to behold its desolation.

church of Bom Jesus which belonged
the Jesuits is a fine building. Here the
emony of inducting the new viceroy
to office is performed. This church
however is now rendered an object of
terest, principally from the fact
at it contains the shrine of St. Francis
Xavier "The Apostle of the Indies" whose
dy was brought from Malacca to
Goa in 1554. It is said to be still in a
state of perfect preservation and to
tain its natural appearance. It is
t strange if some unbelievers should
ire ocular proof of the truth of this
tatement. But this is wisely refused.

The festival of the saint which is
the 3rd of Dec. is a great day among
the Catholics in this part of the
ld, and emphatically is it the great
in Goa. High mass is celebrated
this occasion, by the Archbishop, at the
h altar, in the presence of the governor,
all the officers of government and
immense concourse of people.
panegyric of the saint is also
nounced in the hearing of the
ltitude. Great efficacy is attributed
his prayers.

Passing near the gate of the city
stopped to see the statue of Vasco de
ma, which stands in the centre of
arch above. He appears in the costume
the Portuguese of that day. Above this

is the statue of St. Catharine the patron of the city who is also decked in ancient attire. Both of these figures are much weather beaten and their ridiculous appearance, in spite of ones better feelings irresistably provokes a smile.

The convent of the Franciscans is in a better state of preservation than any of the others. The priest in charge gave us a very gracious reception, showed the whole of the buildings and offered if I would return to furnish me with a home in the convent for as long a time as I might desire.

But the spot which in my view possessed greater interest than any other in Goa was that on which the inquisition once stood. Of this nothing now remains but the foundations. The cells below ground which were once occupied by the victims of this bloody institution are all nearly filled with rubbish and covered with weeds and bushes.

The inquisition was established in Goa in 1560 and abolished in 1812. How did those who reared its walls anticipate for it such an end. Little did they expect that the day was coming when Protestant missionaries would tread upon the

unrightly ruins; carrying with them the Holy Scriptures and tracts, and distributing them without fear or molestation not only to the people of God, but even to the ecclesiastics connected with the surrounding churches and convents. Standing in such a place, surrounded by the decaying monuments of Popish power and superstition I could not but rejoice in the assurance that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth and that every thing which sets itself up against him and against his cause, shall be brought to a perpetual end. "He poureth contempt upon princes." "He maketh the devices of the people of none effect." In spite of the "Holy Inquisition" and in spite of every other opposer, the word of God shall get men and be glorified in every land. May that word distributed among the priests and people of Goa, prove the instrument of removing all their vain superstitions and of making them wise unto salvation.

Sat. Jan 6th

Some days since I was told that there would be a "Christmas gatha," or in other words a Romish festival at the church on the opposite side of the river. It was called "gatha" because of its close

resemblance to the yatras or pilgrim
of the Hindoos at the different sacre
places. Early in the forenoon boat
loads of people were seen ~~to~~ crossing
to the opposite side and I could
that crowds had already assembled
around the church which was in
full view. Having sent on my thing
to Mopsa (Mopsa) a village about 2
miles distant, I took a bundle of
Mahratta tracts and a few in Portug
and went to the gatha which was but
a short distance from the road I
to travel. Of the crowds of peop
few seemed to have come from an
religious motive. Cloths, furniture
food, fruits, images, toys, &c. &c. were exp
for sale, and the people, apparently regar
of what was passing in the church
were strolling about looking at the
different wares or endeavouring to di
of the articles which they had brought
for that purpose.

The greater ~~portion~~ part of those
present were Roman Catholics. I
much regretted not having a co
supply of Portuguese books which
might have been distributed to pe
from all the surrounding villages
My Mahratta books were readily dispo

wichos

e church within was prepared for the occasion
having the walls hung from top to bottom
ith silken cloths, while the roof above
as covered with colored and tinseled
per. The images appeared to be dressed
their best attire. An abundance of
ghts were burning before the altar and
fore some of the images. The body of
church was mostly filled with
men kneeling, while around the doors
crowd was standing to see what was
ing on. Three priests only appeared to
e any particular duty. These, dressed
silken vestments, were kneeling and
oving about, and sitting down and rising
and bowing to each other and before
altar &c. – the object of all which
was wholly unable to divine.
on the incense was brought in and
ned very plentifully before the
ltar, while my ears were almost
ured by the coarse, noisy music
a band of fiddlers, fifers, trumpeters,
who labored most violently,
orently thinking that the more
ise the better. As a help to our
otions, the discharge of an old
ce of ordnance on the outside
the Church occasionally greeted
the ear.

Seeing little prospect of any thing to interest me I soon went on my way. The people from the villages were already returning to their homes, most of whom had brought something away with them. Each had a chair, a table, a stool, a box with a lock and key, and or something else which he was bearing away from the "yatra."

At a small village on the way I addressed a company of Hindoos. A Catholic who sat by undertook in defence saying "What shall they forsake their own God and worship ours? Why should they do this?" My spirit was stirred within me at hearing such sentiments from one bearing the Christian name and I took occasion to declare more fully the doctrine of the divine unity and the right of Jehovah to the love and service of all the creatures he has made.

Many Catholics have imbibed Hindoo notion that it is wrong for a person to forsake the religion in which he was born. And even Mussulmans have to forgo the fierce, proselyting spirit of their religion as frequently to give utterance to the same sentiment

On arriving at Mopsa I was soon surrounded by a company of people, mostly Hindoos. The sinful and helpless state into which man is fallen was described and one of the company, an intelligent, respectable Brahman was called on to point out the remedy among spirits. He replied in Eastern style "The house is on fire. There is no water. And if there was there is no vessel by which it can be applied. There is no remedy. We must all perish." I then pointed out the remedy provided for sinners in the gospel.

Mopsa Sabbath Jan 4th

~~only little but being near the principal church of the village seemed to be~~

This morning the bell of the principal church of the village was ringing and a large company, principally women, assembled and remained while mass was performed. I endeavoured, as much as possible, to keep quiet, but during much of the day a crowd was gathered about me whom I addressed several times and to whom I gave a few tracts. Five or six Romish priests came to me for tracts and testaments. The Catholic population seems to be a simple and quiet race of peoples. Would that the gospel was proclaimed among them in its purity and power.

Jan 8th ++ Entering into conversation with a Catholic I asked him. "What do you worship?" the same question that had been proposed to a Hindu a short time before. He replied "St. Antonio". Mis. And who is St Antonio? Cath. He was a saint. His temple (using the same word that the Hindoos apply to their temples) is in the village near by. (pointing towards it.) The poor man seemed to be as ignorant of the true God as the worshipper of Krishna (Krishna) from whom I had just parted. He admitted he and his people worshipped the cross, the saints, the virgin &c. in the same way that the Hindoos worship their gods. I asked what then in his view constituted a Christian. He replied that a man became a Christian by taking the mass. He described the way in which it is administered & added "as soon as it touches the end of the tongue, that moment the person becomes a Christian." Poor man! he spoke according to the best of his knowledge.

In mentioning such things which show the fearful ignorance of a large part of the Roman Catholic population I do

would not wish it to be understood that all are equally ignorant and degraded. For ought I know there may be even in Goa, some who, ~~took~~ ~~despite~~ despite all the superstitions and false doctrines of Rome, ~~and who~~ look with simple faith to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. If there be any such it is to be feared that their number is small. In the evening addressed a small company of Catholics — a dozen or more. I asked them why they worshipped the cross. They replied "Because Christ was crucified upon it. Miss. Do you worship those who crucified our Savior? Ch. No. Miss. Why then do you worship the cross on which he was crucified? You might worship his crucifiers as well. The cross is simply a piece of wood which can do nothing for you. They acknowledged that it was only a piece of wood but still evidently felt that it possessed some mysterious virtue because our Savior suffered on it. I spoke to them further on the subject, and then having explained the doctrine of the new birth, proposed to pray with them. To this they assented. Kneeling with me began to pray aloud to repeat after me the prayer ~~which~~ which was offered.

They afterwards remarked that much of what I said was similar to what they hear from their priests.

The population of the Goa territories is about 300.000, three fourths of which profess the Romish faith. The remainder are Hindoos and Mussulmans. There is but little trade and the colony is an expense to the mother country. The number of Europeans is very few. These are connected with the Army. The Portuguese encourage intermarriages with the natives of the country and a large portion of the Catholic population ~~[illegible]~~ is of mixed origin. They dress something after the manner of the Europeans, in white cotton jackets and pantaloons.

The priests including all classes number more than one thousand. These are all country born and

have been educated at Goa. They have the reputation of being generally ignorant and of spending most of their time in idleness. It cannot be doubted that learning among them is at a low ebb. Few of them understand the language of the people around them or manifest any anxiety to bring them into the fold of the church. They seem to take it for granted that there is no hope of the conversion of the "Gentiles" as they call the Hindoos. They manifested an ~~strong~~ earnest desire to receive the word of God; and judging from what I saw, they have not strong prejudices against Protestants. I felt my heart yearn towards them and would willingly have spent my days in laboring for their good. They present a most interesting field of labor. It is to be feared however that any systematic efforts on the part of Protestants for the conversion

of the priesthood would excite the opposition of the Romish dignitaries and that intercourse with the missionaries would be wholly interdicted. A stranger who stops but a few days excites but little fear and consequently comes forth but little opposition.

The authority of the Archbishop of Goa extends over all the Catholic communities in this part of the world. Owing to certain differences between the Pope and the government in regard to which the people sided with the latter, the whole Catholic community has for some time lying under the censure of the "holiness" of Rome. Recently a new Archbishop has arrived who comes out with the approbation of all parties, so that the difficulties are likely to be healed.

Goa is the Rome of the East. Here the priesthood are educated

the true light to shine here
would ~~it would~~ immediately
lead and fall upon people far
remote.

Until systematic operations
be commenced in Goa let
Church, at least, endeavour
supply, as far as possible, the
mand which now exists for
ts and for the word of God; in
hope that through the divine
ssing a light may emanate
m there which shall dispel
thick darkness of ignorance
superstition.

The humbling of the Portuguese
er — the gradual vanishing
ay of that pomp and splendor
which their superstitions were
ociated and which doubtless
de a deep impression upon the
nds of the people — the readiness
ll classes to receive the sacred
ptures and tracts — all tended to
ish the hope that the way of the

Lord is here being prepared, and that ere long this deeply ~~interest~~ interesting field may be visited with the salvation of God.

I approve of this journal's being sent to the Missionary Rooms — to be there used as may be thought proper. I hope the journal will be useful —

D. C. Allen

Lumley April 1. 1844

Rec'd Feb. June 16. 45

Mr. Lee

Rev. Elihu M. Adams

Elvira J. Pike

Rec'd June 1. 1844

Jan 5 Eve.

Mandalla May 15th 1844

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Sec. to the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

On a former occasion I mentioned that I was suffering, principally in my head, from the effects of exposure to the sun while returning from a missionary tour among the villages on the continent in the vicinity of Bombay. My head is considerably better, and I hope that with proper care all the ill effects of the exposure will soon pass away.

For some time Mrs. Hume has not been strong and well as usual. The Dr. strongly urged her to go to the Mahbaleshwar Hills to spend the hot season. But we felt unwilling to incur the expense and loss of time if it could be avoided. It became evident however that Mrs. Hume required a change, and on the 2nd of this month, in accordance with the advice of the physician, Mr. Allen, and others we left Bombay for this place which is only some miles distant and which may be reached in about 12 hours. We however came much slower than this, for the sake of avoiding dense. Mandalla, as you doubtless know is on the top of the Ghaut mountains on the great road leading from Bombay to Ahmednuggur. During this month it is cool and pleasant. Mr. Abbott and family are stopping with us. We hope that a change to this place for a month may obviate the necessity for a greater and more expensive change.

On the evening of the 12th our babe of between 6 & 7 seven months of age, Nancy Mary was taken ill. [illegible] night [illegible] it was a great sufferer. About 5 o'

on the morning of the 7th death came to her deliverance. She seemed to us to be a clean sweet babe and we would fain have kept her with us here. But the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. We cannot complain, — we cannot murmur, for we know that infinite wisdom hath done it. She perhaps has been taken away from the evil to come.

While, therefore, we cannot but feel our loss, yet we sorrow not as those who have no hope. We see in the dispensation a Father's hand, — a Father, who we are assured will cause all things to work together for good to them who love him.

When the babe was taken sick, Catharine our second child was lying dangerously ill. For two or three days we thought it not improbable that we might be called lay her by the side of her sister. But the Lord has dealt mercifully with us, and her disease now seems to be checked. She is left in a feeble state, but we hope she will soon be restored to her usual health.

Among the Europeans on this side of India there have of late been many sudden deaths, and we are in various ways reminded that our work here will soon be done. We desire to listen to the voice of God in His providence and to do with our might what our hands find to do.

Previous to our departure from Bombay there had been much sickness in our vicinity and several persons had died with cholera. Two of the girls in the family died with this disease on the 30th of last month. These are the first deaths in the school since we came to the country.

One of these named Joanna was a sweet little girl aged about 10 years. For some time past she had manifested much interest in the subject of religion and had repeatedly expressed a desire to be baptised and to partake of the Lord's supper. For 2½ years she had been in the family school and during this period had enjoyed best opportunities for becoming acquainted with the truth, as is enjoyed by the children of most pious families in America. The bible had been her daily

it been explained in her hearing and urged upon her attention. She well knew that baptism and the Lord's Supper possess, in themselves, no saving power, and the desire that these should be administered unto her, was no superstitious desire. On the morning of her death she said that her hope was fixed on Jesus, and that it was her desire to be with Him. With Him, said she, there will be happiness.

We cannot but feel that there is hope in the death of this little girl. Those who have watched and prayed over her, have great reason to feel that their labor has not been in vain. One soul saved — one little child taught to love the Savior here, and fitted to sing the praises of him and the Lamb in the other world — surely here is matter for rejoicing.

The other person who died was one of the African girls supported by the government. She was taken early in the morning. During the former part of the day she bewailed her sins with great bitterness of spirit. Her distress on account of sin, apparently exceeded her bodily sufferings which were very great. In the after part of the day she seemed to have a clear view of Jesus as the Savior of sinners and to cast all her hope on Him. For six or seven years she had received faithful instruction and had been the child of many prayers. She had not been in health given the same grounds of hope in regard to her spiritual state as the one mentioned above.

Two other persons on our premises who were attacked with cholera about the same time recovered.

There are several small villages in this vicinity, so that although away for a short time from our station we have opportunities for preaching the gospel to the

Mrs. Hume has not as yet derived much benefit from the change to this place. Indeed it could hardly be expected, considering the watching and anxiety to which she has been called in regard to the children. She unites in affectionate regards to yourself and your associates

Yours very sincerely D. W. Hume

Wandella, May 15 1844

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary to the A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary House
Boston, Mass.
United States of America.

Rec.d Aug. 1 1844
Ans.d Dec. 19

Dear Sir – I write

P.S. May 18th 1844

Any letters sent by this mail are not official letters. There being but two of us in the mission there is but little occasion for official letters. None are official unless signed "On behalf of the Mission" as Secretary. It may sometimes be convenient to distinguish between Mission written

(omit) 166

Handalla May 17. 1844

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. to the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

Sometime since we heard a report that it was in contemplation to relinquish the Bombay Mission. Recently, we received a copy of the Missionary Herald which contains the report of a Committee, [at the annual meeting of the Board] in which it is suggested that Bombay be given up and the missionaries sent to Ahmednuggur or Madura.

I hardly know how to speak of such a report. A suggestion to send to Madura missionaries who have spent years in learning the language and preaching to the Mahratta people seems to us strange indeed. And to us who are familiar with the state of things at Ahmednuggur the proposal to send us there because there a whole caste may be acted upon, seems also very strange.

If the P. Committee have any intention of relinquishing Bombay Mission I cannot but think that they would first of all, communicate freely with their missionaries in this country on the subject. In the continuance or discontinuance of the Bombay Mission the Brethren in the Deccan are interested as well as we. And if the Committee entertain doubts as to this subject, a letter of inquiry addressed to both Missions, would I doubt not call forth the sufficient information to enable them to decide without difficulty what course should be pursued.

If there be no intention of relinquishing Bombay, then, [illegible] not the influence of such reports as the [illegible] be just and healthy? Let the imp[illegible]

once be made that a certain Mission is to be relinquish
— And who will feel any more interest in that Mission
Who will pray for such a Mission? Who will contribu
for its support? Who will feel any interest in its operati
Who will listen to its appeals?

And what is the natural effect upon the missi
They look for success, very much to the prayers of the
Churches. But how can they expect the churches to
for a Mission that is soon to be extinguished? Send
abroad an impression that a Mission is to be discont
will thus, as it seems to me, have a most unhappy
influence on the community at home and on
missionaries in the field.

I will not here say anything as to the expedie
or inexpediency of relinquishing Bombay, for I do
believe that this is a question with the P. Bom
But if it be a question, I do hope that it w
be speedily settled. I hope the minds of the chur
will soon be set at rest in regard to this. And for
I do not wish to labor in a field for which we can
reasonably expect a remembrance in the prayers of th
churches.

The subject of discontinuing Missions sh
not, as it seems to me, be lightly brought before th
churches. Should not that be the last step, af
the Committee have become fully satisfied th
such a course is expedient? The idea of giving
Missions I hope may never become familia
to the American Churches. Every Mission of the
Board that is relinquished will appear in its hi
as an instance of failure. And the more such
cases are multiplied the less confidence will
[illegible] in the stability and [illegible]

of missionary operations.

Since the rumor of the report here reached us we have been expecting to hear something from the Committee on this subject. But as yet there has been no allusion to it in any of your communications.

I have no particular partiality for Bombay as a field of labor. On some accounts I would prefer another field. There are other places in the Mahratta country which I would cheerfully go should it be thought advisable. I have frequently thought of writing to you regard to one of these places and urging upon you the desirableness of occupying it as a missionary station. The state of the Board with respect both to men and money has hitherto prevented my doing so.

The idea of putting missionaries into villages around Ahmednaggur is one which I hope the Committee will not entertain for a moment. I have been at a good number of those villages and am fully persuaded that few missionaries would go there without great reluctance. I would give you at length my reasons for thinking so, but there does not at present seem to be any occasion.

You need not be afraid to speak to us freely on this or any other subject. We love the Board and we have confidence in its officers and its Committee. If you think anything wrong in us you should tell us plainly and we will endeavour to receive it with all meekness. We grieve whenever we see anything done, the tendency of which seems to be to diminish the interest of the community in the Board and its Missions. And with reference to the subject of this letter, we doubtless feel more keenly from the fact that it is a subject [illegible] our Mission.

[illegible] this and [illegible] subject to the

spirit of meekness. The Bombay Mission has not had that visible success which has been granted to some of the Missions. This we feel to be a matter for self-humiliation before God, and a reason for devoting ourselves with our whole heart and soul to renewed efforts in the Lord's vineyard. The comparatively little success perhaps makes us feel more deeply than we might otherwise do, the desirableness of being daily remembered in the prayers of the churches. Dear with us gently. We need to be nourished and cherished even as a nurse cherisheth her children. Strive to secure for us the prayers of the churches. Then our hearts will be encouraged.

Then I trust our labors will not be in vain. I often feel encouraged by a remembrance of the prayers that have been offered up for Bombay. How many of those who now sleep in Jesus have made this Mission the subject of unceasing and fervent prayer. And shall these prayers be in vain? God forgotten to have them in remembrance? No. I can not believe it. Let the church continue to pray. Let her plead cases importunity, — and in due season she shall reap if she faints not. With affectionate regards to your partner

Rev. Rufus Anderson D.D.
Secretary to the A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary House
Boston Mass.
United States of America.

Bombay, Aug. 1. 1854
Rev. & dear Sir
Yours affectionately
Dwight Wilson

(not to be copied) 167

Tkandalla May 18th 1844

Rev. Rufus Anderson
Sec. to the A. B. C. F. M

The last mail and the one previous, each brought us a letter from Mr Greene in which he speaks of Mr. Munger's returning to India and asks whether we have anything to communicate to the P. Committee on that subject.

My own feelings in regard to Mr Munger have been already fully stated. I can merely say as before that I should look forward with much uneasiness and anxiety to a connection with him in the missionary work. I am persuaded that it would not be for my usefulness and comfort — and perhaps not any more for his. You may put the blame of this wherever you may think it justly belongs. Still as this is my settled conviction, I would in view of it, repeat the request that we may not, in case of his return, be brought into any connection with each other.

I would be more ready to think that this feeling is without any just foundation, did I not know that it has, to a greater or less extent, been the feeling of most, if not all of the other brethren.

The Brethren at Nagpur, as the question now stands, are far more concerned in this subject than we are. They will speak for themselves. If they are willing to receive Mr. Munger at their station and

to be individually associated with him, then as it appears to me you would be justified in sending him back by the first opportunity. But I do not believe that they will be willing to do this. Should they consent to it, I am persuaded that it would be with many misgivings foreboding

Probably they may be more willing to consent to such an arrangement than they would, as he has of late taken much pains to be on good terms with them. And this very prop will have an influence on their feelings.

It is possible that Mr. Burgess may ere long leave India for a time. In that case Mr. Mung might in the mean time supply his place, the Brethren then be willing to receive him as associate. I do not believe that they would willing to do this. But on this point you will hear from themselves directly, and will not need depend on any impressions of mine.

They may be very willing that he should return to the country to be wholly alone by himself, or at least to be wholly disconnected with them. But would the Committee be justified in sending out a missionary in such circumstances? As to this you must judge. Were he once in the country he would almost of necessity have something to do with the other missions. He is not a man to be disposed of as others may please.

In order to show that an individual is not a mis

person for a missionary, it is not I suppose, necessary to convict him of any gross crime or misdemeanor. It is not necessary to question whether he be a true Christian. He may be a good man on the whole, and yet his connection with a Mission might be fatal to its peace and prosperity. It might not be the duty of the Committee to recall a missionary from his field; when, were the same person at home, they would not be justified in again sending him abroad. They might even urge him to remain, and yet when the question arises of sending him out again after his return home, they might feel unwilling to do it. He becomes for second time a candidate for missionary employment, and the Committee must judge of his case, much as they would that of a new applicant, taking into account, of course, his knowledge of the language &c. &c. &c.

I have never heard anything said against Mr. Munger in regard to his intercourse with the English. I think he did good among them and that several of them had a high opinion of him.

But I need not say anything more in regard to Mr. Munger. You doubtless know far more of him than I do. I think he acted an improper part in the case of Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Stone and Mr. Webster. But it does not belong to me to go into these matters.

It must be very painful to him to have the question raised as to the propriety of sending him

back to India. And it must be painful to the Committee to hesitate about complying with his wishes. I have written without any consciousness of wrong feeling towards Mr. Mengen. If I do him injustice I can only hope that it may not be to his injury. Should you regard it as important to show him this communication you are at liberty to do so.

Should he return to India, I shall endeavour to cherish feelings of good will towards him and to act towards him as a Christian brother.

I regret that he should write letters to this country calculated to injure the Committee and the Board. I have heard of this from different quarters. Please caution him on this point.

Major Hyslop is one of the persons who. Bridges had received very erroneous impressions. Please caution this person in this way you may think proper.

From various things I fear that he manifested a disposition to sacrifice the Committee and the Board rather than that any things should stand in his way.

That the Committee may be divinely guided in regard to this subject and be led to the adoption of that course which is for the best on the whole is the prayer of

Yours very sincerely

R. W. Keene

Rev. Bridges
Mr. Mengen
Major Hyslop
Oct. 1. 1846

June 28th 1839 Brig Waverley South Lat 23°57'
East Long 37°00'

Yesterday was our 12th Sabbath at sea. For the first time, since leaving Salem, we came within sight of land which was visible most of the day. It was the dark continent of Africa. Our hearts bled in the view of her condition. Truly she is covered with thick darkness. I could hardly feel satisfied to pass by her, even to carry the message of life to a more distant people. The condition of these perishing millions seemed to say "Come over and help us" O when will the glorious gospel be published through all these regions. When will they stretch forth their hands unto God. But though the prospect, at present, be dark indeed, yet the day is hastening on, when even upon ~~benighted~~ Africa the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams. Were the door for publishing the gospel as widely opened here as it is in India, most willingly would I spend my days in endeavouring to make known to this much neglected and injured people, the truth as it is in Jesus.

The slave-trade is still carried on to a considerable extent along this coast. It is

not done openly but by the connivance of the authorities in the different ports. The Portuguese & French are principally engaged. Most of the slaves are taken to Brasil. The officers and seamen continue their regular attendance at our social devotions. They give good attention in time of worship. It is evident that good impressions have been made upon the minds of some. The cook, especially, seems deeply affected with a sense of his condition. While we talk with him the big tears roll down his cheeks, ~~he~~ says "I know not what will become of me. All I now do is sin"

July 1st This ~~morning~~ evening our little missionary circle met to observe the monthly concert. We were cheered by the assurance, that we should not, on this occasion, be forgotten in the prayers of our dear Christian friends in America. We feel that it is in vain for the ~~[illegible]~~ churches to send us forth to labor for the conversion of the Heathen unless they also send up unceasing prayer that God may give success to our efforts. Something more than missionaries and bibles is needed to turn men from the power of Satan unto God. O that the Holy Spirit might descend upon that barren field to which we are destined. The Bible has there been published — tracts have been scattered abroad — schools have been established — the word of God has been faithfully

proclaimed by the living preacher and yet how few have felt the saving influence of the gospel. Is it not because this portion of the vineyard has not been sufficiently remembered in the prayers of God's People? In our monthly concerts we hear prayers offered for China & Siam & Ceylon and the isles of the sea, particularly the Sandwich islands. But how seldom is mention made of the Mahattans. Among them God has opened a wide door of usefulness — much preparatory work has been done and nothing is wanting but the breath of the Almighty. In our meeting this evening we read the 62 chapter of Isa. How precious the promises there recorded. How remarkable the injunction to give God no rest until he establish and make Jerusalem a praise in the earth —

July 8th Yesterday about 2 O'clock we came to anchor in the harbor of Lanaban. The day was delightful and we had a fine opportunity of seeing the town. Most of the buildings are mere huts built of mud and sticks and thatched with the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree. At first they appear like a ledge of rocks. Two American vessels were in the harbor viz the Augusta and Rolla both from Salem. Capt Millet of the Augusta came on board to tea. In the evening the gentlemen went on shore with the Captain. Mr Waters the American consul and Mr Thorn the English resident

both gave us a very cordial reception.
A number of native vessels are in the harbor some of which are of five or six hundred tons burden. Many of the canoes about us carry but two persons one of whom is usually an African slave and the other an Arab. They have no clothing except a cloth tied about the waist & a cap upon the head. Across these canoes are two sticks which reach over the sides to a considerable distance. To the extremities of these are attached two other sticks parallel to the ~~boat~~ canoe which by resting upon the water prevent it ~~the boat~~ from upsetting.

This morning the Consul came on board with whom we had an interesting visit. He is a warm friend of missions and is desirous that a mission should be established here. While we were visiting at his house this ~~afternoon~~ evening the Sultan of Muscat who resides here at present, paid him a visit. He was accompanied by his son Syed Tarlie, some of his principal men, a few soldiers and a small retinue of ~~servants~~ slaves. He is apparently about 50 years of age. He is very simple and easy in his manners. We received him much as we would a stranger in our own country, for whom we entertained a high respect. He shook hands with us all and at the request of Mr Waters seated himself on the sofa. He made several inquiries respecting us and said he should be happy to see us at his palace at Motony about 3 miles from the town. He remained about twenty minutes. Seram, a Banyan who forms the customs at this place acted as interpreter. He is a man of ~~a~~ noble appearance. ~~He was a real Turban pirate to his cost~~ He pays 150.000

to his highness for the monopoly of the trade on the Eastern coast of Africa and the custom house duties here.

July 4th A salute from one of the vessels in port reminded us of ~~that~~ this as the anniversary of our country's independence. In the morning went on shore to the house of Mr Shown. Here the ladies remained while the gentlemen accompanied by Mr Shown and his interpreter, Abdalla took a ramble through the town. The streets are nothing but crooked lanes from three to fifteen feet in width. They have many short turns and are not suitable for carriages. We passed several shops open towards the streets containing articles for sale such as cassada, jack-fruit, Papaw, cocoa nuts, oranges betel-nut &c. Some of the better sort contained some coarse English and American goods. The smallest coin in circulation is the quarter dollar. In place of smaller coins a kind of guinea corn is used. Four calabas make one measure containing about four quarts. This is valued at about two pence. The Sultan intends to introduce coins of less value & Capt Ward has brought out a considerable quantity by his direction to be put in circulation. We passed a school kept in ~~an open~~ shed open towards the street. The teacher an scholars were seated upon the chunamed floor which was elevated about two feet from the ground. The only business appeared to be to read & write the Koran. The book was placed upon upon a sort of bench and was copied by the scholars upon a ~~board~~ writing board. They made no objection to my handling the Koran and examining what they had written. They sung or chanted something which our interpreter said was a song in celebration of Mohammed's birth. Twelve scholars were present but about thirty belong to the school. One was a white negro. His skin was as white as our own. His hair was curly and his

features were those of the African. To me he appeared much worse than the common negro and Abdallah remarked "It alway make me sick to look at him". The oldest scholar present was ten years of age the others from five to eight. There are several of these schools in the town but they impart no valuable knowledge. They merely read or chant the Koran without paying any attention to its meaning.

In the afternoon we all went out to ~~visit~~ the residence of the governor Syed Sebiman. It is about half a mile from the town. ~~and this gave us some opportunity to see the productions of the~~

We were introduced to his wife & daughter who appeared pleased to see us. As the former was unwell we remained but a moment in the room where she was.

His daughter Shariffa, aged 17, was dressed in beautiful striped silk over which was thin muslin embroidered with gold. A mask highly ornamented partly hid her face from our view. A ~~loose~~ silk scarf was loosely thrown around her shoulders and a thick veil was drawn across the top and crown the back of her head. She wore ornaments upon her ears neck wrists and ankles.

She was attended by a female relative of about the same age and dressed in a similar manner though not so expensively.

They examined the ladies dresses, work-baskets &c put on their gloves and looked at their hands manifesting the most eager curiosity. Taking them by the hands they led them through the house and the different yards showing them every thing that might be thought interesting. We were able to converse with them through an interpreter. They said "we

never saw a white woman before. Would like to dress like American women — glad you all come to see us — sorry that we cannot speak english. Want you to go round and see the plantation. Wish to be friends to you all &c" They seemed pleased when told that they were in any respect like Americans. When we came away Cocoa nuts were handed about, we were all sprinkled with rose water and jessamine and other flowers were brought for the ladies. On taking leave we were invited to come and dine with them at some future day. About dark we returned to our vessel. Mr Waters and Capt Millet were with us at tea. We could not feel ourselves alone when permitted to sit down with so many of our countrymen on the evening of the 4th of July. We learned that 43 persons from America are now here. July 5th this afternoon according to previous appointment we went to visit the Sultan at his palace. We were accompanied by the Consul, Capt Millet & Mr Thorn. We found him at the entrance waiting to recieve us. He came out in front of the door, took us by the hand as we came up and made us pass on before him into the hall of audience. A row of soldiers was arranged on each side of the passage. The hall is about 36 feet long & 18 wide with marble floor. The walls are plastered with white mortar. Near the further end were hung on opposite sides two pictures of the battle of Navarino. A row of chairs was placed on each side of the room. On these we immediately seated ourselves and rose at the entrance of his Highness. As usual he occupied a chair at the right hand corner opposite the door. His costume was full and becoming, adding much to the ease

and dignity of his movements. He wore a very high turban made from a silk and cotton shawl of dark plaid. It was folded so that about half a yard hung down upon his left shoulder. His coat of fine green cloth extended to the ankles and was neatly embroidered with gold upon the edge. Under this was a white cotton garment tight about the neck, without collar. He had sandals ~~about his~~ upon his feet. His son Syed Carlid who is 20 years of age was seated on his right. After mutual inquiries respecting health our object in leaving America was explained to him. He was told that our lives had been principally devoted to study — that we were not in pursuit of wealth &c. He inquired whether any of us were physicians and whether we were all from Salem. He asked when we would like to visit his ~~Aaaba~~ Shamba or plantation about 5 miles distant from the palace. To this we replied that we should be happy to go on Monday. Coffee and sherbet were served. He then took the ladies into his female apartments and showed them his family. In about half an hour they returned, each bringing a large red cashmere shawl as a present from his Highness. They refused the present but he obliged them to recieve it.

During their absence we entered into conversation with the prince and with Ahmed the interpreter who is ~~secretary~~ one of his Highness' secretaries. When told that Mr Burgess understood phrenology they seemed much pleased and the Cadi immediately proposed to submit his head to an examination. At taking leave we

again shook hands with his Highness and the princes. The palace is built of coral rock of which the island is formed. It is the only building in which we have seen glass windows. In front oranges, figs & pomegranates were growing. Several beautiful Mango trees are in the rear. A large number of slaves are kept at the palace who live in native huts at some little distance.

July 6th It is customary for the Africans here to have dances at which from 100. to 1000 attend. They are of two kinds — one for the men only and another in which men and women mingle promiscuously together. Br French and myself were present at one of the former this afternoon. About 200 persons were assembled. They stood round in a circle leaving considerable space for the performers. Two persons were beating on drums made from a hollow log with undressed cow-hide stretched over the ends. One stood erect upon a sort of native bed and blowed a rude instrument in shape resembling a dinner horn. Another with 2 pieces of rope beat upon a flat brass vessel about 15 inches in diameter turned upside down upon a large wooden platter. They made strange music. The dancers had each a loosened turban or some other piece of straight cloth thrown over the shoulder. This they held forward with one hand & in the other carried a large stick from 5 to 7 feet long. They moved round 3 or 4 persons being on the ground at one time.

Presently some one would give a sort of challenge to another when a ~~sort~~ kind of fight commenced. Each struck with his stick at the ~~other's~~ head of the other. The blow was recieved by holding the stick over the head as a defence. At first it was all in good nature but sometimes they appeared to fight in earnest and once or twice it was necessary for the ~~cook~~ by-standers to separate the combatants. These dances are most frequent about the time of full moon.

From the dance we went ~~from~~ to the slave market. We found about 40 slaves from the interior of Africa exposed for sale. The number is usually much larger. About 10.000 are brought here annually. The price of slaves is from 10 to 50 dollars. When one wishes to purchase a slave he throws a stick to a considerable distance and the slave is sent to bring it. This gives an opportunity of seeing the slave to advantage. Those exposed for sale were ornamented with rings, bangles & ~~with~~ a cotton handkerchief tied round the body.

Zanzibar.

Rec.d Nov. 11. 1839.

✓ ackd. in G. L. Apr. 17.

(Marked) copied.

Bombay Jan 14. 1841

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir I send you the following extracts from my journal not because they contain anything of special interest. You are at liberty to use them as you may think proper.

Bombay

March 19. This is the last day of the Holee, one of the most abominable of the Hindoo festivals. For two days our schools have been almost entirely suspended. The Hindoos are engaged in throwing upon each other yellow and red powders — also dirt from the streets and houses. The object with many appears to be, to render themselves and others as

filthy and disgusting as possible. And their words are as bad as their deeds. On all sides is to be heard the most vile and obscene language. Such a shameless exhibition of folly and indecency I never witnessed. The whole is confined to the Hindoo population, Mussulmans and others taking no part in what is done.

June 13 About a week since a boy some 10. or 11 years of age came to the house who was sick and in want. He said his father and mother were dead and that there was no one to care for him. Mrs. Hume had him washed and gave him food, clothing and medicine. Finding himself taken care of, and his wants supplied he has remained with us. This afternoon hearing a great

noise on the premises I went out and found an uncle of the boy surrounded by a considerable number of people, talking in a very loud, boisterous manner. I asked him what he wanted. He replied that he was uncle to the boy. "Very well. Then why do you not take care of him? Why let him die from starvation? Will you now take him home and provide for him?" Reaching out his right hand with the palm towards me and shaking it in the most expressive manner he replied "No. he is an outcast, he is an outcast, I will have nothing to do with him." And had it been his own son he would not have received him. Such are the views of the blinded multitudes around us. A man may steal or murder, or violate any other commandment of the decalogue

and still not lose caste. But he cannot eat with a stranger, nor even his nearest friend if belonging to another caste, without being forsaken by all his relatives. This is an unpardonable sin. The boy returned with us, and may he ever have reason to rejoice in what has occurred.

Aug 23 A large number of God's ancient, but now unbelieving people have lately called to ask for tracts and Scriptures. They are particularly anxious to possess the Old Test. and there is abundant evidence that they peruse it. At different times I have given to Jews some portion of scripture not possessed before; and not long after they have returned to ask for other portions, being able to give a satisfactory account of that formerly received. Though not usually

able to ~~read Hebrew~~ ~~to~~ understand Hebrew without the assistance of the Mahratta translation, yet they are all anxious to possess the Heb. Bible, and are willing to pay for it, at least, in part. Sometimes they will purchase even the New Test in Hebrew.

To-day 2 Jews called to ask for Scriptures. In the ~~co~~ course of our conversation, they stated their belief that Jesus could not be the true Messiah since upon his coming into the world "men shall beat their swords into plow-shares: and their spears into pruning hooks" referring to ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~two~~ Isaiah Chapter 2nd and 11. I would gladly have told them that the followers of Christ do not use the sword, nor practise war any more. But this could not be said. I therefore referred them to the 2d Psalm which they admitted spoke of the Christ, and showed them that the prophecies they had quoted were not to be fulfilled immediately upon the Messiah's advent.

that opposition and commotion are first to be expected, but that in the end the whole earth will submit to his peaceful sway. They acknowledged that this view, seemed to accord with scripture.

Nov. 21st This being the Jewish sabbath several Jews have been to ask for portions of scripture. To one company I asked "Is it not said in Scripture that the Christ will be of the seed of David?" Jew. "Yes—so it is written in the prophets" Miss. "But should any one now profess to be the Messiah he could not trace his descent to David. You people cannot tell, even to what tribe they belong." Jew. "True." Miss. "Then the Messiah has come already and he was no other than Jesus of Nazareth, who was the Son of David." Jew. "The descendants of David are not known at present, but they will be known when the Messiah shall come. Now we are in darkness, and suffering the punishment of our sins." Miss "True you are suffering the punishment of your sins.

the true Messiah of the seed of David came. But you have rejected him. Your nation cried "crucify him" "his blood be on us, and on our children" Since then the Jews have been cast off, and scattered among the nations for their unbelief." Jew. "Is there any other proof that the Messiah has come?" I referred them to Gen 49:10 "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah &c." They admitted that the sceptre had departed, and that to appearance it must follow that the Messiah had come.

Alibag Dec 5th Left Bombay yesterday to be absent for a few weeks on a tour into the Southern Concan. ~~[illegible]~~ The Jews here came to visit us in considerable numbers asking for different portions of the scriptures not in their possession. They are an interesting part of the community, ever disposed to greet the missionary and to receive his tracts and

scriptures. They told us that b
the missionaries came and
distributed the Bible amon
them, they were much like
their Heathen neighbors, b
that now, they have put a
all Heathenish practices.

It is the prevailing opin
that the Israelites in this c
are descended from the te
tribes. ~~but~~ ~~to~~ ~~not~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~

They do not acknowledg
the name of Jews. They
themselves Beni-Israel (ie
Children of Israel The
name, Jidah, is not in us
among them.

Roee & Ushtumee = Roee & Ushtmee

Dec 7. The people here hav
manifested great eagerness
to receive books. I usually
give one to each applicant
who, upon examination, is
found able to read. Some
individuals from neighboring
villages made pressing
application for books.

"We cannot read, but some of our
children can. There are several

readers in our village. But how can we get books? No missionary ever comes there. We have no one to care for us or instruct us." I complied with the request, glad of an opportunity to send the printed gospel, where probably, for years to come, the voice of the living preacher will not be heard.

Went into the boat at dark to be in readiness upon the coming in of the tide to start for another village. About 9 O'clock in the evening people began to assemble on the shore, and thinking that it might be a favorable opportunity for making known the gospel I went out to converse with them. I found a company of Musselmen on the way to *Revadunda some 20 miles distant to visit the tomb of a Mohammedan †peer or saint. Among them were some 15 or 20 women. I represented to them as well as I was able the folly and sin of worshipping dead men

* Revadunda † Peer

and urged them to return
to their homes where they
might worship God who is
more ready to hear the prayers
of his true worshippers than
~~[illegible]~~ the best men could
be. They listened very
respectfully but could not
be persuaded to turn back.
Upon being told that their
worship of peers was no better
in the sight of God than the
idolatry of the Hindoos — that
they merely called the same
class of persons, * peers, whom
the Hindoos call Gods — one
of them undertook their defence
and said that they did not
worship the peers — that they
merely asked them to intercede
with God on their behalf.
Said he "if the servant of some
great man has been very
faithful and has acquired
great influence ~~over him~~, in
with his master, is it of
no ~~consequence~~ importance to gain his
favor before preferring a request
I endeavoured to show him how

* peers

God was dishonoured by such a view of the subject — that depraved, sinful men do, indeed need an intercessor, not one like themselves, but one who can plead his own merits as the ground of their pardon and justification.

Moorud Dec 9. — Moorud

Found comfortable quarters during the day in the verandah of a Hindoo temple. Sent word through the place that at 2 O'clock books would be given to such as were able to read. But they could not wait so long and kept coming during the whole day. At 2 o'clock a large company was present. They listened attentively while a native read to them portions of a tract, and while, I stated to them as well as I was able, some of the principal doctrines of Christianity. The place is under the government of a Mohammedan prince

who resides at ~~Jinjera~~ Jinjera. The
X Havildar visited us several
times and ~~sent a pre~~
kindly sent a present of
some milk and eggs.
It has been an interesting
day. The attention paid to
what was said and the
eagerness for tracts and
scriptures was very gratifying,
and leads to the hope
that some of the seed sown,
may take root and yet
bring forth a harvest.

~~Sewurdhun~~ Shreewurdhun Dec 10.

This place is also under the
Mussulman government.
Passing by a ~~Musjed~~ Musjid (mosque)
where several persons were seated
I was invited to sit with them.
They appeared much pleased with
the prospect of receiving books,
and asked whether I was in
the service of government.
When told that I was not; they
wished to know why so much

X Havildar

expense was incurred for books which were given away.

I asked, "Are not men liable to punishment, because of their sins, - and do they not need to be taught the way of salvation?" "Yes" "Well these books which I am about to give you teach the way of salvation. They tell of a Savior who has made an atonement for sinners. & the reason why I distribute books, is - that men may read them, and be saved."

My stock of Hindostanee books was soon exhausted, and several who were able to read were obliged to go away empty. Missionaries are frequently regarded as having a connection with government. Others who know that there is no connection think that we are actuated by a desire to gain righteousness. This falls in readily with their own religion. They go on pilgrimages - build temples, give alms &c. under the belief, that in this way they are acquiring ~~great~~ merit which

will be placed to their account in the other world. So they think that "Sahib's" way of acquiring merit must be by distributing books &c.

That it can be a simple desire to benefit others and to save souls is an idea which never enters their minds. I have more than once been obliged to correct the statements of the boatmen when telling, that Sahib was acquiring great merit, and that I was like their holy men who build Mosques & go on pilgrimages to Mecca.

Hurnee

~~Hurnee~~ Dec 14

Towards night went to the temples near the Government bungalow. In one of them was an image of Gunpu* with a taper burning before it. I asked a Brahmen who stood by what was the use of the taper. "That the God may see" was his reply. I tried to show to those around the folly of worshipping such a God and urged them to worship the true God in spirit and in

*Gunputtee

truth. Returning from the temples an individual threw himself in my way apparently with the design of having some private conversation. He said, he wished to converse with me on the subject of religion — that he knew it was useless to worship images, — but that he knew not what to do. He evidently had thought much on the subject and apparently felt his need of instruction. "How shall I know God?" he asked with much earnestness. "How shall I worship him?"

He listened with attention, and manifested no disposition to cavil, while I tried to remove his difficulties. I gave him "The History of our Savior" which contains almost the whole of the gospel and told him that if he would come to me in the morning I would give him a tract, which was in the boat, where he would find some of his difficulties solved. He came in the morning for the tract and went with me to the boat. Though the tract was a small one he appeared

perfectly satisfied and promised to read it with serious attention.

He manifested so much sincerity and so much feeling that I could not but feel a deep interest in his case. I left him with regret, praying that the Holy Spirit might be his teacher and that through the means of the truth placed in his hands he might become wise unto salvation.

Jygurh Dec 16 Jygurh

The fort here is admirably situated and was formerly one of the strong holds of the successive Mahratta powers.

During the day went out to *Nandoorud 2 miles distant. Came first to a temple where several persons were collected ~~who~~ with whom I entered into conversation. Observing something near the roof of the temple I asked its use. A Mahratta replied that it was the palankeen for the use of the God. Min. "But cannot the God walk?" Mah. "No he

* Nandoorud

can neither speak nor walk." Mis "Why not? I see he has feet!" Mah. "Yes but he is a stone. He is just like this wall." pointing to the wall of the temple Mis. "What is that you say? How can you compare the God to this wall? The Brahmans have consecrated it and now it is a God." Mah. "I cannot give you an answer." Just then a Brahman entered and after making salam seated himself near me. I told him that the man with whom I had been conversing had compared the God to the wall and that he was unable to tell why the god could not walk. "But you are a Brahman; doubtless you can tell us the reason." Brah. "No. Let them answer who can. I cannot tell the reason" Mis. "But why do you worship such a stupid image, which can neither see, nor speak, nor walk?" Brah. "Is not God in every place?" Mis. "yes." Brah. Then why not worship God in the image?" Mis. "True,

God is in every place. But you do not worship God when you worship the image. The God you worship is not in every place. You admit that he was not in the image until the Brahmans had consecrated it. And should I now go up and put my hand on the image it would be defiled and the God would flee away immediately. Is not this so?" Brah. "Yes."

I then spoke to them of the true God who requires spiritual worship — of the incarnation and atonement of Jesus Christ and urged them to forsake their ~~[illegible]~~ idols and to believe on him.

~~Kalbedavie~~ Kalbedavie Dec 17.

Observing some old images near one of the temples I asked a person near by, what was the use of them. He replied that they were of no use — that ~~they had but not in consequence of [illegible] the Mussulman~~ — the Mussulman

prince at ~~Jenjera~~ Jinjera had defaced them; after which they had been thrown away as useless and others put into their places. He showed me the image of X Rameshwer, lying face downwards in the water and said that the God had left it in consequence of what had been done by the Musselmans.

I asked if there would be any objection to my taking the images away as they were not worshipped, and were of no more use than any other stones. He said it would not do to take them, without the consent of the village; but if I wished, the people would consult in the morning and determine. I told him that they need not put themselves to the trouble, and tried to show him the folly of trusting in such gods.

~~Rajapoor~~ Rajapoor Dec 21

This is a large well built town and a place of much

X Rameshwur

business. It is about 20 miles from the sea and 170 from Bombay. I found one Hindostanee and five Mahratta schools, one of which is supported by Government. In no place has there been such a rush for books. Each applicant being required to give proof of his ability to read, it was sometimes difficult to proceed properly with the distribution.

On the second day several persons from the neighboring villages applied for books. Some of them ~~seemed~~ appeared to have come all the way on purpose, having heard that a missionary was in the place. Among them were some four or five Puntojees (school teachers) who applied for books for their schools.

Dec 25.

Towards night was obliged to stop at a small village called Udoor, on account of contrary winds. The people are fishermen, and as we threw anchor near the shore

X Puntojees † Udoor

nearly all the men in the village were coming with the corpse of a person who had recently died, to bury it in the sand. Nearly all the Hindoos burn their dead. The ~~Jains~~ Jains and one class of fishermen bury; as do also the Mussulmen.

I went to them, and found the corpse sitting in an upright position, in the grave which was round. ~~and about the~~ The deceased ~~It~~ was entirely covered with a cloth and the people were each in rotation taking the water from cocoa-nuts and pouring upon its face. Some rice and bread were then put into the grave and all assisted in putting in the sand; at the same time repeating the names of some of the Hindoo gods. A few stones were then piled ~~upon the~~ above the head of the corpse, after which all went and bathed in the sea. The whole was concluded by drinking a quantity of ~~toddy~~ toddy

which was furnished by the relatives of the deceased.

I endeavoured to explain to them why death entered into the world, and to point them to him who is "the resurrection and the life."

I have been led to make the preceding extracts partly by the attacks made to me by yourself at Salem on the importance of prayer and full communication — also because so little has of late been sent home by this Mission.

Believe me Rev & dear Sir
Yours truly
R. W. Hu

I have read this journal & app of its being sent to the Missionary Journal to be read on reaching the Theological Seminary

Mr Webster is absent from Bombay R. W. H

Rev. R. W. Hume's Journal

March 19 to Dec. 25, 1840,

Rec'd. Aug. 10, 1841

Ack'd. Oct. 27.

(Thanked)

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Ushtume April 8th

Reached this place in company with the Rev. J. M. Mitchell of the Scottish Mission. We went to the house of Samuel a wealthy Jew where we met with a cordial reception. In the evening several Jews were present who were encouraged to bring forward their difficulties that we might endeavour to remove them.

One of the first was "Moses said "A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren like unto me" &c.

Moses was not God. And if Christ was divine, how could he be like Moses?"

To this it was replied that the Messiah was to be like Moses not in all respects but as a prophet. Moses was a lawgiver — a teacher of religion and he gave new institutions to the Church of God. So with Christ. He was a religious teacher and the founder of a new dispensation. Behold the New Test. which surely is worthy of being compared with the books of Moses.

It was further objected that when the Messiah comes there will be no more war. "Men will beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning hooks &c."

We were also asked why we

do not practise circumcision inasmuch as we profess to receive the Old Test.

They seemed in some measure to feel the force of our replies to these and other questions, but it was painfully manifest that their blindness of mind was still not taken away.

The Israelites in this region are an interesting people. We never can forget that they are the descendants of the ancient people of God. We are often encouraged by their willingness to hear and converse on religious subjects. They are all anxious to procure the old Testament; and the New Test also in some cases. They regard the Missionaries as their friends and they often come to our houses for books and conversation. When we

meet them in their villages
they generally give us a cordial
reception.

Revadunda Sat. April 9th

Here are the ruins of several
large churches built by the
Portuguese. In one of these
we took up our abode.
Among the persons who call
for books were several who had
been taught in the school for we
supported here by our Mission
Some of them remembered my
visit of last year and at
request brought the books th
received which had been carefu
preserved.
It being the Jewish sabbat
we started about 5 o'clock
for their synagogue and
met a company of them on
their way coming to see us. The synagogue
has been recently built by

contributions from among themselves, and cost about $400. They refused us admittance unless we would take off our shoes which we declined doing.

A single hanging lamp was burning in the centre of the room. It had been lighted on the previous day as they neither kindle fires nor light a lamp on the Sabbath. Near this was a table covered with cloth brocaded which stood then persons who soon began to chant the service having their faces towards Jerusalem. The people, one after another, washed their mouths and their feet and went into the synagogue. Occasionally they took part in the service. At one time they all stood up and remained silent - each one apparently repeating something which had been committed

to memory. Sometime after the new hall gone down other ~~light~~ lamps were lighted in different parts of the room. The juice of the grape (dried raisins steeped in water) was blessed and handed to all. This is uniformly done on their Sabbath Evenings. We tasted it and found it not unpleasant.

They meet three times on the Sabbath — ~~[illegible]~~ in the morning when the Hebrew scriptures are read — at noon when they read the scriptures in Mahratta — and in the evening when they read their liturgy. One part of the service, we were told, they never perform, unless, at least, ten persons are present.

On the present occasion there was generally a great want of reverence

solemnity. When they in a
powerful manner bewailed
their own state and the destruction
of their city and temple, it was,
however, quite affecting.

II th Revedunda

~~[illegible]~~ Three boys
who on the sabbath had received
a copy of the Mission catechism
on condition of committing it
to memory, came and repeated
two pages which they had learned
very correctly. copy to "pleasure" p. 10 on a separate sheet 3 inches

Visited a native school which
contained about 70 scholars.
Previous to giving books to the
children I asked - Who created
all things? Scholars. We have not
yet learned your books. How can
we answer? Mis. But are not
these things known to all? Who
created the sun, the earth &c?
Schol. God made them.
Mis. From what did he make
them? Schol. From nothing. Mis.
Who made this book in my hand?

Schol. It was made by man.
Mis. From what was it made?
Schol. From paper &c.
Mis. Yes. But does man make anything from nothing?
Schol. No. Here the astonishing difference between the works of man & the works of God was insisted on. The questioning was then resumed.
Mis. How can God do these things Has he hands, feet &c? Schol. No he has neither. Mis. No. God is a spirit. He is every where present and can do all things
One of the Hindoos standing by.
God is two-fold. It is said in our shastras that God is without form, and it is said again that he has form.
Mis. Of what form is God?
Hindoo. The sun is God.
Mis. No the sun is not God. The sun was made by God. And you must not confound God with that which he has made. Is there no difference between the book in my hand and the person

who made it? After some further conversation on this point I asked What is the character of God? Is he holy? Schol. Yes. Mis. What is the character of man? Schol. He is sinful. Mis. Some men are sinful others are holy. Mis. All men ~~are~~ are sinners. All suffer pain, sickness &c. All die. From this, if from nothing else, it is plain that all are sinners. How does God regard sin? Schol. He is opposed to sin. Mis. Will he punish sin? Schol. Yes. ~~at~~ Mis. But is there no way in which we can escape the punishment of sin? Schol. Yes. Pray to God and worship him. Mis. And will this be a sufficient atonement? Schol. Yes. In this way we shall acquire merit so that God will pardon us. Mis. But how can a sinful being gain merit? Does not a bad tree bring forth bad fruit?

And will not the most holy acts of a depraved being be ~~the~~ polluted with sin?
School. Yes. Miss. Yes. Sinful man stands constantly in need of pardon. He can do nothing to atone for his transgressions. What then is the remedy for sin? ~~There is the~~ School. There is no remedy. All must perish.
Miss. Yes, there is a remedy — a remedy not of man's devising. The gospel scheme was then unfolded and books given to those present who received them with much apparent pleasure.

2 weeks

Bombay April 21st

This evening on my way home from a religious meeting saw a company of Hindoos at a short distance from the road. Hoping for an opportunity to impart instruction I went towards

them and found some ~~the~~ 30 or 40 persons seated ~~in a circle~~ around a blazing light while three or four individuals from Pondicherry, a holy city in the interior, were rehearsing the story of Vittoba. (Vittoba) I asked the people if they were pleased with this. Hindoos Yes. Mis. Who was Vittoba? Hind. He was God. Mis. What did he do for you? Hind. We are saved by repeating his name. Mis. For what did he and the other Hindoo gods become incarnate? Hind. To destroy the wicked. Mis. Indeed! Then what can we who are sinners expect from them? They make no atonement for sin. They came not to save sinners but to destroy them. Through them therefore sinners cannot be saved. But listen to me and I will tell you of one who came

not to destroy sinners but to save them — one who died the just for the unjust &c.

Near our own house came to a company of 12 or 15 Hindoos who were singing and making a noise. As I approached them they became quiet and offered me a seat. In reply to my inquiries they said that they were playing and amusing themselves. I asked whether I should tell them some thing more interesting than anything in which they had been engaged and which at the same time was of the highest importance to them all. They desired me to proceed and appeared interested while I ~~told~~ unfolded to them the plan of salvation.

Bombay April 28 '2 inches

Observing a man in an open verandah with books in his

hands I went to him to see what they were. He showed me two very willingly and slyly put the third out of sight. I asked him to let me see this also. He replied that he had no other. On being told what I had observed he said the book was unfit for me to see. I expressed surprise that he should read such a book and still requested to see it that I might judge for myself of its character. He then gave it to me with some reluctance. It was a tract in praise of the ~~Holee~~ Holee one of the most abominable of the Hindoo festivals and contained songs for that occasion.

I expressed regret at seeing such a book in his possession and soon persuaded him to exchange it for a Christian tract.

The natives here are now using the press in multiplying copies of their most popular works many of which are fitted to exert a most debasing influence. Several vile tracts too have recently been published.

Bombay Aug 27

To day in conversation with a learned Brahman the subject of ~~the mantras~~ muntras was introduced. These are mystical words or phrases generally taken from their sacred books and repeated with certain ceremonies. There is a great number of them - some of which are repeated by Brahmans and others by persons of lower caste. I asked the Brahman the use of repeating them. Bram. By repeating them we acquire great merit. We are enabled to make the gods subservient

to our wishes. Min. How many different ones can you repeat? Brah. Comparatively few. Perhaps 25. Min. And by repeating them the Brahmans can secure the accomplishment of all their wishes. Brah. Yes. They can destroy their enemies — secure the ~~[illegible]~~ overthrow of hostile armies &c. &c.

Min. Why then did they allow their country to be conquered by the English? In the days of the Peishwa they received great favors. They were exalted and honored. Why were they so ungrateful and so regardless of their own interests as to allow him to be conquered when they might so easily have secured for him the victory?

Brah. The Brahmans are now in a fallen state. It is with difficulty they procure the means of subsistence.

they are obliged to perform
service for Europeans, and to
be subject to their commands
— things utterly unworthy
of a Brahman. Mis. But
is there no remedy? Would
not the diligent use of Mantras
deliver you from all these
evils? Brah. Yes. But the
Brahmans have become sinful
Mis. And will not the use of
Mantras remove sin? Brah.
Yes. Mis. Then the means
of deliverance are fully
within your power, and you
may thank yourselves
for all your troubles. Why
do you not at once deliver
yourselves from ~~you~~ the necessity
of performing service — why
do you not secure wealth and
and honor and all that you
desire? Brah. We have become
so ~~degenerate~~, lazy, degenerate
race. The proper performance

of Mantras demands ~~[illegible]~~ fasting and other acts of self-~~[illegible]~~ denial and we have no taste for such things.

True it is that the glory of the Brahman is fast fading away. He still professes to be divine, but is obliged to beg for employment and for alms, from those who treat him and his pretensions with contempt. While some of the other castes are acquiring wealth, intelligence and importance the Brahmans are ~~[illegible]~~ sinking down to the vulgar level.

~~Bassein Nov~~ 2 inch

Bassein Nov. 14

This is a large village about 40 miles from Bombay and once a place of considerable importance. There are at present five native schools in the place and a good proportion of the inhabitants are able to read. For two days

the people have been constantly coming for books and conversation. One person after listening for a time said very truly "you come here only occasionally - the Brahmans are here all the time. Hence they have the advantage. When you are gone they tell the people that their books are of no use and that all you say amounts to nothing. Some one should come here and remain."

~~Bhewndy Dec 19th~~

Bhewndy. Dec 19

Soon after I reached this place a person apparently having much self-importance came up to me in an angry manner asked me whether I thought it right to teach the people to forsake the religion of their fathers. I replied, if man have forsaken God it certainly is right to teach them to return to him. If they

are sinners and exposed to ruin
it is right to tell them how they are to be reconciled
to God. Hindoo. Who is God? I
replied He who created all things is
God. Hindoo No every thing is God.
I am God. I then pointed out
to him, and to those around, the
error and absurdity of confounding
God with the things which he
has made. He then asked
for a tract and I gave him one
which seemed least likely to
excite his prejudices. Soon
after he left a person came with some
of the torn leaves of this tract
saying that the man who had
received it had torn it up and
thrown it away.
The person who brought the leaves
as well as the people around
expressed their surprise and their
disapprobation of such conduct.
He reminded them of his declaration
that he was God and called
them to observe how well
conduct agreed with his

Rev. R.W. Hume's Journal
Recd Mar. 20. 1843
Ans July 13

impressions. The occurrence on the whole seemed to produce a good impression.

This is the first tract which I have seen wantonly destroyed since my coming to India.

Doubtless in some cases tracts are soon deliberately ~~been~~ destroyed but I am persuaded that such ~~cases are~~ occurrences are rare.

Marked

Chud

Bombay Dec 20th 184

Rev Dr Anderson

I send you a few pages of extracts from my journal which you are at liberty to use as you may think proper. They have been read by Mr. Allen who approves of their being sent to you.

Yours very sincerely

R. W. Hume

Rev. R. W. Hume

Bombay, 1st may, 1844

V 171

Bombay May 1st 1844

Rect July 3

ans: Dec. 19.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Mar Rd

Dear Sir by the April mail I sent you my journal of a tour through a part of the Goa territories. The following consists of extracts from the journal kept during the remainder of that tour, from the border of the Goa territories to Bombay, through the Southern Concan - or Southern Konkan as it is more generally written.

yours very sincerely
R. W. Hume

Southern Concan

Jan. 9th 1844

To-day crossed the boundary of the Goa territories and came into the territories of the English. From this place to Bombay and from the sea the Ghauts the country is known as the Southern Concan. It is some

two hundred and thirty (230) miles in length and varies from thirty to fifty miles in breadth. Several mountain streams run through the country, emptying into the numerous bays with which the coast is indented. On these bays and at the head of tide navigation on the rivers are many places of considerable importance, whose trade is principally with Bombay. The population is composed principally of Hindoos who speak the Mahratta language. The remainder are Mussulmans who speak Hindostanee but who are generally able to understand Mahratta also. The latter are generally found in business places, many of them being employed on the boats and other native vessels.

Throughout this region there is not a single missionary. Few poor

of the Heathen world present a population so intelligent, and consequently here is a wide and most interesting field for missionary towns. The Brahminical class is by no means who are generally able to read and who have done much in the way of teaching the other classes to read also. The Brahmans of the Southern Deccan are a fine looking, intelligent, and interesting race of people. They possessed much influence in the time of the Peshwas* and many of them are now found occupying important situations in various parts of India. Being here so numerous the pride of caste does not exert upon them the same influence that it does where they are few in number and are looked up to by the simple people around them with fear and veneration. It has been thought by some that there is less hope of the conversion of

* Peshwa the head of the Mahratta empire

Brahmans than of ~~the~~ others. ~~[illegible]~~ But thus far, on this side of India the number of Brahman converts has borne a good proportion to that of the other classes.

The Brahmans it is true are more proud, but they are also less ignorant and stupid. They are better able to understand the force of argument. ~~[illegible]~~ And if converted they may, as a general thing, be expected to become far more useful. There is less danger of spurious conversions among them than among others. They have less hope for, and more to suffer from a profession of Christianity. They have more decision of character they can more readily understand what conversion is, and if converted are less likely to be dead and alive Christians than the more ignorant classes.

To one engaged in a mission among ~~[illegible]~~

the intelligence of the people is a matter of much importance. There is certainly more satisfaction and greater hopes of usefulness in addressing a company of intelligent auditors who can feel the force of argument and who are able to read and understand the books which he puts into their hands when taking his departure, than there is in addressing a company of ignorant persons, less capable of consideration and who are unable to profit by the books which he would fain leave behind as permanent witnesses of the truths which he has proclaimed in their hearing.

In passing from the Goa into the English territories, one is at once struck with the change in the people. The Catholicks have all been left behind. The mongrel language so long heard gives place to pure Mahratta. And

the missionary, immediately finds himself surrounded by an intelligent Hindoo audience, all of whom can understand his addresses and a large portion of whom are anxious for and able to read the books in his possession. Having spoken so fully of Goa I shall give but a few extracts from the journal kept during the remainder of my tour through the Southern Concan to Bombay.

Malwan (Malwun) Jan. 14. 15

Seven different schools came with their teachers to apply for books. One is supported by government, the others by the people of the place. While addressing the scholars had also a good audience of people standing by listening to all that was said. This is a large place and I have had good opportunities for distributing books and preaching the gospel to the people

Achera Jan 16th

On arriving here was taken to the temple of Rameshwur in connection with which is a stopping place for travellers. I soon perceived by the music, the number of persons present, and the superior appearance of the place that the idol god is accustomed to receive far more attention than falls to the lot of most of his class. A person, apparently of some importance, accompanied me about the premises, showing the palankeen of the god, the arrangement for bathing him which is done daily, &c. I soon learned the reason why this dumb deity is kept in such style. The government allows 4.500 rupees annually for the support of the temple. The grant was made by the native government, and the English continue the allowance. Many of the Hindoo temples throughout the country receive support from government to a greater or less extent. The grants

to the temples in this vicinity are unusually large.

It is much to be regretted that a professedly Christian government should thus continue its connection with the idol temples. Those connected with these temples and who are paid by the government for devoting ~~them~~ themselves to the service of their respective idols, feel that they have in some sense the sanction of government, and they do not fail to turn this to account for increasing their influence among the people.

While addressing the crowd which gathered around me, one or two apologists for Hindooism appeared who affirmed that God is indifferent to sin and holiness — that in his sight there is no difference between them. I had no sooner begun a reply than one of them interrupted me by asking "Where is Hell?" Alas. That is to us a matter of comparatively little importance. Mussulmans, Hindoos, Christians,

agree as to the certainty of future punishment. Those who in this world love and serve sin will hereafter find their proper place without difficulty. Let us see that we do not learn where and what Hell is, in our own experience. A more important question and one in which we are all concerned is how ~~shall~~ may we be delivered from the power and punishment of sin. Hindoo. We deny that all are sinners. How will you show that all have sinned? Miss. God is just and merciful. He will not visit us with evil without a cause. Do you admit this? Hindoo. Yes. Miss. Then how are we to account for the fact that pain, sickness and death are the lot of all? These all are the fruits of sin. By sin death entered into the world. Death has passed upon all men for that all have sinned. Show me the person who knows no pain, who suffers no evil, and who will never die, and I will admit that he is free from sin and needs no Saviour. All admitted that no

such person can be found and consequently that none are without sin, and I was permitted without further interruption to declare the way of salvation.

Kampta Jan 18th

This morning several of the people came and proposed that I should go into the principal temple near by to address them and distribute books. I cheerfully complied with their wishes and found a fine, large, open place sufficient to accommodate a good congregation. All seemed much pleased with the prospect of hearing what I had to say except one Brahman, a person of considerable intellect, somewhat advanced in life. He appeared not at all pleased that Hindooism should be exhibited as a false system of religion and I fully expected opposition from him. To an interesting audience of some sixty persons I spoke for some time of the necessity

of an atonement for sin, and of the insufficiency of all those atonements which hold so prominent a place among the Heathen — of the necessity that man should be renewed and made holy in order to fit him for the presence of a holy God, &c. During this time the person above referred to ~~[illegible]~~ sat very uneasy and at length interrupted my remarks by asking "Who is the author of sin?" I replied that the sinner is the author of his own sin. Bro. God gives us just such dispositions as he pleases. We can do nothing without him. Mis. Do you then wish these people to understand that God is the author of sin, and that he wishes people to go on in a course of wickedness? Bro. We can do nothing without God. Whatever disposition we have whether good or bad comes from him. He leads one man to do a good deed and another man to do that which is evil. In the sight of God there is no difference between sin and holiness. And it is a weakness in us to think that there is any intrinsic difference.

those who are truly wise know
better. Miss. Why should you
thus cast reproach upon the Almighty
Why should you thus set ~~up~~ yourself
up in opposition to his government
and remove all restraint to the
commission of the most crying
abominations? Is it true then that
the man who enters your house
to rob and abuse you is excited
to do so by God and that such a
person stands in his sight on a
level with the man who prompted
by love and kindness enters to
do you good? Is it then a matter
of indifference what we do? See
how you have opened the flood
gates of evil. You have let loose
the adulterer, the thief, the murderer
(turning to the people) Can you believe
this doctrine? Is the adulterer
who enters your ~~house~~ dwelling
in the sight of God as another man
and the falsehood, adultery &c.
looked upon by you with disapprobation
only because you are fools? Shall

Man who advocates such a doctrine sets himself up against common sense. He must be strangely in love with, and blinded by sin who can believe that there is no difference between sin and holiness, — good and evil — right and wrong. You all know full well that there is a fearful distinction between sin and holiness.

Brah. There is an apparent distinction but none in reality. A person in his sleep imagines that he climbs to the top of a house — that he falls down and receives great injury. He is greatly alarmed, — but when he awakes his fears are gone and he is fully aware that it was all imagination. It is in regard to sin and holiness pleasure and pain. The whole is a delusion.

Mis. (appealing to the people) And can this be? Have you no reasons but imaginary ones, for your disapprobation of the thief, the adulterer, &c.? Is it a matter of no consequence whether

licentiousness or purity, honesty or dishonesty, truth or falsehood prevail among you? Give no heed I beseech you to such doctrines.

After saying that I had not come to dispute and that it was my wish to meet with them in the spirit of love and good will I proceeded to relate how God at first created man holy - how man fell - that God instead of leading man into sin had followed him with warnings, entreaties and expostulation and that finally he had manifested his love for man and his hatred for sin in the plan of salvation through a crucified redeemer.

I also endeavoured to show them that the doctrine of human dependence is perfectly consistent with human responsibility, and that when properly understood they both combine to humble man to his proper place and to give unto God that honor which is his due.

In the mean time seeing the people disposed to listen the Brahman

disputant had withdrawn.
Our meeting was continued for considerable time being lengthened out by several questions which were asked in the most friendly manner, apparently for the simple purpose of receiving information.
The people very well remembered the visit of ~~[illegible]~~ two (2) missionaries to this place in 1834.

~~[illegible] Jan 19th~~

Muntsa Jan 19th Stopped over night at **Tamana** a small place containing a few persons able to read. The chief temple has an annual allowance from government of 150 rupees. The idol, say the people was not brought to the image by the Brahmans as is generally done. The image indeed was not made by man at all but sprang suddenly from the earth in its present form. This remarkable occurrence took place in a village at some distance. Who the witnesses of this

event were and on what authority such a statement is made, seems never to have occurred to any of the people to inquire. Several of them appeared to have great confidence in the ability of the god to heal various diseases

Among those who received tracts in this place in the evening was a young Brahman from a neighboring village in whom I felt much interest and to whom I gave a copy of the Compendium of the Bible. Early the next morning he came attended by several of the people of his village and wished to know where he could not obtain the book referred to in the tract as containing the promise of the Savior who was to come into the world. In view of his interest manifested by him I felt much pleasure in complying with his request and presented him with the book of Genesis and a copy of the New Testament. He promised to read them carefully and to call and see me when he should come to Bombay.

Rajapoor Jan 22nd

This is one of the largest places in the Southern Concan. For two days have been had the privilege of declaring the gospel to large companies of all classes. Many Musselmans have applied for books who gave a more willing ear to the truths of the gospel than generally done by this class of the population.

In my intercourse with the Hindoos have had many proofs of their dreadful spiritual blindness. Of a company who came to me on the Sabbath several defended idolatry on the ground that all which we see around us is a part of God. One intelligent old Brahman taking the lead in the discussion, maintained with much apparent sincerity that we are all a part of God — that it is God who speaks in us and thinks within us — that the human mind is divine. I asked him whether God could be guilty of falsehood. To this he replied in the negative. Mis. But men tell lies,

do they not? Brah. yes. Min. But if it is God who speaks when they tell lies, then it is God who is guilty of falsehood. In this way you make God guilty of all the sin which is committed, on which supposition he would be a most depraved, wicked being. When two men get angry and quarrel, and abuse each other, are we to suppose that it is God thus contending with and abusing himself? The old Brahman turning to those about him said "It is all true. He has proved his point."

No further opposition was made for a while. I enlarged on the distinction to be made between God and his works — the doctrine of human responsibility — the necessity of being purified for him, &c.

With another company I had no difficulty. The person most forward to speak maintained that God is the author of all our actions whether good or bad, and that as not a leaf can move without him, so man can do nothing except as irresistably impelled by a divine agency. I again endeavoured to vindicate the character of God, and to reconcile human dependence with human

esponsibility. One of the company
egardless of all that had been said,
still urged that man can be the
ubject neither of praise nor blame,
ecause in all his actions he is impelled
by a superior power. "Consequently,"
ill he, "there is no sin. All is done
Good wishes." Endeavouring to remove
e whole responsibility from man to
od he said "Suppose the government
ndemns a criminal to death and
mmes me to be the executioner. I
ut the criminal to death, but the
sponsibility of this act is with the
overnment, not with me." Mis. very
ell. The government required you to
this deed, therefore the government
e responsible. But suppose that without
authority from government you go out
d take the life of some other person.
n whom will rest the responsibility of this
tion, - on yourself or on the government?
ing, you act not under the authority
government but in opposition to its
thority. Will not the government hold
e responsible and punish you
cordingly? The other Kinsman replied
n. He must be punished. Mis. Just
with the sinner. God has forbidden
. It is contrary to his law. It is in
position to his will. The sinner is for

from acting under the authority of God
sets at naught that authority. God has
given us strength and reason, not that
we may set our face against him and
trample his law under foot, but that
we may love and serve him. Do you
not see then that it is right for God
to hold the sinner responsible and to
punish him for all his wickedness?

All present assented with seeming
cordiality the correctness of these views.
The different schools in the place came
with their teachers to be examined and
to receive books.

Before leaving the place I visited
an intermitting spring about a mile
to the East of the town, the waters of
which are supposed to come from the
Ganges. It flows only during the dry
season at which time it is resorted
to by numerous pilgrims. The tradition
is that a certain cultivator who had
frequently gone on pilgrimage to the
Ganges at length became so old that
he could go no longer. One day
during the hot season while employed
in his field he began to reflect that
he should never again be able to
visit the sacred stream. This so much
affected him that he forgot his work

nd in despair cast himself down on
e ground crying out that Gunga* had
forsaken him. He continues to call
unga, Gunga until he was about to
ie from heat and exhaustion, when
unga took compassion upon him
nd burst forth a flowing stream in
e place where he was lying.

Annually during the hot season Gunga
omes to visit the place and for two
three months pours forth its waters
wash away the sins of those pious
lgrims who come here for that purpose.

Should any one remarkable for
ickedness come to bathe, Gunga
mediately ceases to flow, shrinking,
it were, from coming in contact with
ch persons.

The last Peshwa Bajee Rao, on a
tain occasion came in state from
oona (Poona) to bathe here, but to his
tonishment and shame Gunga withdrew
his approach. For several days he
ained entreating Gunga to return
promising to expend great sums in
ding the Brahmans &c. But his

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unga or the Ganges is personified as a
goddess. ~~* Head of the Mahratta Empire~~

prayers and vows were all in vain. The same thing occurred the next year and the third also. At this the Peishwa being much enraged withdrew above the Ghauts and as soon as he heard that Ganga had again begun to flow after his departure, he set off with all possible haste hoping to take Ganga by surprise, and thus to accomplish his object. But as before the water ceased to flow as he approached. He repeated the attempt seven times but all in vain.

Once a female who was ceremonially unclean came and bathed. At night Ganga appeared to one of the Brahmans of the place during sleep and complained of what had ~~happen~~ been done, threatening to withdraw entirely unless proper satisfaction were made. In the morning the pilgrims were collected and the Brahman related what had happened. The guilty female being greatly alarmed came forward and confessed her crime. A sufficient sum of money having been expended Ganga became pacified and continued to flow as before.

Some fifty Brahmans are suppo

by the contributions of the pilgrims who annually resort to this holy place.

People in America may think this foolish story hardly worth relating. But among the superstitious Hindoos such things have great influence. The fact that the water flows in the hot season and ceases to flow when the rains begin, in their view fully establishes the truth of such traditions. How can they doubt whether this be Ganga when they actually see its waters with their own eyes! Did it possess more virtue than an ordinary stream by thus behaving it not like other streams either flow constantly or dry up in the hot season? Here is a standing miracle — an undeniable proof of the truth of Hindooism!

Then 24th

To day a Brahman maintained that all sin consists in doing injury to living creatures and all merit in conferring favors upon them.

Poorla Jan 27

Addressing a company of Hindoos I asked them how sin was to be removed. One of them replied by the repetition of the name of God, sin will vanish. This he said would be the case whatever the views and feelings of the person might be. "If matters not with what motive a person steps on fire. If he steps on it, that is sufficient. It will burn him. He need not even know that he is stepping on fire. It will still burn him, and he will learn that it is fire from its effects. So with the name of God. Let it be repeated a sufficient number of times and the removal of sin the certain consequence."

There are many popular stories in the Hindoos designed to give currency to this abominable doctrine. Thus, a man called his son by the name of a certain God. Afterwards fell sick with fever he kept calling his son to bring him water and assist him in various ways. For a long time he did nothing but call his son. By thus calling on his name and in this way repeating the name of the God he acquired great merit

rd secured his salvation. It is here
an almost universal custom among the
Hindoos to name their children after
some of their numerous deities. Thus they
are sure to be frequently repeating the
name of the God and to acquire
merit without any trouble. Sometimes
the names of those gods are given,
the frequent repetition of which
larger amount of merit is acquired.

To another company I spoke of
the folly of idolatry. One of the
company said in its defence "We wish
to acquire the knowledge of certain facts
of a certain science. For this purpose
we procure a book and peruse it. As
soon as we are fully acquainted
with the subject, we have no more
need of the book and may lay it
aside. So with images. They are of
use to him who has a proper
knowledge of God. But one more
ignorant needs to use them in the
same way that the unlearned person
uses a book to gain a knowledge
of his subject. As soon as the knowledge
of God is attained, the images may be
dispensed with!"

Anjeerla Feb 3rd

This is a large village and being but a short distance from Hunnee it received ~~but~~ much attention from the Scottish missionaries formerly stationed there. The people therefore at once understood full well the object of my visit. They had far more knowledge of Christianity than the people of most places I had visited. But this knowledge seemed only to have made them more captious and disputatious. They had rejected light and consequently were involved in greater darkness than at first. On my arrival, a crowd of people gathered around me, who seemed more anxious to propose questions than to listen to my replies.

Their questions were such as the following - "Where is God? If God is merciful why does he leave us in this present miserable state? Why does he not remove all sin and make all men happy at once? How can we who have to be busy all day in order to gain a livelihood find time to worship God?" This

question has much force in the
mind of a Hindoo who thinks that the
most acceptable way of worshipping
God is to forsake all other employments
and all connection with the world
and to spend the whole time in
meditating upon the divine being.
"What is the difference between
sin and righteousness?" This was
followed by the declaration that
there is no difference in the view
of those who are truly enlightened.
"How do we know what Jesus Christ
said? Bring him here and let us
see him. One Shaster (sacred book)
says one thing, yours another and
the Mussulmans another. How can
we to know which is the true
one?"

It will be seen that here was
work enough to do. One asked if
a Hindoo would be saved by forsaking
his religion. This afforded a good
opportunity for explaining the spiritual
nature of Christianity — that it
consists not in external professions
or ceremonies but is a thing of the
heart — that none can be saved by

professing Christianity unless they also experience a radical change &c. One person maintained the good acts in us, or rather that we ourselves are a part of God, confidently adding "I am God." I held up my hand in honor saying to the people behold what a God! He immediately hastened away and the people cried out "The is gone." This is the belief of multitudes — The human soul is divine — all we do whether good or bad is the act of God so there is in reality no sin — all being just as God wishes.

Were Hindooism nothing a system of idol worship it would be comparatively easy to grapple with and overcome it. But Hindooism! It would require an age fully to tell what it is. Truly it is the master piece of the Prince of darkness. It is a mass of absurdities, contradictions and impiety.

Shreewurdhun Feb 6th

This place belongs to Hubsee a Mussulman prince whose territories extend along the coast for some 40 miles to the north of Bancote. Here as might be expected the proportion of Mussulmans is greater than in the territories of the English. They were very respectful and many of them came for books.

A few Jewish families reside here who came to me towards evening having been informed that I wished to see them. They were very ignorant. I spoke to them of what their people once were — the chosen people of God — of their rejection of the Messiah foretold in their scriptures and their subsequent rejection by God, &c.

They said in reply that the Messiah had not yet come — that when he comes he may easily be known by his not having any bones in his body! This they said is taught in their scriptures.

Feb 12th Arrived home after an

absence of between six and seven weeks. He who had brought me back in safety had also watched over my dear family and we were once more permitted to unite in praise and thanksgiving to him for all his mercies.

I have spoken of my intercourse with the Hindoos, particularly on the occasions when there was opposition and discussion on their part. My object in this has been to show the state of the people and the peculiar character of the religion whose deadly influences are felt throughout this land. Truly Egyptian darkness, a darkness that may be felt, covers the people.

Perhaps in no way can the Christian obtain so definite a view of the wide moral wastes by which we are surrounded as by going forth with the missionary to his daily intercourse with the people. In this way, he may learn what Hindooism practically is. And in this way we may be led more than ever to feel that the conversion of the heathen

is to be accomplished only by the
Spirit of the Lord sent down in answer
to the importunate, effectual prayers
of his people.

As a general thing those ~~who~~ whom
I met on my tour listened quietly
to the proclamation of the gospel.
Oftentimes I was much affected
by the deep interest manifested,
and the apparently heartfelt assent
given by large and intelligent
companies of people to the great
doctrines of human depravity —
the necessity of an atonement — the
new birth — and the utter ~~[illegible]~~
inability of man to secure his
own salvation. While they admitted
these things, and doubtless, oftentimes,
felt them to be true, I trembled
lest they should do violence to their
consciences by refusing to act in
view of them and thus aggravate
their condemnation.

I returned home feeling more than
ever the responsibilities of the work
which we are engaged and the
indispensable necessity of the Holy
Spirit's influences in order to success.

Paul may plant and Apollos water but God alone can give the increase.

Ours is a work of faith. But we are not weary of it. Were it not the Lord's work we might indeed be inclined to give it up in despair. But we know who has said "Go teach all nations." And we remember the promise that the heathen shall be given to Christ for his inheritance. This promise we believe. And though we cannot rejoice in such visible success as is granted to laborers in some other fields: still we rejoice in our work. We feel that he who called us to this work is with us "always!" We look and long for greater measures of the Spirit to be poured upon us from on high. And we desire to be stedfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord forasmuch as we know that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. R. N. R.

I have read this journal & approve of its being sent to the Missionary Rooms. I hope it may be useful in exciting an interest in the Missionary cause.

D. D. Allen

Bombay April 27th 1844

Bowling Alley 1, 1859

Rev R. Anderson

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inclose you a specimen of a page of Wayne's letter of our new cut, the light pica letter which I sent you sometime since. I regret to say it did not meet our expectations. But you will be happy to see by the inclosed extract from the Oriental Christian Intelligencer that the present font is likely to meet the expectations of the mission and of the public here.

This is the first 13 verses of the first chapter of Genesis which I have had set up for a specimen. It will be necessary to recut a few letters that do not appear to stand well, and the font will be the most perfect in its power of combining the durable letters fitted and mostly made in sections like music type, and at the same time the simplest. font of Wayne

type extant. The Calcutta cut of this character has 330 punches all of which are re-plain and also kerned, which make more than 600 sorts in a row. After much perplexity and many disappointments I have finally succeeded in reducing the letter to its elements and all the combinations are made by less than 200 punches, and not a kerned letter is in the whole part. And less than 400 sorts are sufficient to meet all possible combinations of the letter

We are now engaged in making respective letters per this part and in repairing such as are not applicable and have the fullest confidence in being able to make it generally acceptable. The italics are now expressed by [ ] as you see in [होते] "hota" "was" (third line) One plan for italics is the line under the word as seen in the first and the last three lines, which requires less room, and it is thought expresses the thing better, and are handsomer than the old way. Hospitals are made by a broad

The most interesting information connected with the Press is, that "the e-foundery is likely soon to be in successful operation." Mr. Webster has t shown us some excellent specimens of Nágarì letters cast at it. He devised an expedient which will admirably correspond with *italics* in the man typography, and we have no doubt that, ere long, he will furnish a stitute for *capitals*.

to rejoice with us, and to aid with their prayers and efforts in a wo

important to the happiness of India.

"It is well known that the Serampore brethren have from the beg

held out the helping hand to every missionary undertaking without re

sect or denomination; and this has been seen even in the past year by

has appeared in the 'Friend of India.' They have indeed omitted to

But they are now convinced that the time is

पहिलें पुस्तक.

अध्याय १. प्रारंभीं देवाने आकाश व पृथ्वी यांस उत्पन्न
१ केलें. तेव्हां पृथ्वी अस्ताव्यस्त व शून्य होती, आणि जलमया
च्या पाठीवर काळोख [होता]. आणि देवाचा आत्मा पाण्या
३ च्या पाठीवर हालत होता. तेव्हां देव बोलला कीं, उजेड हो
४ वो, मग उजेड झाला. आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उजेड उत्तम
[आहे], आणि देवाने उजेड व काळोख यांस वेगळें वेगळें केलें.
५ मग देवाने उजेडाला दिवस म्हटला, आणि काळोखाला रात्रि
ह्मटली; तसें सायंकाळ व सकाळ हीऊन पहिला दिवस समाप्त
झाला.

६ मग देव बोलला कीं, पाण्याच्या मध्यें अंतराळ होवो, आणि
७ तें पाण्यापासून पाणी वेगळें करो. तसें देवाने अंतराळ उत्पन्न
केलें, आणि अंतराळाखालील जें पाणी आणि अंतराळावरील
८ जें पाणी त्यांस वेगळें वेगळें केलें, मग तसें राहिलें. तेव्हां
देवाने अंतराळाला आकाश म्हटलें. तसें सायंकाळ व सकाळ
होऊन दुसरा दिवस समाप्त झाला.

९ मग देव बोलला कीं, आकाशाखालील पाणी एका जाग्यांत
१० सांचोत आणि कोरडी भूमि दिसो; तेव्हां तसें झालें. नंतर
देवाने कोरड्या भूमीस पृथ्वी ह्मटली, आणि पाण्यांच्या संचया
११ ला समुद्र म्हटलें; आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम आहे. मग
देव बोलला कीं, बीजदेणारें गवत व हिरवळ, आणि फळझाड
आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे फळदेणारें ज्याचें बीज आपल्यांत पृथ्वीवर
१२ होईल, यांस पृथ्वी उपजवो. तेव्हां तसें झालें, ह्मणजे गवत व
हिरवळ आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे बीजदेणारें आणि फळदेणारें झाड
ज्याचें बीज आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे आपल्यावर असतें, यांस पृथ्वी
१३ ने उपजविलें; तेव्हां देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम आहे. तसें
सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन तिसरा दिवस समाप्त झाला.

only to be accounted for by supposing he saw a monkey. Jas. then saw temples at Ellora &c. J. says that from the top of the gateway to the top of the roof is 270 feet. The authentic document of the Asiatic Society says "from the top of roof to depth of excavation 100 feet." This is the measure and I hope you will correct the error of your taker, but I feel that it is better to publish nothing than to have such wild and extravagant tales get afloat. Bedraspoor, between Churungabad and Jaulna which he then says contains 4000 houses, from Govt. public documents now before me is said to contain 500 houses

so of Aurungzebe emperor of Delhi who died in 1709 i.e.
128 years since while Mr Stow says he erected Lucknow
in Aurungzebe's 40 years ago, or of this ~~rule~~ 18 years
after his death. Aurungzebe reigned 49 years and the
buildings referred to were erected by him while he
was viceroy of the Deccan and before he became emperor
of Delhi. I mention these things to show the
general incorrectness of these accounts and the
scandal such loose statements bring upon the
whole mission.

or heavy pica letter of the same length as the others. We hope next to make a letter much smaller than this and finally to be able to reduce the type so far as to get the whole Bible into a royal octavo of our size. It will at the present rate [illegible] minion & ves or Calcutta type or 4 or this specimen

We are all in usual health at present, though Mr and Mrs Ballantyne at the last dates labouring under severe inflammation of the eyes.

Wishing the Board success in all their labors and a speedy deliverance from the embarrassments under which they at present labor

I remain yours very truly

E. A. Webster

P.S. I have seen a journal of Mr Stone's tour in Aurangabad and Jaulna and permit me to express the hope that it may never be published, as it will most certainly involve us in trouble on account of its personal allusions and statistical and historical

incorrectness. Her Reads book is likely to be the cause of most inadequate and ill feeling towards our mission, and her stones marvellous stories in her journal of a tour to visit the schools published in the Missionary Herald in April 1870 has been made the object of laughter by every one who has read it here

Mrs. Dr. Wheaton
Wapetown

Rev. R. Wheaton
Boston, Mass.
United States America.

Date Mantsy Aug. 11/83
Rec'd Sept. 22.
Ans'd Sept. 22.

The tale of the hill port and tiger on page 102 of that No of the Herald has been up at the table of Engineer as a specimen of exaggeration seldom equaled. This hill port is called Parlee (Parlee) and by a military survey of the Province by the best engineers of the British army is found to be just 1200 instead of 4000 feet. This tiger is

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Bombay, Dec. 14th 1837.

Otis Tufts, Esq.

Dear Sir,

When I was in Boston in the winter of 1834-5, I had the pleasure of seeing one of your new power presses at work in one of the printing offices of that city, as well as the opportunity of inspecting the machinery and movements of one upon which you were then employed for the Burman Mission. I then perceived the advantages of that over every press I had seen, but as I knew nothing of the circumstances of the office with which I was to be connected, I said nothing of my wish to have one of them. Now, however, owing to the sale of some of our old hand presses, and the work which we are doing, I feel the want of such a press, and have laid the case before the Prudential Committee, with the hope and expectation that they will grant us one of this kind. Should they not give us such a press, we must have a hand press immediately, and eventually two or three as we sell our old presses. Whichever they may order, I have directed them to purchase of you directly, as we shall then get a new one, and they will save the commission which the Boston Foundry get for selling them. You informed me that you would allow the Board the same commission on articles which they purchased directly of you, which you allowed

Otis Tufts, Esq
Boston, Mass.

Mr Rogers for selling for you.)

The last hand press which we received in 1836 was a second super-royal, No 63, made for the Boston Foundry. It was not so good as a new one, and was especially faulty in the springs which support the platten were so weak that we were obliged to make new ones, but as we could find no rods of the proper size, we were compelled to beat out one, which, though it answers better than the old one, is yet defective, and we wish a new pair. They should be very stiff; but as you must have the dimensions, it is most important that they should be given here.

Should the Board order a power press, I hope you will give us one of superior make, and that will not be likely to require much repair.

The patent standing press which you made for us in 1835 gives us the most perfect satisfaction, and has often called forth the approbation of those who have business with us. All have said that for simplicity and power it is the best they have ever seen. There is only one thing which would improve it in this climate. This would be a cast iron head and foot, as the oak head shrinks and cracks more than I had ever thought it possible for such timber to do.

With best wishes for your health and prosperity, believe me

Very truly yours,

E. A. Webster

Mr. E. A. Webster.

1838

Not to be rec.

174

Bombay Dec. 14th 1837.

Otis Tufts Esquire

Dear Sir,

When I was in Boston in the winter of 1834-5. I had the pleasure of seeing one of your new power presses at work in one of the printing Offices of that City, as well as the opportunity of inspecting the machinery and movements of one upon which you were then employed for the Burman Mission, I then perceived the advantages of that over my press I had seen but as I knew nothing of the Circumstances of the Office with which I was to be connected, I said nothing of my wish to have one of them. Now however owing to the fall of some of our Old hand presses, and the work which we are doing, I feel the want of such a press and have laid the case before the Prudential Committee, with the hope and expectation that they will grant us one of this kind should they not give us such a press we must have a hand press immediately, and eventually two or three as we sell our old presses, Whichever they may order, I have directed them to purchase of you directly as we shall then get a new one, and they will save the Commission which the Boston Foundry get for selling them you informed me that you would allow the Board the same.

Otis Tufts Esq
Boston Mass

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With best wishes for your health and prosperity believe me.

Very truly Yours
E. A. Webster

75

Bombay, December 1837.

Rev. R. Anderson, D.D.

Dear Sir,

I have now the pleasure to forward you a tabular view of the work done in our office during the year ending September 30th 1837 together with a specimen of our new light faced Nagree letter Great Primer size. We have now a sufficient quantity of it to begin to do our work upon it, and shall probably print most of our books, &c. on this letter. It is considerably smaller than that which we have heretofore used but we feel very desirous of reducing the letter to a still smaller body; and I am now engaged upon a font of Nagree on an English body (one size larger than Pica). Should we succeed in this according to my expectations, we may eventually make a Pica Nagree letter, but getting up a font of this kind is attended with great labor and perplexity. Our Great Primer font is cast on four different bodies, viz. Diamond, Brevier, Pica, and Great Primer, which are combined in the same manner as music type. This is a great improvement upon the old type, as we thus sale all the kerned letters, and no type are therefore liable to break and destroy the beauty of the page, or (what is of more importance) alter the meaning of the sentence.

We now cast all our leads and make all our brass rule (for the latter I have made a machine) and I hope the Board will send us a power press which will place our establishment on such a footing as will put the printing of large editions of books entirely into our hands. Should the Board not be able to send us a power press this year, I would much rather suffer great inconvenience, and endeavour to get on without a hand press if a power press could be sent to us during next year, and I hope this course will be taken if one cannot be forwarded now, as from the importance which I attach to this I prefer to submit to almost any inconvenience rather than lose so favorable an opportunity for attaining this object.

Believing that the Prudential Committee

will give us the press, I have written to Mr. Tufts on the subject. The letter I have inclosed for your perusal, and if approved, I hope you will send it to him.

Though I have written several letters to you since my arrival here, in which I have detailed as far as possible the operations of our press, I have to regret that there has never been an answer to one of them, or more than a passing notice of the reception of some of them. I know that your time must necessarily be much occupied by the duties of your office, but could you find time to address me a few lines, it would be highly gratifying to me to learn how far the Board are pleased with what I have attempted, and in a measure accomplished, since I have been in the country.

In the present circumstances of this mission $8000 or $10,000 from the our present allowance would enable those to

With best wishes for the prosperity of yourself and colleagues

I remain,
Very truly yours,
E. H. Webster

Over land mail to London

Dec 28. Since writing the above the Guardian letter from the Rooms of the 28th June 1837 has been received by which we learn that the allowance for our mission now is reduced to $12,000. This is a matter of regret too deep to be expressed. All our schools must be discontinued and we are thus left with hardly any means of influence upon the heathen around us. Whatever may be number of men who are wishing to go forth to the heathen I hope the Prudential Committee will not send them out until those now in the field can have their hands filled by being permitted to resume operations again upon at least as extensive scale as they were previous to this time of pecuniary distress. I am convinced that the way to do the most good is not to have an array of missionaries without the means of full employment

present allowance would enable those

Mahratta

Bombay Bible Society

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
Epistle to the Romans	8vo	8000	37	296000
*Exodus	"	3000	106	318000
Luke	"	8000	93	744000
Isaiah	"	1500	129	193500
Gallations to Revelations	"	1000	187	187000
		Total		1738500

* 1500 Copies for American Bible Society

American Bible Society

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
				1472100
* Psalms (Mr Graves)	"	1000	197	197000
* Numbers	"	2000	111	222000
* Deuteronomy	"	1200	98	118800
		Total		537800

* 500 Copies for Bombay Bible Society

Bombay Tract Society

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
Tract on the Holy Festival	12mo	1000	8	8000
Account of Missionaries	8vo	2000	34	68000
		Total		76000

American Tract Society

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
History of our Saviour	12mo	1500	318	477000
Three worlds (Mord Lithog)	12mo	1200	26	31200
" (Balbood ")		1200	22	26400
Ten Commandments " Sheet Cap Fancy	folio	1000	1	1000
Good Tidings (Balbood Lithog)	12mo	750	1	750
" " Mord "		1500	14	21000
In whom shall we Trust " Type	12mo	1500	16	24000
Compendium of the Bible Mord Lithog	12mo	2000	19	38000
		1500	88	132000
		Total		751350

Mahratta Mission

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
Map of Asia	4to	1500	1	1500
Great Britain	"	1500	1	1500
Map Africa	"	1500	1	1500
" Maharashtra	folio	1500	1	1500
School Regulations	"	100	1	100
Arithmetic (part first)	12mo	500	94	47000
" Entire	"	1000	158	158000
Carried Over				211100

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
Brought Over				211100
Barakhadya	16mo	1500	26	39000
First Book for Children on alternate pages of Mord and Balbood	12mo	1500	27	40500
		Total		290600

English

	No of Book	No of Copies	No of Pages	Total No of Pages
Oriental Christian Spectator	8vo	440	598	263120
Evangelist and Reporter	"	400	559	223600
Reports Sermons &c				135600
Temperance Tracts				122400
Catechism and School Books				72500
Domestic Guide to Mother in India				51000
Job Work				14655
		Total		882875

Summary

Mahratta.

Printing for Bombay Bible Society	1738500
Ditto American Bible Society	537800
Ditto Bombay Tract Society	76000
American Tract Society	751350
Mahratta Mission	290600
Total Mahratta Printing	3394250
Ditto English Ditto	882875
Grand Total	4277125

Per Urania
Via St Helena

Rev R. Anderson D.D.
Boston Mass
United States Am.

Charles Stanley, Esq:- 1537.
Pd Mar 1, 1838
Calcutta G. F. Harold
Stanley.

Commodore Jno. Gillespie R. Navy
Cpt Rejoicing
Philadelphia
Mr Ashmead
Esq: Lyon

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Bombay December 1837

Revd R. Anderson, D.D.

Dear Sir,

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With best wishes for the prosperity of yourself and colleagues.

I remain,
Very truly Yours
E. A. Webster

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" " Sheet Cap Fancy		750	1	750
Good Tidings Balbrod Lithog	12mo	1500	14	21000
In whom shall we trust Mord		1500	16	24000
In whom shall we trust Type	12mo	2000	19	38000
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Via St Helena

Rev R Anderson DD
Boston Mass
United States of America

Rev R. Anderson D.D. Boonville Oct 27, 1838

Dear Sir

Your letter of May 28, 1837 was received on the 5th inst. I regret the advice you gave concerning a preparatory for the ministry of which you spoke. It is the opinion of many in this country that no layman should ever be sent out in any capacity except preacher and for myself I think that even the exceptional preacher ought not to be made. A man may be made so much more useful by being in orders, that in this country I do not think a missionary should reside in any capacity unless he is ordained. With these views I feel it my duty to pursue my original design, believing that its accomplishment will extend my usefulness without removing me in any degree from the office.

The inquiries concerning a power may have resulted differently from my anticipations. But I am entirely satisfied with the reasons given and thank the Board for the attention they gave to my representations.

Your General Letter of May 28/37 gave me all great satisfaction except some things said about the Illinois Notion which did not please some. The majority of the Missionary

believed it would turn out as it did.
It was never the intention of the Mission
to establish a seminary there and the
tion itself was formed only because the
Mission would dispose of the one
occupied the place in no other way.

I regret that there is such a
of diffused, irregular, labor & of such
wild notions concerning education
entertained by some of our Mission

Although there are large villages
about Ahmednuggur within one
journey (some of them of 4000 or 5000 in
habitants) and a number of towns of
from 500 to 1000 within 30 or 40 miles,
one occupies them. We tried to fix
a man at Siroor at our last annual
meeting (he was the only man in India
that time unattached) but he would
not go. And after much traveling about
Junnar, Poona, Nilava, Rutnagiri
&c we were obliged to leave him
Ahmednuggur and settle his location
for a future day. He finally went
to Jaulna and we have just heard
a rumor that the branch of
have passed a resolution to estab
lish another branch at Aurungabad
in the dominions of the Nizam and
timly beyond the reach of any European
protection. If this is true the Board
will not allow such an irregular

lar proceeding without protesting against it. But with our present constitutions as American Missions in India it is exceedingly hard to govern ourselves. All other missions have committees of management. We have not this privilege and are often obliged to take steps that we would not if governed by unbiassed men.

This is a subject worthy of the consideration of the Board, for it would doubtlessly add much to our efficiency as a Mission and as individuals. Democracy works well in a large community where there is a tolerably correct standard of public opinion which can be made to bear upon the views of any two or three individuals, but in so small a community as any Mission of the Board, and this Mission especially such a standard cannot be appealed to as a test, and we are often reduced to very unpleasant circumstances, from which we should be relieved if governed by a managing Committee who should be allow

to vote on such subjects as are re-
ferred to them

Mr Allen was married to
Miss Graves on the 22d inst.
The ceremony was performed in
the chapel, Rev. Dr. Wilson
of the Church of Scotland
officiated

Yours very truly
E. A. Webster

Dated Bombay Feb. 27, 1838

Rev. Jones
Wing & L. July 13

Rev. W. Anderson &c

ENGLISH.

पहिलें पुस्तक.

१ **अध्याय १.** प्रारंभीं देवाने आकाश व पृथ्वी यांस उत्पन्न केलें.
२ तेव्हां पृथ्वी अस्ताव्यस्त व शून्य होती, आणि जलमयाच्या पाठीवर का
३ ळोख *होता*. आणि देवाचा आत्मा पाण्याच्या पाठीवर हालत होता.
४ तेव्हां देव बोलला कीं, उजेड होवो, मग उजेड झाला. आणि देवाने
पाहिलें कीं, उजेड उत्तम *आहे*, आणि देवाने उजेड व काळोख यांस
५ वेगळें वेगळें केलें. मग देवाने उजेडाला दिवस ह्मटला, आणि काळो
खाला रात्रि म्हटली; तसें सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन पहिला दिवस
समाप्त झाला.

६ मग देव बोलला कीं, पाण्याच्या मध्यें अंतराळ होवो, आणि तें पाण्या
७ पासून पाणी वेगळें करो. तसें देवाने अंतराळ उत्पन्न केलें, आणि अंत
राळाखालील जें पाणी आणि अंतराळावरील जें पाणी त्यांस वेगळें वेगळें
८ केलें, मग तसें राहिलें. तेव्हां देवाने अंतराळाला आकाश ह्मटलें; तसें
सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन दुसरा दिवस समाप्त झाला.

९ मग देव बोलला कीं, आकाशाखालील पाणी एका जाग्यांत सांचो
१० आणि कोरडी भूमि दिसो; तेव्हां तसें झालें. नंतर देवाने कोरड्या भूमीस
पृथ्वी ह्मटली, आणि पाण्यांच्या संचायला समुद्र ह्मटले; आणि देवाने
पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम *आहे*. मग देव बोलला कीं, बीजदेणारें गवत
११ व हिरवळ, आणि फळझाड आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे फळदेणारें ज्याचें बीज
आपल्यांत पृथ्वीवर *होईल*, यांस पृथ्वी उपजवो. तेव्हां तसें झालें,
ह्मणजे गवत व हिरवळ आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे बीजदेणारें आणि फळ
१२ देणारें झाड ज्याचें बीज आपल्या जातीप्रमाणे आपल्यावर *असतें*, यांस
पृथ्वीने उपजविलें; तेव्हां देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम *आहे*. तसें सा
१३ यंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन तिसरा दिवस समाप्त झाला.

१४ मग देव बोलला कीं, दिवस व रात्रि यांस वेगळें वेगळें करावया
साठीं आकाशमंडळांत ज्योती होवोत, आणि खुणा व नेमकाळ व दिवस
१५ व वर्षे यांसाठीं होवोत; आणि पृथ्वीवर प्रकाशावयासाठीं आकाशमंड
ळांत ज्योती असे होवोत. म्हणजे देवाने दोन मोठ्या ज्योती केल्या, जी
मोठी ज्योति ती दिवस चालावयासाठीं आणि जी लाहान ज्योति ती रात्रि
चालावयासाठीं *केली*, आणि तारेहि केले. तेव्हां पृथ्वीवर उजेड

१८ द्यावायसाठीं आणि दिवस व रात्रि चालावयासाठीं आणि उजेड व का
ळोख यांस वेगळें वेगळें करावयासाठीं देवाने त्यांस आकाशमंडळांत
१९ ठेविलें; तेव्हां देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम *आहे*. तसें सायंकाळ व
सकाळ होऊन चवथा दिवस समाप्त *झाला*.

२० मग देव बोलला कीं, श्वासवान् जविजतु यांस पाणी फार उपजवो
२१ आणि पांखरेंहि पृथ्वीवरतें आकाशमंडळाच्या अंतराळांत उडोत. तेव्हां
मोठे मासे आणि प्रत्येक जिवंत वळवळणारा जंतु जीं पाण्यापासून फा
उपजलीं त्यांस त्यांच्या जातींप्रमाणे, आणि प्रत्येक समक्ष पांखराला त्या
त्याच्या जातीप्रमाणे देवाने उत्पन्न केलें, आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्त
२२ *आहे*. तेव्हां देवाने त्यांस असा आशीर्वाद दिल्हा कीं, तुह्मी सफ
होऊन वाढा आणि समुद्रांतील पाण्यांत वृध्धिंगत व्हा, आणि पृथ्वी
२३ पांखरें वाढोत. आणि सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन पांचवा दिवस
माप्त झाला.

२४ मग देव बोलला कीं, एकएक जातींतील श्वासवान् जीव, *म्ह*
एकएक जातींतील ग्रामपशु व वळवळणारे व वनपशु यांस पृथ्वी
२५ जवो. तेव्हां तसें झालें, ह्मणजे देवाने एकएक जातींतील वनपशु
एकएक जातींतील ग्रामपशु व एकएक जातींतील भूयीवरील सर्व वळ
णारीं यांस उत्पन्न केलें; आणि देवाने पाहिलें कीं, उत्तम
२६ नंतर देव बोलला कीं, आम्ही आपल्या प्रतिछायेप्रमाणे आपल्या प्र
सारिखें माणूस उत्पन्न करू; आणि तीं समुद्रांतील मास्यांवर व आ
शांतील पांखरांवर व पशूंवर व सर्व पृथ्वीवर व पृथ्वीवरल्या प्रत्येक
२७ वळणाऱ्या जंतुवर धनीपण करोत. तसें देवाने आपल्या प्रतिछायेप्र
माणसाला उत्पन्न केलें, देवाच्या प्रतिछायेप्रमाणे त्याने त्याला उत्पन्न
२८ पुरुष आणि स्त्री असीं त्यांस उत्पन्न केलें. तेव्हां देवाने त्यांस आ
र्वाद दिल्हा, आणि देवाने त्यांस ह्मटलें कीं, तुह्मी सफळ होऊन
आणि पृथ्वी भरा, आणि तिला जिंकून समुद्रांतील मास्यांवर व आ
तील पांखरांवर व पृथ्वीवरल्या सर्व फिरणाऱ्या जिवांवर धनीपण
२९ आणि देव बोलला, पाहा संपूर्ण पृथ्वीच्या पाठीवर जी बीजदेणारी
हिरवळ, आणि बीजदेणाऱ्या ज्या सर्व झाडांचें फळ *आहे*, तें
३० तुह्मास दिल्हें आहे, खाण्यासाठीं तुमचें होईल. आणि पृथ्वी
सर्व पशूंला व आकाशांतल्या सर्व पांखरांला व पृथ्वीवर सर्व वळव
ज्यांत श्वासरूप जीव *आहे*, त्यांस अवघी कोंवळी हिरवळ
३१ साठीं दिल्ही *आहे*; आणि तसें झालें. तेव्हां देवाने जें अवघें
केलें त्याला न्याहाळिलें, आणि पाहा, तें फार उत्तम *होतें*;
सायंकाळ व सकाळ होऊन

Rev R Anderson, DD

Bombay May 21, 1838

Dear Sir I have now the pleasure to inclose you a specimen of another part of Wagree letter which we have in a state of forwardness. It is of the size called "English" and occupies only two thirds of the room which is required by the type at present used by the Bombay Bible Society.

You will perceive that in the place of the brackets as now used for words which in our English version are printed in italics I have here put sloped letters like italic, (see last word of the first paragraph page 2 and other places). I have by the advice of Mr Parish and some few other good friends issued a circular to several of the best Mahrattah scholars in the country for their advice about this italic and a plan which I have for capitals. I do not like to bring the matter to the action of the Mission until there has been an expression of opinion upon it. for I am sorry to say that some of our number think that the character is "good enough now" and that capitals, italic, points, &c are only an "incumbrance." There are as yet only nine italic letters ready as this is all that these two specimen pages required and this is sufficient to shew my ideas upon this subject. I have met with some delay on account of the moulds having sprung but a new set (for it requires four different moulds for a fount of Wagree) is nearly done and then I hope to get a fine specimen page of the letter put up in what I consider the most beautiful and desirable form and get the B. B. S. to have some of their Scriptures printed on this letter. I am sanguine in the belief that the whole Bible can be printed in one royal 8vo volume on this type. Thus this type can be still farther reduced without injuring its appearance, though from the nature of the character I do not think it can be made less than Long Primer, and I hope hope yet to see it of that size if my life is spared a few years. PS There is yet only these two pages of type cast I hope that if you have any occasion to notice this fount that you will report it as only in a state of forwardness, not as prepared. PP I hope the order for type which accompanies this will be immediately sent for we feel it important to keep up our English office. The reasons for this have been communicated to the Board.

I think there is much reason for the Board to look into the condition of the native free schools connected with their different missions. I make this remark because it fell to me to visit and dismiss the schools on the continent near Bombay, and I was much surprised to find our little light had gone abroad from these "lights

hung out amid the moral darkness of the "Concan" It is my deliberate judgment that unless these kind of schools can be more efficiently superintended than these have been since the decease of Mr Garrett they had better be immediately closed. I do not think that there has been any thing like an equivalent return for the great outlay upon these schools. My health is now good. the only sickness I have had in this country is a short attack of fever in March last which confined me for two weeks, though it was not very severe.

Mr. 2. 1838.

Bombay, May 21, 1838.

Rec'd Aug. 7, 1838

Ans. in Sept.

S. C. Sept. 5, 1838.

Rev R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Room
Boston.

There is no particular news here of interest. Mr Allen will inform you of the general news of the mission. I remain

Yours very truly
E. A. Webster

18

Boston July 2, 1838

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

The enclosed letter from Mr Allen with respect to the storage affair of Mr Stone's leaving us for the Choctaw mission. As he has gone, I hope the Board will prudently make no kind of inquiry in the Herald or in their reports to the matter, or rather not take such methods to obtain notoriety. It is well to disappoint them. I hope there will be no action upon his leaving until there is an official notice of his doing so, forwarded for his information concerning his means of duty. The adaptedness of Episcopacy to the circumstances of the natives is all humbug and when the mission consented to his leaving it was altogether from considerations which he does not state and for reasons which are not brought into view in any action of the mission. Though all saw and felt them when they did act upon the matter there is likely to be some difference of opinion between Mr and the mission on the subject of his salary. He thinks he is entitled to it for a larger period than the mission intending to pay it to him. I beg to call the attention of the Board to the circumstances of the allowance for his children and to ask if they are to be continued. Neither of these items can offset him much for by his disregard of the opinions of the mission he retained to leave in such a way* as to save 766 $ between Sept 30 1837 and April 30/38 as his accounts show.

Mr Hubbard is now here and will probably return in the Waverly. Mr Stone and Mr Hubbards return, will leave us in much better

* By roaming about the country with his family &c

Dates Wrong
Rec'd Boston July 2, 1838
Ans. Dec 24.

circumstances to get along with the extreme reduction of the Board. There is a proverb here that "There is no getting water out of a stone" and if our hands are tied for want of funds to carry on our schools, seminary & how can the churches expect us to labor? Whatever may have been the motives which induced Dr Stone to leave, there are others who feel that it is better to labor in such a connection as will enable them to do it to advantage than to be continually cramped and embarrassed because men are sent out than there are funds to support. While we would gladly welcome any accession to our numbers, we feel that it is far more important to sustain those who have the language, than it is to send large numbers of missionaries in the field many of whom are ignorant of the language and must be for some time of no small strength because they cannot labor, while at the same time their personal expenses are and must be the same as those of other men who are thus prevented from doing any thing beside the preaching of the word.

The feelings of some both here and in Ningpo are most emphatic in favor of the Presbyterian Board. We rejoice in its establishment and wish them well. We hope that in order to relieve the Board from their pecuniary embarrassments there will be an amicable division of the missions which will enable all to resume their operations to the fullest extent they have ever reached.

I send this by way of England because we feel it important that you have the earliest possible intelligence of Dr Stones arrangements.

Wishing the Board much prosperity I remain

Yours truly
E. A. Webster.

Bombay Sept 7, 1838

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

You will probably receive with this my letter of June 30. which was sent by the Seminaries but that boat was driven back by the unexpected strength of the Monsoon and as the Mails have not been opened I am unable to take it out

From circumstances of an unfavorable nature am daily occurring concerning Mr Stone, and as the Mission am interested in the character which he is likely to acquire I hope the Prud. Com. with their usual wisdom will not act upon any ex parte statement he may see fit to give. Before he gets an honorable dismissal we think it is the duty of the Board to investigate his pecuniary matters. He is involved the character of the mission in no ordinary degree in the manner in which he has managed the B3000 he obtained for the purpose of educating the boy (Geo. Ellis) whom

Mr. E. A. Ne

he sent to America. Mr Allen will probably write you further on this point and I hope the matter will be sifted to the bottom, arising S.L. Ba that the boy will not have occasion to return to this country feeling that he has been wronged by a member of the Am. Mission, when the man is here and honorably discharged.

There is a document for the Rooms in a course of preparation and we hope it will go by the Waverly. We know that this steamer takes communications from Mr Stone to the Rooms, but we are ignorant of their contents. We presume however, that he will not be more likely to state the real facts of the case to the Board than he was to do it to the Com. of the 4th Mis. in Bombay. A delay cannot hurt the interests of the Board, so long as a delay is necessary in order to get at all the facts. If any order is taken, or any thing done in the

matter I hope it will be done in
such a way that he shall be pre=
vented from troubling the Mis=
to pay his passage home. You will
find when the matter comes be=
fore you that he is abundantly
able to defray the expense of his
passage home. No one pushes him
to return to his connection with
us for many of us have never had
to say that he was of no possible
help to us and all that I have
ever heard say any thing about it,
have often wished he would go
home. His unhappy propensity
for getting money has completely
neutralized his usefulness as a
missionary. While he has talked
loud and long about self denial, and
faith in the protection of Providence
his actions have shewn that so far
as money was concerned he had
also considerable faith in the pro=
priety of taking thought for the mor=
row. It is thought that Rs. 10,000
or $5,000 is a low estimate of his
savings. As his money is in the hands

of houses of agency here it would
not be ascertained with any th
like certainty unless the Board sho
direct an investigation, as the bank
would not hesitate to give all
information in their power to an
appointed authority, while they wou
not gratify the idle curiosity of a
one. Should the Board wish to h
the matter looked into, and should
think fit to send an authority to
it, we can return them an answer
six months from date, if they se
by way of England and the Red Se

We are now preparing to pr
Generic upon the new English
type of which I sent you a
specimen some time since

Yours truly
E. A. Webster

Bombay Sept 17, 1858

Rev R Anderson D.D.

Dear Sir

By the Waverly I send to your care a box containing the files of the Press for 1856 and 57 and a bundle of tracts for Mr Hallock of New York

The type of which I recently wrote you is in the process of casting and we are soon to begin a new edition of Genesis upon it.

Mr Nutbrown goes on the Waverly to America. He takes about 350 or 400 Rupees with him and 498½ Rupees from Capt. Ward of Ellichpoor for his (Capt W's) sister, Mrs Goodall of New York. This sum is to be paid to Mr Hallock 144 Nassau St. N.Y. It is in the hands of Capt Ward of the Waverly and we hope you will see that it is paid over by Mr. H.

to Mr Nalbock, as some years have been entertained that Mrs Goodall might not get the money

Mr. Hubbard has a certificate of his standing in the church here, which he obtained from Mr Munger, but Mr Allen has entered his protest upon it, (for the record of it in Bombay)

I have no further information to communicate beyond that which will reach you in the public letters of the Mission

Yours very truly

E. A. Webster

Note This letter was given without the knowledge of the Mission, and we learn it the day before the vessel sailed, and we were much surprised at the information, but it was too late to take any steps in view of it

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
28 Cornhill
Boston, Mass

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Bombay Sept 4. 1859

Rev R. Anderson D.D.

I had the pleasure of receiving your of the 29th of March 1859, on the 10th of last mt. by the Mavey which arrived on that day all well except his Favor who has returned to India with health very little if not at all improved, if we are able to judge any thing from her present state of health. The other members of the mission are well as usual. We hail arrival of the new brethren as a great accession to our strength, and rejoice in their being associated with us. It is however to some a matter of regret that the Prudential Com. should have taken the ground they have in recommending his things to Ahmednuggur as they have. One member of the mission in addition to me says "I was very sorry to see certain things in the general letter from the Rooms. I mean the particular recommendation of Mr Burgess to Nuggur. — Not that that was wrong in itself — & the reason that his education and not its better fitted for Nuggur than any other station was a good reason. It was perfectly proper to mention such things but when his health was made the ground or reason of his being stationed there, as his health was of more importance than that of his brethren, it is going too far. I do not think Mr B. himself will be pleased with such partiality. I am sure I should not. It is calculated to make both Mr B. and the other brethren ill blood but I hope that all will rise a better spirit than to allow such things to trouble them long" — [illegible]

Others have also expressed nearly the same sentiments, but I only quote this one.

I am glad to see that it is the intention of the Board to concentrate the principal force of the Mission about Ahmednuggur. Julna may in itself be as good a field, but when we fell how important it is to have the protection of the English Govt, I cannot question the propriety of continuing the station. I would not remove her hunger against his wishes, should he desire to stay, but I do not think it policy to strengthen the station, with its remoteness and all the uncertainty of native Governments, and the changing character of European residents at civil and military stations in India. Even now there are but two or three officers who were in Julna when her hunger begun his labors, and in a few months every individual will have been changed. Should the very thing we are laboring for take place (i.e. the conversion of natives) I have no doubt but the Nizam's Govt would order us away. When the Resident at Hyderabad was asked permission to commence labors at Julna, he declined all interference, and we have no the least guarantee for the permanence of our labors.

I do not even think it advisable to commence operations in villages held in jaghire by natives when there are so many good places under native control and where the civil rights of the missionary and of converts too would be protected by the laws, the disposition of the populace be what it might.

Another reason for placing most of our force in the Deccan is the greater cheapness of Rent, labor, teachers and servants wages are much cheaper, as also, as are buildings, grain, and provi

Cloth, tea and sugar are cheapest in Bombay, but the
really amounts to but little, as most of their clothes
are purchased here and made up at Nuggur, and thus
garments are cheapest to them. A long cloth is bought
in Nuggur they pay 2 R for 40 yards, We pay 16. A tailor
will make up a piece in two months. We pay 12 R per
month. In Nuggur the price of a tailor is 7 R per month.
The difference in the price of tea and coffee is not much
importance, and the same may be said of sugar. One
more for which Mr Allen and myself were anx=
ious a commissioner should come out, was that this
matter might be adjusted as should be for
the best. We did not like to mention this as a
part of his business lest we might be thought
officious, but it is a matter which I do not think
can be satisfactorily adjusted by correspondence
though it might perhaps if a series of ques=
tions were proposed, but the general way in
which it was alluded to in your letter will
not avail any thing. If you ask for facts in
a series of questions you may be in circum=
stances to judge. One thing is certain. Living in
Bengall or the south of India is much cheaper
than in this part of the country and every so=
ciety at work in this field gives far greater al=
lowances than the American Board. Our sti=
pends are a matter of surprise to all who know
of them, and sums have been given to persons
in Bombay because of the inadequacy of the allow=
ances of the Board. There are two missionaries
employed by two different societies, who are
now living on this side of India on allowances

of 300 Rupees per month and housevent, although
one of them is now without a family. The allowances
of the Board including conveyance are 156 per month
Now that you have begun to agitate this matter
I hope you will carry it through to the end
not let the thing rest till it is rightly and prop-
erly adjusted so as to place all the Revenue on
an equal footing. I have an impression that
a difference is made in the allowances of those
who live in Madras and in Ceylon. and Bombay
If this is so why should not a difference be made
on this side of India and not have allowances that
our interests for the city, be applied to the country?
There is now an inequality. Let the difference be
adjusted and rightly adjusted, and then we
remain no cause of complaint. I gain thought
that to a man of his Hope's habits and propensi-
ties, the prospect of increased allowances, may
have had on among other causes, of his change
of sentiments, and in this opinion I am not
singular.

I have sent you the Waverly files of the
press for 1838. We have a fort of Pica now
among holy set but have not been able to get
it out as soon as I had wished to. The Lottie of
the Waverly arrived in good order and is a
splendid article but one for 200 or 250 would
have answered our purpose. This would
price I set, but this will render us altogether
independent of the mint for the Government
for all our work, and will enable us to do all
repairs that do not require our iron foundry.

We are yet unable to say where Mr. Burgess & French & Mr. Hume will be stationed except that from the instructions of the Board Mr. Burgess will probably go to Nagasaki. Probably the other two will not be permanently stationed till they have the language.

With regard to the Memorial of the Mission to the Board I beg to say that I have seen but a single copy and that is in my possession at the present time. It was written by a member not now in the Mission. I heard it read while too ill to sit up. It was printed while I was at the Hills and only one copy sent me, and I applied for that or I might never have seen it. It was said by some that as the objectional regulations originated with a probably two or three individuals of the Deputation. It would not be best to send throughout the Mission but to the Board itself. Mr Graves only sent the copy I had, and neither of us sent a copy to any individual whatever. I thought that the regulations were wrong in themselves and if obeyed would be peculiarly hard to persons in our situations. I said to some persons in conversation on that subject that if the health of any member of the Mission should require a voyage home I should as readily vote for it now as before the regulation was made, for the cost of a passage to the Cape or to Singapore is greater than one to America in an American ship as 600 $ to 1000

I voted for Mr Boggs going home but expressed my regret that they did not go in the Theodore which was in the harbor after their arrival, and I believe after their resolution was formed. I did not favor Mr Boggs' return and this was a source of ill feeling to him

To the care of
Mr WAGHORN

No 358

FORWARDED BY E. A. WEBSTER. BOMBAY.

FORWARDED BY McGREGOR, STEWART & C. LIVERPOOL.

Single sheet

Henry Hill
Mission House
Boston
United States of America

~~Care of C. H. R. GROVES, ESQ.~~
~~LIVERPOOL~~

BRITISH
FOREIGN

14

Aug 28 1859
Dec 10 1859

Rev. R. Anderson

Mr. Aller and myself wrote
to the overland mail in Paris last and
last, or rather Mr. Aller wrote and I indorsed
his opinions urging the importance of sending
a special commissioner to investigate the affair
on the spot. Since that time we have had the
pleasure of receiving your letter to the mission
of March 24 and in the course the board seem
likely to pursue I hope the mission will be able to
manage the affair without the help of the com-
missioner. The mission have not all expressed
their opinions upon that letter but I believe a
majority of them have concluded to try to bring
the board to answer the questions proposed
or to bring them to a conference with the mission
and to enable them to answer the inquiries shall have
to wait the most determined opposition of the
local committee of the Armenian church. For they have
taken the ground that the mission by the same
charges against Mr. S. might to bring
them to trial at present and prior to
they are to be the judges of how far he is worthy
of their confidence and support. They have said
they cannot support Mr. S. as amenable to the high
court church for any thing which affects his moral
character and standing. He has become an offen-
sive affair and this in the eyes of the high church
party who form a majority of that local commit-
tee absolutely bars the idea of a trial in
the bosom of a dissenting church. The battle that
the home society in London is now fighting the nov-
ious, proselyting spirit of those who at present
manage their affairs here, and if the board take
decided and firm ground, refusing to give Mr.
S. an honorable discharge until he has given
them satisfaction that this committee will be de-
ligid to submit. It strikes however me as if that
this overbearing spirit does not reign in all the

local committee in Bowtry, but they are a minority
and beside are laymen and do not dare to act against
the Arch Deacon and Bishop, but would be glad to see
Mr Stones matter thoroughly sifted and would not
grave him because he is a churchman. We have heard
the Arch Deacon use the insulting ex=
pressions towards us and if this is to be allowed, I
do not know what we are willing to stay here and
submit to it without any attempt to have matters
put right. We believe the Board will do all in their
power to protect us, and we confidently look forward
to a thorough investigation which shall clear the
blame off those who are in the wrong. There are
many reasons for which I wish a commission
to come out but if the Board have not yet sent
one I hope they will delay to send one till they hear
the result of the Bishop's & Mr Anderson's letter
I hear & for the mean time we believe that a
correspondence is going on with the Bishop
Lord Bishop, which will result in a perfect
understanding between the Board and
we are anxiously waiting for the advice

In the meantime Mr Stone is
so confident and unreasonable is compelled to give
information we can never get at the state of his
accounts with his bankers but now under
circumstances we think it probable that he
from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds which he has appropri
ated in various ways, among which may be men
tioned the sale of books from America which he
continued to insert in his own account long after
the most positive intimation of the Board. Mean
is will persist in inquiry as long as possible, but
if compelled to meet the figures and refuse to
be responsible for his conduct and he must
abide the consequences of it

We hope soon to give you further
information and remain

Yours truly
[illegible]

Note The preceding letter is in my individu
al capacity and not as connected with the Board
of Trustees further than as the facts are concern

Bombay Dec. 31st 1839.

Revd Dr. Anderson,

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inclose in this an estimate of our Mission expenses for 1840. in accordance with your wishes that the estimate should be forwarded to you instead of Mr Hill. I forwarded to him the last estimate because I supposed that as department was that of Financial affairs.

Bombay	Rps.
Personal Allowances	5,976
House Rent	2,220
Native Assistants	180
Boys free schools	800
Girls free schools	700
Pundits	600
Medical attendance	300
Travelling & incidental	500
Total	11,276

Jalna	
Personal allowance	1,872
Native assistants	360
House Rent & Repairs	400
Pundits	150
Travelling & incidental	130
Free Schools	164
Boarding schools	123
Mr Stone's Reduction	138
Total	3,357

Ahmednuggur	Rps.
Personal allowances	8,808
House Rent & Repairs	920
Native assistants	456
Boys free schools	800
Girls free schools	200
Pundits	720
Medical attendance	300
Seminary for boys	2,000
Girls Boarding school	900
English school	300
Travelling & incidental	700
	16,104

Mahabuleshwar	
Personal allowance	1,390
Tamil School	600
House Rent	600
Free School	64
Travelling	200
Total	2,854

Turn over

Bombay	11,276.
Ahmednuggur	16,104.
Jalna	3,357
Mahabuleshwar	2854.
Grand Total	Rs 33,591

I beg to bring to the notice of the Board the fact that the power of attorney given to Messrs. Allen, Stone, and Hunt is not now to be found. The last that can be learned of it is that it was in the keeping of Mr. Stone, but he says he has not got it. We need such a power, for if we should any occasion for one we could do nothing till we had written and obtained it from America. It needs to be full enough for legal purposes and we hope that one will be forwarded to us immediately.

With best wishes for your health and happiness I remain

Very truly yours
E. A. Webster.

Rec'd March 27. 1840.
Estimate of expenses for 1840.

Bombay April 17th 1840

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Bombay Dec 30. 1859

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

I wrote you in my last to Mr Hill, and am happy to be able to inform you that Miss Farrar's health has decidedly improved since her arrival at Ahmednuggur. Our last meeting was one in which the kindest feeling prevailed, and it was in all respects a pleasant and happy season and profitable to us all. Mr Burgess and Mr French are now at Wuggur and Mr Hume in Bombay for the present. You will see from the document which is now nearly ready for transmission that Mr Stone's affair was an unhappy one. How he is to extricate himself I cannot understand. He is now in Bombay having come down to be ordained. He expected this on the 22d inst. but the Bishop was informed of his relation to the Am. Board and in consequence deferred his ordination although the si quis had been published for a month. The Bishop thought Mr Stone's connection was dissolved and was sorely grieved to find it was not so.

The matter of allowances was put into the hands of a committee to be reported upon to the Mission.

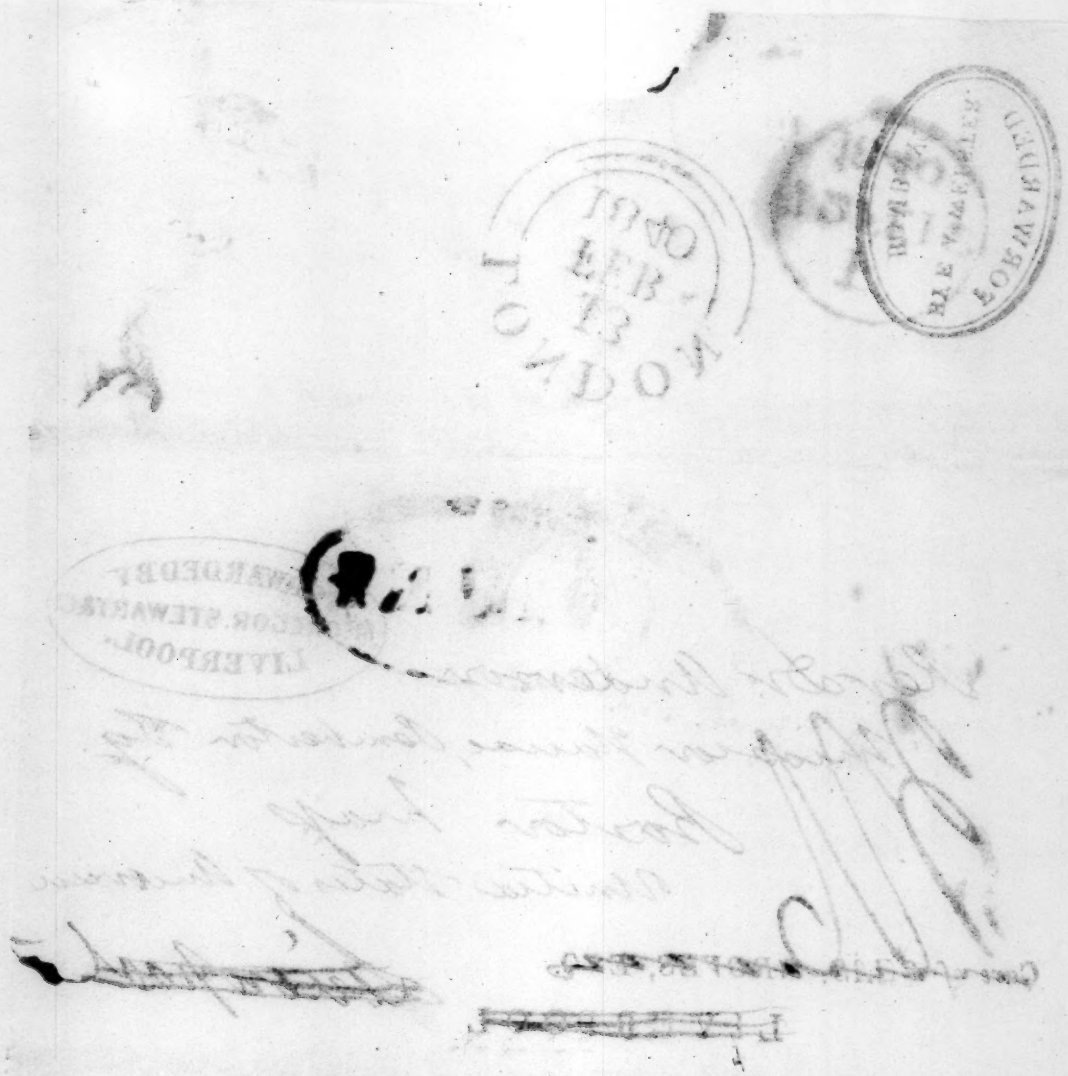
Date Dec. 30. 1859
Rec'd March 24 1860.

Our last reinforcement is by all admitted to be one of the best that has ever come to India from any society. The views of the Board here concerning the Deccan are such as I believe to be perfectly sound and just. I cannot but doubt the propriety of adding to the strength of such a place as Jalna, situated in the territories of a native prince, and beyond the protection of Europeans beyond what they are able and willing to render on their personal responsibility. And changing as is the nation of the European population but little dependance can be placed upon the continuance of the good will which the present occupants of any station. As an illustration of this point I will mention the fact that there is not now at Jalna a single European who was there when Mr Hunger went to Jalna. All have removed in the space of three years.

Mrs. Allen, and Mrs Hunger, are as when I last wrote. They can probably never be well and their diseases are growing more acute. The health of my own family is now good

Yours &c &c

E.A. Webster.



FORWARDED BY E. A. WEBSTER. BOMBAY

LONDON 13 FEB 1840

FORWARDED BY McGREGOR, STEWART & Co. LIVERPOOL.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Missionary House, Pemberton Sq.
Boston Mass
United States of America

~~Care of J. & J. GROVES, Esq.~~
~~LIVERPOOL~~

~~Liverpool~~

Date Dec. 30. 1839.

Rec. March 27, 1840

Ans. [illegible]

Bombay April 29. 1840

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir

Your letter of Dec 13. 1839 reached me on the 10th of Feb last. You have ere this probably received mine of Dec last after my return to Bombay, and will doubtless rejoice in the good feeling which prevails in our Mission. There are differences of opinion it is true but I believe that we can agree to differ. In my last to Mr. Hill I mentioned that Mrs. Allen was hardly expected to live from day to day. But just after that letter was despatched she began to mend, and is now out of immediate danger, though from having with other things a disease of the heart, it is hardly probable that she will ever enjoy health, and may be taken away at any time. Mrs Munger is much as usual, and Mr Farrar is now suffering much from the effects of the heat, the thermometer now being 106° in the shade at Ahmednuggur, though from the exceeding dryness of the air, the heat is not so sensible as 90° in Bombay, and if not exposed to the direct blast of the hot winds, the heat is not so great. The thermometer which is in a house that is shut up at sunrise will not often get up to 90° at the farthest. Mr & Mrs Abbott are now on the hills and will return to Ahmednuggur in about a

month. Mr Ballantine lost his youngest child on the 15th inst. and the rest of our mission are in usual health. Except the oppression of the hot season I was never better than at the present time. Mrs. W. has just recovered from an attack of jaundice, but is now well.

Our oldest child has for the last two years suffered much from the effects of the climate and we have been often advised to send her home, but we have not felt willing to put her under the care of servants without any one to act the part of mother to her, during the passage. We made arrangements to have her go in the Waverley thinking that Mrs. Ward was to return in that vessel to Bombay, but were disappointed and matters took such a turn as to make it clear to our minds that it was not at that time expedient to send her. Mrs. W's friends and my own have often urged us to send her, and have said that they would pay the passage of us all to America if we would not return to India, but this we are not willing to promise and have made them no answer upon that subject. But now we feel that our duty is to send the child home as soon as we can and I therefore ask permission for Mrs. W. to return by the first direct opportunity to America, while I remain in India.

Mrs. W. if allowed to come home will need no servant, and thus the expense and what is worse the appearance of a servant will be saved. My own allowance will of course during Mrs. W's absence be that of a single man, which will make up for all her expenses during her absence. The case to us appears one of plain duty and we desire that you will lay this matter before the Prud. Com. and communicate an answer to us by the earliest opportunity, via Eng and the Red sea.

Our girl is now at Mahabaleshwar with her Abbotts family, and as the rainy season has always been peculiarly trying to her in Bom. they she will go with his family to Ahmednuggy and we hope to have her returned to us after the rains. If she should not be better after her return from Ahmednuggur we may feel it our duty to send her home if a good ship should come, even before we hear from you. Should this be necessary we shall of course do it with a medical certificate, leaving matters entirely to Providence we feel in this a confidence that all will be right, and that our duty in this will be made clear, before there is any necessity to act.

There has recently been submitted to the Mission a question upon which I feel much interest, viz:- the division of the Mission into separate, and somewhat

independent missions. Perhaps it will be well if they be so far divided as to have distinct appropriations from the Board, and to have the reinforcements that may be sent out allotted to this or that one in particular. But I do not think that it would be well to make them entirely independent.

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Rev. W. G. Ferris
Rev. Dr. Fisk

Rev. S. G. Nesbit
Rev. Dr. Smith
Rev. Dr. Bunday
Rev. Dr. Hall

We are now thinking on this matter and at our next meeting will probably submit to the Board a plan for their approval.

With best wishes I remain

Your Ob. servt.

E. D. Webster

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Rooty Oct 30. 1840

Dr. Anderson.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of July 30 permitting Mrs. W. to return to America with my family. It is a cause of gratitude to me which I cannot sufficiently express and while I feel thankfull for this favor my prayer is that I may myself possess a full consecration to my work and be kept during her absence from falling. Mrs. W. will probably embark on the Bremen which I have daily looked for from the Persian gulf, and expected to sail hence before the first of Nov. her stay it is possible may also go at the same time. We have said nothing to our friends of Mrs W's expectation, and would rather have them remain in ignorance of it till she has sailed for many causes of disappointments may arrise and prevent her going.

I can inclose the accompanying letters

increasing the postage and by you to pass
upon it. With best wishes I remain

your obt servt

E M Kelster.

Boulder, Col. Jan. 30, 1840.

Recd Feb. 21, 1841.

Recd Aug. 28

W. Thrailkill

Carl. to Geo. Abbott
Jefferson Co. Ohio

Hartford Ct.

Rec Falmouth

The Rev Andrew Fuller
Corresponding Secretary
Baptist Missionary House
Boston
Massachusetts.

10 CENTS
H

["You may lay such injunctions upon me as you please in respect to the use I shall make of your individual & private letters." Extract of Dr Andersons letter to the American Mahratta Mission Dated Missionary Rooms Boston March 27th 39 — The "injunction" I lay on Dr Anderson in relation to this note is — that he burn it within 30 days after he receives it.]

D O Allen

Bombay Nov 29th /40

Dear Sir

We send you the accompanying letters concerning Mr Stone, who with his family is preparing to embark to morrow in the Brenda, which sails for Zanzibar & then for Salem. What course Mr Stone will pursue on arriving in America & afterwards, we know not. We hope that you will have no trouble & that the Missionary cause & character of this Mission will suffer no injury.

Mrs Webster & her children do not go in the Brenda. There is no occasion for her or their going so far as health is concerned, as they are all quite well. Some Members of the Mission who do not live in B— have made all possible effort to persuade her to remain — The important reason in view of us all for her continuing, is the exposed state & circumstances in which her going would leave him. We hope she will be contented, but fear she will not. We all who live in B are of the opinion that she had better return to America than to remain here in the discontented state we have seen her for the last 1 or 2 years past.

Should Mr W request permission to return to America, (which he is calculating to do) I hope the Committee will grant his request — without any obj— pt. Had you seen Mr Boggs who left India now 2 years since he could have given you some important information about Mr W — And things in Mr W's department. The printing establishment have of late been in a worse state since then ever before — I speak from much observation of the state of our printing est— When Mr W. is in Bombay & when he has been absent from B — (& he has sometimes been absent for months together) when I say that I believe it would suffer nothing by his

Bombay, Nov. 30, 1840.

Return to America While the Mission would gain. You will hear more
these things by & by - perhaps before you get this Note -
My own health is good for this climate & I am able to go through a degree
labor which few in this climate can accomplish. My wife - I thank God
has nearly recovered her health & we are encouraged to hope it will be fully restored
4 This is the more valuable as she has a good knowledge of the native language &
much devoted to the Missionary Work. Our Annual Meeting was lately
here the proceedings & things connected with them will be sent to you
as soon as they have been sent to those Members who were not present -

In addition to my current or ordinary labors I am now engaged
in translating the 2nd book of Samuel, the 1st book translated by me was pub-
5 lished considerable time ago - I have almost finished the 2nd. My grand
engaged on Kings - But I am engaged in a yet more important
work which I will briefly describe - It has long been viewed as desirable
to have the N. Testament in Mahratta revised by several competent
persons in Consultation - Revisions have always been made by writing
out remarks &c, & circulating them. Now nearly one year ago a new
edition of the N T having ~~been determined upon~~ become necessary the
Bombay B - B Soc - resolved to print an edition of 10.000 Copies
asking the means for doing it of the British & Foreign Bible Society
that Soc - at once promised to give all the aid in money & paper -
which might be required - The revision of the ~~third~~ former edition for
new & large edition was entrusted with some instructions to the Members
of the Translation Com, who reside in Bombay. These members are
Dr Stevenson Dr Wilson Mr Candy & Mr Westcott & Mr Graf - We meet twice a week
continue our session 2 ½ or 3 hours. Each is expected to prepare
himself by examining carefully the chapters to be considered
before we meet. We always arrange to have 2 or 3 pundits present
consult as we may have occasion - These numbers constitute a quorum
but difficult places are reserved for a full meeting. I am the clerk of
this Com - & have the putting down & writing out of their & the
editing or preparing of the copy for the press. I have also the examining
of the proof sheets - if I am in doubt referring all such questions to
the Com - at our meetings - The labor of being clerk to the Com
of preparing the copy for the press & getting it through the press accurately
(a copy thus prepared) is great & difficult - This labor was taken into co-

-sideration (was stated by the Trans Com-) by the general or executive com-
of the B- B- &c- When the work was engaged-: The terms (which were thought
to be high) were agreed to in view of my connection with the work
The printing of ~~the Old Test~~ Matthew has commenced. The largest edition of the Dr. of Luther to
printed on this side India was only 5 000 copies — You will see that I have
my hands really in the work of revising & translating the Scriptures - a work in
which I expected to have nothing to do when I came first to this country
But circumstances forced it on me & I do not as our Mission is & as the
Bible Cause now stands but I must continue connected with it — It is
~~only~~ important for the interest as well as for the influence of our Mission
to co-operate in this cause as far as we have persons in our members who
can do so. Some years of study & practice in using the language & hearing
it used are required to qualify any one to engage in this work, & then experience
& practice especially in connection with others add greatly to one's qualifications

Some late events & circumstances have led me to look back upon
the history of this Mission for some years past & to look at its present state &
prospects — Where is now Mr Ramsay? Mr Read? Mr Hubbard? Mr Boggs? —
What is Mr Stone now, & where will he soon be? An analasys of the expenses
of this Mission would show that a large part — perhaps nearly half — has been expended
for persons & in ways which have produced little or no effect on the moral
& religious state of the native population — thus falling short of the great end of
all missionary labors — viz their salvation. The money expended in sending missionaries
to India — in supporting them here & then for their passage home is almost lost
when they stay only 2, 3, 4, or even 5, years, or longer if in an unhappy ~~state~~ &
discontented state of mind. (See your report for 1839, page 188 near the bottom) —
The usefulness of missionaries when contented & happy in their work for the
first 2, or 3 years in India is greatly overrated in America. If persons are uneasy & unhappy
they can scarcely be said to be useful in any degree while they hinder the
usefulness of others — And what is now our prospect? Mr Webster soon cal-
culating to return to America, as we all know (& it is best that he should do so)
Mr Munger will probably go to America before long — in a year or so —
Mr Graves is living on the borders of the grave — does all he can — but has
scarcely any more connection with the Mission in council or operation than
he were in Ceylon — At our annual meeting now just closed, 5 members of the
Mission were present viz Abbott Burgess & Wyman from Ahmednuggur Mr Ps
Stone & Webster ~~from~~ in Bombay — & yet I was obliged to fill my own pulpit all the
time

— not one of them being able to preach in the native language — A Stri
annual meeting of 6 Missionaries — The fact that Messrs Burgess & Hume
French Studies Mahratta in America & on their passage to India & pa
15 months in health in India, & could not one of them preach in the lan
guage — Shows how little persons can at first & for a long time do.

Yours &c D. O. Allen

8 P.S. — I have more than once expressed my opinion against your sendi
persons as Missionaries — Mr Boggs was 38 years old when he came to
Bombay & more than 40 before he got ready to try what he could do —
think a man at 40 — (just my own age) an old man in this country
You have lately sent Mr Burgess now 37 years old & yet not able to begin to preach in
the native language — this is not as it should be
In respect to the age of persons to be sent to India — See page 169 of you
Report for 1839 — Mr Burgess' first difficulties in qualifying himself for
work ~~still~~ were I believe what you do little expected. Mr. Hume she is younger
succeeding better —

Bombay May 21. 1841

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

The preceding is a copy of a letter from Mrs Allen to yourself which has lately and quite providentially fallen into my hands. It contains some statements so diametrically opposite to the truth, and others that by implication are of such an injurious tendency that I feel myself called upon to state some things in relation to it and to adduce the opinions of some of our number in regard to some parts of it. For convenience in reference I have added numbers to the different paragraphs, and shall refer to them in this way. Concerning the first para. I will say nothing, but of the 2d it is necessary that I make a few remarks. I wrote you by the mail of the first of Dec. that Mrs. A. was not going in the Brenda because the health of her children did not render it necessary. Mrs. A. had herself been for a long time ill with bowell complaint induced by derangement of her bilious system and had for many weeks as her Allen and all the brethren there Bombay knew been under the care of the physician. I

also knew that when Mr. & Mrs. Frewer arrived in Bombay from Ahmednuggur about the middle of the month preceding she was so ill from the effects of the medicine that she was not able to receive a visit from Mrs. F. and that from that time to the date of his letter and for two months afterwards Dr. Miller was constantly in the habit of calling at my house and that Mrs Allen also frequently sent to my house for Dr. M. to call upon her when he came to visit Mrs. Webster. The following is a copy of a statement which I lately obtained from Dr Miller "I hereby certify that during the months of November, December, January and February last, in consequence of disordered state of bowels and deranged biliary functions Mrs. Webster suffered very much and that I was in regular attendance upon her during that period."

Bombay May 17. 1841 (Signed) A. Miller M. D.

Nor is this all that I have to urge upon this subject. Other on the 2d of Feb. while I was absent in the Deccan Mrs W. was compelled to leave Bombay, after having been considered so ill that letters were actually written* for me to return immediately as it was feared she would not recover. He wrote thus to Ahmednuggur. "Mrs. W. and children have just left for the hills. They are quite well." Now these are circumstances precisely parallel to those of Mr & Mrs Rowlay concerning whom Mr Stone made the same remark, which Mr Allen stained a right of while he was in Ceylon on his way from America to Bombay in 1833, and which he used as the ground for tolling a charge of falsehood against Mr Bottom.

Upon some points in the 3d para. I only refer you to the documents that I sent to Capt. Wood as the opinions of others of

* These were not sent to me, as Mrs W. complaint took a favorable turn the next day, but I have seen them since I come back

the mission upon this subject. I will only say that Mr Allen has never made a suggestion to me for alteration or improvements, and that so far from his insinuations being just, I am willing to meet him upon this very ground and referring the matter to disinterested persons, stand or fall by the decision they may give, for I believe that the office of the Bombay American Mission Prep is in as efficient a state as any other establishment (it is not so large as some in Bombay, and I believe that with the character of native workmen, and other circumstances being considered it is a state to do credit to its superintendent and the society to which it belongs. The fact that I have been able and have obliged to learn it and ~~and~~ that the interests of the establishment have not materially suffered, even in the estimation of one so likely to notice such a thing as Mr Allen's letters and remarks show him to be, in my own opinion, rather sets in a favorable light than otherwise the general training of the men employed. as to the fact not suffering during my absence, and this being a reason why I should return, it would be just as reasonable to say that because Mr Allen was here absent from Bombay and the chapel services have not suffered, therefore he also could with benefit to the mission and as a saving to the Board be permitted to go home

Concerning the 4th. point. it is unnecessary to say more than that all the ladies of the mission who have been as long in the country as Mrs. Allen are at least as competent to use the language (Mrs Ballantine is unsurpassed by no lady in the country) and from all I can judge as anxious to promote by every means in their power the work in which they are engaged. I mean no disparagement to Mrs Allen for I highly respect her talents

paidays but from the tenor of the letter it seems to me that others are by implication lightly spoken of and is only in this that I think this is wrong. Nor do I think Mr Allen's labors, (though he is diligent) are so herculean as to justify a modest man in thus blowing a trumpet before himself. Others (and Mr Graves in particular) are fully employed and doing as much as any one and that which has as direct a bearing upon the advancement of the cause of missions and the diffusion of divine knowledge among the Nativeas as that Mr. Allen is doing.

Concerning what Mr Allen says about the edition of the New Testament now in press it is proper that some things should be stated. It was said in the report of the Bombay Bible Society for 1839 that it had been determined to print in Nativeatta 5,000 copies of the New Testament entire and for circulation in parts it was also determined to print 4000 of the Gospels and Acts, 4000 Romans & Corinthians, 2000 of the other Epistles, and 1000 of Revelations. Now this resolution must have been familiar to Mr Allen and the fact that there was but 4000 of the New Testament to be printed he must have been fully aware of and also that the editions for separate distribution were to go on diminishing from 4000 to 1000. I mention this because it shows a carelessness in writing that on such subjects ought not to be indulged as it leads to erroneous conclusions in those who read such statements.

Of the relation which Mr Allen sustains to

translation Committee of the Bombay Bible Society
he does not give a fair statement. To ascertain
I wrote a letter of inquiry to Rev Dr Wilson who is the
Secretary of the Society and give a copy of the letter
and Dr Wilson's reply

Bombay May 18. 1841

Rev. Dr. Wilson
Sec of the Bombay Bible Society

Dear Sir

Having occasion to ascertain for my
own satisfaction the relation which Rev. D. C.
Allen sustains to the Bible Society and to the
Translation Committee I hope you will excuse
me for ~~for~~ the liberty I am taking and allow me
to put one or two questions for the purpose of
ascertaining this and other things connected
with it.

1st Is Mr Allen the clerk of the Committee
on preparing the New Testament for the
press, and what share of the labors of that
Committee falls to him?

2d At the time the terms proposed by you
to the Bible Society as the lowest at which
you could do work were under consideration
by the Executive Committee of the Society, were
terms agreed to because or in view of Mr Allen
sustaining a certain relation to the Committee on
translations & in consideration of the assistance
he was to render in getting the work through the
press?

If you can give me an answer to these

questions I shall feel under obligation to you

I am dear sir

Very truly yours

(Signed) E M Webster

"Bombay 20th May 1841

My Dear Mr Webster

I can only give you an unofficial answer to your letter unless it be submitted to the Committee of the Bombay Bible Society but perhaps the following statements will be satisfactory to you.

Mr Allen is one of the joint secretaries of the Bombay Bible Society and a member of the Committee for Mahratta translations. I have not resigned my office as secretary to the latter body but Mr Allen with myself when present has kept a copy of the amendments which we are effecting in correcting the new edition of the New Testament through the press. From his copy the copy for the press is prepared, while the other is preserved for reference when doubts may occur as to the readings agreed upon. The responsibility of the revision devolves equally upon all the members of the Committee and the work is equally distributed unless so far as myself ~~[illegible]~~ in regard to

Mathews and Mr Webster in regard to work, may have taken the lead in proposing changes. Mr. Allen during my late illness and my absence at Pooree may have had more to do than I have now mention. The correction of the proofs devolves upon him almost entirely except in so far as he may be assisted by occasional notes in the margin of those forwarded to the members of the Translation Committee. We thought it advisable to have a person of experience like himself and holding intercourse with ourselves in the Committee to undertake this duty. The terms of printing at the American Mission Press were thought high by some of the Bombay Bible Society; but in our conference on this subject I directed attention to the fact that all along as in the present case the correction of the proofs had principally been effected at the Press, which I considered had not been done at Calcutta. I am my dear Mr Webster

Yours very truly

(Signed) John Wilson

From this it appears that Mr Allen is not the clerk of the Committee nor has he ever sustained any other relation than that which Dr. W. specifies. Instead of the printing of the New Testament being given us in consequence of Mr Allen's connexion with the committee it

was given because the press was in circumstances to do correct work, while in Calcutta the Bible society support an agent for the purpose of reading the proofs which expense is owned to the Bombay Bible society. I would not mention these things, if it not that there is an evident design of making it appear that Mr. Allen is more intimately connected with, and a more important member of the Bombay Bible society than he really is. Mr. Allen has now and has from the commencement of the present edition of the Testament had the revision of the proofs after the work gets ready for the press, but nothing more, nor does he revise any other part of the Bible than the Testament.

Concerning the 6th para. there is but little to be said It is unfortunately true that much is done and expended to but little effect, but you will see that some of our missions do not agree with Mr. Allen in the time that is necessary for a person to acquire a tolerable knowledge of the language.

Of the 7th para. I say that in what is said of my intentions to go home Mr. Allen at that time wrote what was not true as I believe all who know me are convinced. I did recently (as I last month informed you it was my intention to do) ask permission to return, but it was

not till after I had seen this letter of Mr Allen and had arrived at certainty in a matter of which I had only upon bad suspicions viz: that he was making free with the character of his associates and stating things to their prejudice without their having an opportunity of justifying themselves that I changed my mind.

I am sorry to be compelled to say that what Mr Allen says about members of the mission in the 7th para. is very far from the truth. Mr Upfrates does more by far in the work of a missionary than Mr Allen. He labours more in translation, in holding meetings in Batticotta and in talking and preaching to the natives in the villages, and he has to more fruit of his labours, as the additions to the church at the Hills testify. He has been unable to meet with the mission at any of our annual meetings but he acts on all notices that come before the mission in circulars and resolutions and assists us in every way in his power and what is written of him is great injustice to a most excellent and efficient m

Mr Allen has also stated things of the last brethren who joined us which were calculated to do them much injury. Two or three months previous to the annual meeting he asked

on Saturday afternoon to preach the next morning in Nebratta. I heard him ask Mr Frewer on Saturday at ½ 12 o'clock to preach the next morning. He asked Mr Burgess on Sunday morning to preach that same day in Nebratta (i.e. upon him on Mr's notice. But that he did not ask as he knew he would have done it at 5 minutes notice, nor was he ever asked me to do this or he would have been unable to say he was obliged to supply his own pulpit. There was a feeling of disgust with the course he pursued and I heard a remark made that if it was only intended as a compliment it was as well to ask a man to preach at one time as another. I am sorry to be compelled to write thus of any one but from the tenor of this letter it is more than probable that every thing in which he is interested gets as one sided and incorrect representation to the Rooms as this matter has received. Perhaps it was from this individual the Board got the impression that the mission were anxious for a division and dissatisfied with their present relation. But letters from

the mission of the 10th of Dec. /40 will I hope give you a correct view of our wishes and feelings on this subject.

You will perceive that there has been some feeling elicited on the affair of my wishing to return. You will probably hear more from this in the course of two months. Should I be placed in circumstances favorable to my peace and usefulness it would be my highest pleasure to continue in the service of the Board and I am as ready to do it now as I was six years since or am probably better qualified now for usefulness than then. As I have become more acquainted and am myself better known my position has become less equivocal and more pleasant.

I inclose you a specimen of new type which we are now casting. There is now only enough for one page finished and as it is so small, (Pica) the upper vowels being only half a Nonpariel or 288 lines in a foot or 24 to an inch that it is slow casting. This type will print the whole Bible on 1300, 800 pages, or about 1

of the size of Webster's 8vo Dictionary (this I at
has 1011 pp which will be just about the size of the
Bible if printed on this type)

I have by some of my friends been ad=
vised not to send home the copy of Mr Allen's
letter but to compile the misrepresentations of
it in a general way. Had they been of a general
character I might have done this, but as they
are personal I thought I could not do justice
to myself or others without sending it, and
have accordingly done so. I lay no injunctions
upon you to burn or destroy this, or the copy
that is prefixed to it. The letter of which a
copy is prefixed came under cover to Mrs.
W. the individual who sent it saying that
it came accidentally into his hands and
that I was at liberty to use it as I thought
fit. And further as there matters may be written
about it is necessary for you to see a copy of
the letter to fully understand the case. I believe
the letter came honestly into the hands of the one
who sent it to Bombay and that no breach of con=
fidence has occurred and that the discovery is
purely accidental and the result of a mistake
of the author. It is merely providential to those

also on the object of the letters and all anxious to know what it is thought best to write concerning themselves. I append extracts from letters of some of the brethren which are every thing they said upon the subject and in just the order they wrote. The lady referred to in her Burger letter is I suppose Mrs. Graves.

With this statement I leave the affair in your hands, confident that you will do all that is proper in this case and that matters will be rightly adjusted and to the prejudice of no one. Though at the same time I think that if you mean the permission to direct in what way you were to use letters, should be quite as broad as Br. Allen understands it, there is much encouragement to do what would not be done with his license, and members of the your missions may be spoken of in a way to do them great injustice without being able to detect the hand that deals the blow.

With best wishes to all, and for the prosperity of all I am

Your Ob. servt

E. A. Webster

Athens Georgia May 10th 1841.

My dear Brother Webster,

Your letter has just come to hand and I have sent it round to the others. Mr Abbott is now at the Hill on Sanitarium and it will be sent to him to day.

With regard to Mr. Allen's letter, I do not feel it worth while to spend much time or strength about it. It is a principle with me to be sparing of remarks which affect the character of others, especially of my missionary brethren, and particularly on paper. What is written remains, and is read and sometimes so when the author would give no small sum, if he could destroy it. Of this the letter in question is probably an example.

Your with our opinions upon the letter. In accordance with the above sentiments, I shall think it best to say but little. It is not best to mind such things, unless good can come out of them. I am, on the whole glad the letter has come back, although some one, I think, must have suffered a little in thus sending it to us, that is I am glad we know what Mr. Allen thinks best to say about himself and others.

The letter appeared to me to be written in a curious strain of egotism, and seemed designed to exalt the labors and talents, and qualifications of the writer, and disparage those of his brethren, as I supposed no honest modest man would do. And a very worthy lady in our Mission (not Mrs. Webster) in writing to a lady at this station says respecting this letter, "I do not know how others feel but I feel as though a man who should do like this our man in the Church in America would and ought to be dealt with for slander, if nothing else."

As far as the letter affects or relates to me personally I have nothing to say. If Mr. Allen thought what he was saying about me, in connection with the newly arrived brethren was true he had the means of knowing & thought

that the good of the cause required it should be said
what should I have to say.? But if his remarks bear a
false coloring (by the way he has my age about two years
above the truth) if his remarks were made in order to
give an impression of the Deccan which would favour
a scheme he had in view in regard to himself and the
Bombay stations, then, the most might be said. but
I forbear, - I have already said more than I intended.

I think I will add another quotation from the
letter above alluded to, - "We were much pleased with
his (Mr. Webster's) address to our congregation. I have no
doubt, that if he were helped forward, he would very soon
make a very good Mahratta scholar, not to say he is
so now. I think him more correct in his pronunciation
than the one who thinks he has all to do." Perhaps I
not do right to quote as I have from another's letter, but
it struck me, that perhaps this last sentence, might
be of some use to you, and that some good would
be done by giving it, & I know not that it is wrong to
quote it. Love to Mrs. Webster.

That the Lord may be with you and bless you in
all your wanderings, and bring you home to Heaven
at last is the prayer of your brother sympathizing.

Farewell

(Signed) J. E. Burgess.

Ahmednuggur, May 10th 18

Dear Br. Webster,

You ask for my opinion in Mr. Allen's
Before answering you I will remark, that we ought
to have that charity that hopeth all things, that
endureth all things, and that thinketh ~~all~~ no evil.
Mr. A. has been in the Country a long time and is
says an old man, and every allowance should be made
for the influence of the climate, and it must have
been worse when his mind was in an excited state

to be seen the letter was a slander on the Mission and calculated to do much injury. I am willing he should say what he pleases about his own labors, perhaps if the truth was known, each of us thinks his own labors more important than others think of them. this is natural. Why he should speak as of the new by brethren I do not know. The brethren at our stations have been very useful since they came to Nagpur, and in such an old station as this a missionary can be useful before he learns the language. I think both Mr. Burgess and French have made very respectable progress in the language, they are both able to preach intelligibly. I am sure any one who is a judge will say that either of them pronounce the language better than Mr. Allen and I expect they will in the course of two or three years be as efficient in their labors in the Mahratta as Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen gives a wrong impression when he says, of the six missionaries in Bombay no one was able to preach in Marathee but himself. Now I should have been happy to have preached for him, and expected to do so, but did not receive any invitation. He did invite me to preach the Missionary Sermon in English, & I even offered to do that, if he would give me a black coat!!. — Formerly when I was in Bombay he used to ask me to preach, but not till late Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning. At the late annual meeting, had he given me 15 minutes notice, I would have accepted the invitation. He did ask Mr. Burgess, ~~[illegible]~~ and Mr. French to preach. He asked Mr. Burgess Sunday morning and Mr. Burgess refused on the ground that he had no time to prepare & he was not asked again so I heard Mr. B. say. As to Mr. Allen's acquirements in the Marathee language, any one with an Impartial Mind knows that he is not able to use the language nor understand it as does Mr. Ballantine, and Mr. Graves is at present far before either of them in the House

of the language. I do not know what the acquirements of Mr. Munger or of yourself are. I have not heard either of you preach for nearly two years. As for Mr. Allen's knowledge of Maratha and ability to translate, his translations will speak for themselves.

We must not be impatient to get credit for what we are and what we do. We shall have it in due season.

The remarks that were made personally to yourself I sorry to see but think, when the Prudential Committee see it they will be able to understand the true state of things. I have no doubt they will receive you kindly, and feel that the Mission are under great obligation to you for your [illegible]

Yours truly

(Signed) [illegible]

April 29th 1844

We think that Mr. Allen's letter is a faithful sketch of the Mission and an opportunity ought certainly to be afforded the different members of the Mission for clearing themselves from the various charges brought against them such as inability to use the Mahratta language and [illegible] real efficiency in the missionary work after [illegible] years residence in the country. No wonder the Brethren at the Rooms have so little confidence in our [illegible] wisdom.

We are all enjoying ourselves out here, neither does Mrs. Allen but our feelings very much. Love to all

Yours very truly.

(Signed) H. Ballantine

The following Estimates for the year were approved, viz.

Bombay.

1.	Personal allowance and Conveyance	6288	"	"
2	House Rent & Repairs	950	"	"
3.	Native Assistant	180	"	"
4	Boys free Schools	800	"	"
5.	Girls free Schools	1250	"	"
6	Pundits	640	"	"
7	Medical Attendance	500	"	"
8.	Touring and incidentals	500	"	"
	Rupees	11,108	-	-

Ahmednuggur.

1.	Personal Allowance and Conveyance	8988	"	"
2.	House Rent and Repairs	1536	"	"
3	Native Assistants	578	"	"
4	Boys free Schools	1000	"	"
5.	Girls free Schools	300	"	"
6.	Pundits and Writers	640	"	"
7	Medical Attendance	300	"	"
8	Seminary	2200	"	"
9.	Girls Boarding School	1000	"	"
10	English School	300	"	"
11.	Touring and incidentals	600	"	"
	Rupees	17,442	"	"

Jalnah.

1.	Stipend and Conveyance	1872	"	"
2	House Rent and Repairs	400	"	"
3	Francis pay	360	"	"
4	Travellings and tours	200	"	"
5	Postages and incidentals	50	"	"
	Rupees.	2882		

Mahabuleshwar.

1. Personal Allowance	1390	-	-
2. Female School	600	-	-
3 House Rent	600	"	"
4 Free School	64	"	"
5. Travelling	200	-	"
Rupees	2854	"	-

Bombay	11,108	"	-
Ahmedabad	17,442	"	-
Jalnah	2,882	-	-
Mahabuleshwar	2,854	-	"
Rupees.	34,286	"	-

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Bombay Dec. 22d 1849.

Revd Dr Anderson,

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose you the estimates of our Mission expenses for the ensuing year. You will perceive that they exceed those of the year just closed, but as the late reinforcement have now known able to superintend the operations of the Mission, we are able to go to advantage a larger sum, and we believe that the liberality of the American Churches will sustain us, in the fullest extent to which we can profitably enlarge our sphere of operations and we hope that we may soon see much fruit from the labors of those who are now in the Mahratta country.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely.

E. A. Webster

Mr. C. A. [illegible]

Date Dec. 22d. 1840

Recd March 20. 1841

Estimates —

acks apr. 6. 84.

Revd Dr Anderson,

Boston.

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Romley Dec 26. 1840

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

Your letter of July 30. containing permission for Mrs. W. to return with our children to America was received as I before informed you on the 10th of Oct. But you will be gratified to learn that our children are so much better as to obviate the necessity of Mrs. W's going with them this season. The Brenda therefore sailed without her although Capt Ward kindly and generously offered her a passage free of cost if she would return to America with him. It was a great temptation, but after consulting different individuals of our mission, we felt it our duty to forgo the privilege that we might have embraced, and have her remain. It was said (and I think justly) by some that it would be better for the mission to pay her passage at a future day than to have her go home now free of expense

Mr. Stone took passage in the Brenda for America. Poor man, he fell far in the estimation of the good part of community here. And he goes to the United States under much obloquy

At the late annual meeting there was a resolution passed permitting me to act as Consul for the United States for this port in accordance

with the regulations of the Board, paying to the Mission the profits of the Office. This was subject to the approbation of the Board and I wish to lay the matter before them, but not have it acted upon until you can see Capt Ward who will give you more particulars than I can write upon this subject

At the late meeting of the Mission I was put incharge of the Kotwatta proof reading, or "editing of the Kotwatta press" as it was erroneously rolled in one of the Reports of the Board when speaking of Mr Allen's connection with the press in the same capacity. I know not who made this statement, but it was calculated to give a wrong impression, inasmuch as there is no individual appointed to the duty of <u>editing</u> either the press or the works which the Mission prints. But one is appointed as proof reader who is responsible for the correctness of the press and for the proper execution of the work done at the Kotwatta Press. Mr Allen has for the last four years filled this place, but it has this year been intrusted to me.

I am sorry to see that the Board have an idea of making two or more distinct and separate Missi

We might perhaps with advantage be more distinct than we now are, but I prop. that if we were more entirely separate there would be great difficulty in managing the Press and in many other matters. Have the mission appoint the committee to manage the Office and the mission decide what books are to be printed. If they were entirely separate then all the up country stations must be dependent upon the two or three brethren in Bombay for the books both as to kind and quantity which seem to be had, or else get their books from some other source. So of the Library it must be away from most of the mission if it stays in Bombay. And the money matters of the mission are and must be managed in Bombay as Bills can be sold in no other place on this side of India. Our missions might be separated or something like the following plan to advantage as I conceive.

Let there be special grants for Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Jalnah, &c and let these stations or missions expend this appropriation without any reference to the other stations. This will obviate the necessity of circulars except upon some occasion of special importance when the opinions of the other branches would be desirable, even if we were entirely unconnected. Let the new mem:

bers who may be sent to this country be des=
ignated to particular missions, and let all
have a joint controll over the press and
its operations. But it might still perhaps
be better to make two missions with
two presses and all the parts of mis=
sion operations complete.

I am led to this last remark
in view of the course which Mr Allen
has taken and the views which he has
expressed on a circular which I issued
for permission for Mrs. W. to go home.

This was before the letter from
the Board giving her permission was
obtained. I have taken the liberty of
sending this ~~letter~~ circular, as I had
prepared it for the purpose of send=
ing with her to show to the gentlemen
at the Rooms and bring back to Rombay
with her on her return. As she did not
go I still wished to send them, but as it
was irregular and I had no authority for
sending them I do not wish the receipt
of them to be acknowledged in any other
~~way~~ than in a ~~xxx~~ private way, or as
a package from me. I make no com=
ment or explanation upon them and
only added a letter of instructions to
Mrs. W. which being bound up with
them I did not think it was adviso=
ble to take out after she had decided

not to go home. From these circulars the Board may be inclined to the plan last mentioned, viz:- making two entirely distinct missions with each their own press and establishment complete. If so there is probably no press belonging to the Board which can be divided with, by addition to make two complete and efficient establishments than the press at Rombay. It will besides settle the differences which for the last year have prevailed in Bombay, as I would gladly go to Ahmednuggur and be connected with the press in that place. But this whole matter will probably come before you in a short time (probably by the next overland mail) with the opinions of

the mission written out in full. Then the matter will come before the Board in a tangible shape and they will not left (as it appears to me to have been the case heretofore) to make up their minds from *exparte* statements of interested individuals. Until this time I hope the Board will defer any action upon this question, and should it be thought best to divide the funds a list of such things as are necessary to complete the Abomanagyar business & the office will be transmitted with the opinions of the mission

With best wishes I remain
Yours truly
E. A. Webster

Dated Dec. 20, 1861
Rec'd March 20, 1862

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Ahmednuggur Jan 23. 1841

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

I wrote you by the mail of the last of December in which I touched upon the subject of the division of the mission I did not then know what the brethren at Ahmednuggur had written upon this subject, but as I left Bombay on the 28th of December for the purpose of itinerating with Mr Munger I had an opportunity of seeing a copy of their letter which was sent to you by the last overland mail.

In the views of these brethren I fully concur if but one press is to be sustained in the Mahratta country, for if one press is to supply all who now constitute the Mahratta mission, all should as I conceive have a voice in its management. But if the Board think it desirable to have a press at each of the two missions into which it is contemplated to divide the present Mahratta mission there will probably be no better time than the division of the mission for the division of the printing establishment also.

*

As I said in my last, the Office can with the little addition make this complete establishments and from the remarks Mr. Allen has seen fit to make upon the circulars* about Mr. Wise going home you will perceive that he is quite willing to manage the press in Bombay. It is painful for me to refer to this subject and I do it only to illustrate what I am to say. But I must to make no farther allusion to this unpleasant affair, and I am willing to bear the case with the explanation which the documents fully gives. Capt Ward may also give you some information upon this point, as being resident in my family he is to some extent acquainted with the circumstances of the case

In the event of establishing a press at Ahmednuggur, it would be expedient to send the lathe which came at the time the late new government arrived to Ahmednuggur, as we can then be able to do our own work without recourse to Bombay, and the Office in Bombay could get the work done in machine shops which in consequence of the rapid increase of steam boats and machinery in this part of India are now being erected in Bombay.

To complete an Office in Ahmednuggur besides what could be shared from our present

*These were sent in the Amenda by Capt Ward

tablishment in Romsey the following articles, which should be new and not second hand. viz:-

One medium Tufts press, with 2 pair of stones
One Wrap Rotter machine
Two Imposing stones (2 feet by 30 inches square)
Two Binders presses and plows, with ½ doz spare knives
Two Binders Sewing stands or frames
One Pair large binders shears (10 inch blades)
One Doz large shoe knives
Two type casting pots, kettles, and grates.

We have machines which can be spared from the Office without inconvenience and to put a new Office in a condition to cast its own brotherhood type we only want two type casting pots kettles and grates as above noticed

The weight of paper is no greater than the weight of books and the transport of the paper cannot cost more than the transport of books while in some the cost of boxes of which so many one now required. Labor is also much cheaper in Ahmednuggur than in Romsey, and the larger boys in the seminary might help much in the Office

There is a situation in Ahmednuggur

which from its being plentifully supplied
with water is very well adapted to the use
of a printing office and being unoccupied
might I am confident be obtained cheap
I will make further inquiries on my return
that way and inform you of the result

You will perceive from the circumstances
referred to in the commencement of this let
that my position in Bombay is one of unpleasan
ness, and will not be surprised that at the
time they came before the mission I hardly
knew how to turn. I did not wish to leave
the mission if I could be useful, and hav
ing become somewhat familiar with the lan
guage I believed I was in circumstances to
be more useful than at any former period
my health was good and my constitution
unbroken, and having become acclimated there
was every probability of my enjoying as
long a life as any one in the mission
Still had it been plain to my own mind
I should at once have prepared a request
for permission to return, or have taken em
ployment in the country which would en
able me to support myself and fami

While the matter was in the hands of the mission a situation in the Office of the Bombay Times was offered me with a salary of Rupees 325 per month. I declined proposing to return to America if I did not remain in the mission, and I determined not to leave or ask a dismission until matters were settled. I have never no wish to abandon the work, though I would not hesitate to return if it was thought by the Board that it was advisable for me to do so. Our children are now much better and in fact appear quite well, and there is no occasion for Mrs. W. to go although her own health is not good, and was poorly at the time the Brenda sailed. She is now better than she has been, and we hope a residence for a time in the family of Mr Graves will restore her as it did at

the time I was ill of the same complaint two years since

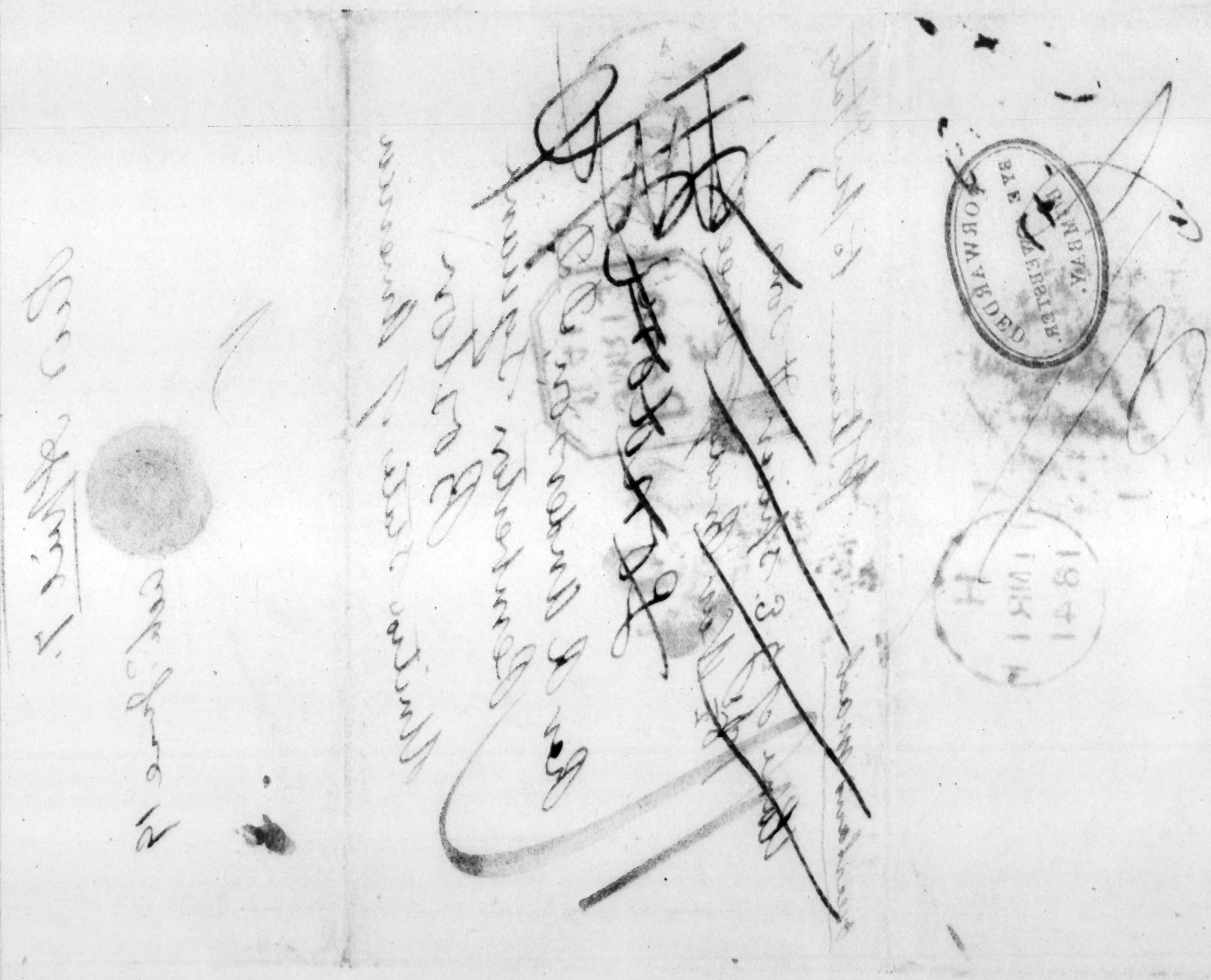
I have written more concerning my own affairs than I had intended, but I have done it that you might know my feelings and I am willing to have the matter in the hands of him who doeth all things well, and let my course be directed by him. I am not free from errors, and had I felt that I could have obtained the counsel of some one in Bowling I might have done in some respects differently. The brethren out of Bowling have been ready to help by advice and reproof at all times, so far as they were acquainted with the case and had they been at hand, matters might never have come to the pass they finally arrived at.

With best wishes for the helping of God to attend your labors

and direct you in all things I am

Your Obt servt

E. A. Webster



Date Jan. 23, 1841

Rec'd Mar. 7.

Cost June 19

FORWARDED BY E. WEBSTER. BOMBAY.

MAR 1 1841

Overland mail

P. Steamer to St. Katy

Care of J. E. Spicer & Sons
St. New Bridge Street
London

Rev R Anderson, D.D.
Pemberton Square
Boston
United States of America

195

Bowling Green 30. 18

Rev. Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

By the Brenda I sent you a copy of some proceedings in the shape of circulars of our mission from which you will gather the feelings of some of those with whom I am associated. Information of other kinds has just fallen into my hands from which I learn the spirit is at work and I believe that however useful might be my services in other circumstances, situated as I am at present it is best for the cause in which I am labouring, to retire. My own feelings I am sure will be promoted by this course, and though I may regret the necessity which renders it expedient to take this step, I act by the advice of friends. I shall be glad

ok for permission to return in the Horace
with Capt. Waters, and though some of the
mission might wish me to stay yet they
will not a moment hesitate if I request
permission to return. I do not now
contemplate a final retirement from
the service of Board for I shall be as
ready to return as I was first to come
out in 1835, if it is thought expedient
for me to do so. The only reason for this
haste is the favorable opportunity now
presented for my return direct.

I will write you further
next mail but have not leisure to do
it now I am dear sir

Yours most truly

E. R. Webster.

Rec'd Feb 3

Recd April 3 1838

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Bombay June 17. 1841

Dear Sir

By the last mail I sent you a copy of a letter of Mr Allen to yourself, together with remarks upon it. It was not at that time in my power to send the original, but I have now the pleasure to inclose it. I was highly excited at the time I received this letter and felt and still feel that if this is the character of letters that it was wished should be written that all are likely to suffer to a degree that none will wish to be exposed to injury and to injuries too that it is beyond their power to rectify if those who have been a long time in the service of the Board, presuming upon their influence thus make free with the characters of their associates under the impression that such a course has the approbation of those to whom such things are written and, and they can be therefore written with impunity. I have not seen the letter from which the extract at the head

of this sheet was taken, but my impression is
that it was written in answer to letters from
some of us in relation to the visit of Mr Nutbrown
in which things were related confidentially to you
but at the same time it was said you must
not make official use of these letters, and that
the whole case would come before the Board as
soon as the papers then in a course of preparation
in the mission could be got ready. I by
no means believe that it was meant to encou-
rage a style of writing that it appears to have
done if one may judge from the enclosed, I
deeply regret that self interest or any other
cause should have led any one to take such
a course, and inflict injury irreparable be-
cause unknown. The remarks upon this letter
which I sent by the last mail will show
how it and its author are viewed by his as-
sociates. I by no means gave all that
said, for some of them attributed blame
to those who encouraged such writing — blame
which was not proper, because as I before
said such encouragement was not intended
and, nothing but a spirit of intrigue, and an
intense desire to promote some paltry there
scheme of self gratification could have led

ay our thus to construe as such an encouragement I have often hoped that the difficulties with which we have been encompassed would pass away and that union and brotherly love would take the place of discord and strife and that the blessing of the Lord would crown our labors In the troubles about her Husband and her Stone I participated and was led along to feel more than I ought perhaps to have done I expected that with their settlement we were to look for peace, but one cloud is hardly dissipated before another one has arisen. You will see from the documents I sent by Hospt Ward that an attack has been made on me, not for impropriety or immorality I am happy to say, but on the ground of expe: diency. I am however willing to have this all in the hands of the Board and let them judge how far I am to be expected to labor for my own support while I am covered by the mission. I here allude to the opinions of but one man for all the rest of the mission I am happy to say regard me as a fellow laborer, and treat me as a brother in every way. I am as unwilling to be the object of the cause of such feelings and this is the cause of my wishing the Board to provide by removing the Preps to Ahmednuggur or

a part of it, or some other means to place
me beyond the reach of such influences. For
what Mr Allen says here and what he may
have said in other letters I fear the Board
may have got an impression that both Mrs
and myself are unhappy and dissatisfied
This is not so. That we have both had ab
sorbed reason to be grieved at the treatment we
have met on some hands, I think you will
be disposed, from the sources of information
in your hands to admit. When I say that
with our work and our field we are
satisfied I speak no more than the naked
truth. God is in Romsey the union and
kindness that is enjoyed at Wayzgoose I be
lieve we should not remain heavier and
unfruitful. If I am in the way of the progress
of the Gospel, the same feelings which led me
to enter the service of the Board would lead
to retire from it. I still think however th
this is not the case and have therefore be
led to refuse offers of 350 Rupees per mon
which men in Romsey have held out to me
Had I been dissatisfied here was a way
have left this field and the fact of the
having been refused is evidence enough
the contrary. Praying that the events to wh
I have alluded may be overruled for the

good of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the best interests of the Board I am

Yours obt. servt.

E. A. Webster

Rev. E. A. Webster

Pa Packet

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston Mass
United States of America

Paid

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Romley July 16. 1841

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

For the last two or three months I have had occasion to address letters to you on subjects which to myself were of a peculiarly painful nature. I was as I believed and as I still think compelled to do this in justice to myself and others, and it was this affair that made me determine to learn the work in which we are engaged, and resign the service of the Society who for the last six years have supported me here in my labors, at the time I issued my circular asking permission to return in the Cavalier in May last. After my baggage had part of it been put on board the ship I received letters from some of the members of our mission which induced me to change my plans and remain.

You will doubtless have gathered from letters that have perhaps before this reached you, that Mr. Allen and myself do not cordially co-operate in carrying on the designs of the American Board in Romley and from the tenor of a letter of his which

fell into my hands some time since, and which
I have forwarded to you, I presume he has
been in the habit of writing to you in a
manner that is calculated to do me an in-
jury in your opinion. I mean by stating that
I was dissatisfied and intended to go home &c
This feeling of his is shown in some pa-
pers that I sent to you by the Brenda and
which I hope you have received. Of the
grounds of difference between Mr Allen and
myself, being a party and perhaps influen-
ced by personal feelings to much to give a
fair and true statement of the case, I do
not wish to speak. I only refer to it here
that I may with more positiveness disclaim
any wish to leave the service of the mission
and to desire that you will not in this
or any representations that may be made
do me the injustice to credit such reports
till confirmed.

It may be a gratification to you
to learn that matters between Mr Allen and
myself are in a way as I believe to be a-
justed, and this is all that I wish to say
on this subject

We are now employed on the 10th
and 11th chapters of the Gospel of Mark, Hav

ing begun Matthew in Nov. the present vote will enable us to get out the New Testament (5000 copies) in Jan 1843. instead of one year from the beginning of the work as I engaged to if we had the copy sent enough. For the last month we have absolutely been idle so far as the New Testament is concerned having had no copy since the 16th of June, and had we not had other work the Press must have been idle. This is not as it should be, and indeed there is much that requires amendment in the working of the Bombay Bible Society. This Resolution to publish 5000 copies of the Testament and from 1000 to 5000 copies of portions of it, was passed at the time the agent of the British and foreign Bible Society was in Bombay in December 1839, and was evidently a thing to tell of, as almost a whole year passed before a ~~st~~ page of the copy came to press through there was paper enough on hand to have carried the work through the press to the end of the Gospels, and a new supply might have been had in 8 months. Then when the work came in it has taken 8

months to reach the 10 th chapter of Mark, and
this too on the fourth edition of parts of the New Tes-
tament, all the last three of which are revised
editions. In view of all these things one is
almost inclined to believe that the great end
of publishing the word of God is lost sight
of in trying to alter from what was before
instead of enlightening the ignorant. I have
now before me a copy of the New Testa-
ment as edited by the lamented Gordon Hall
assisted by his friends and published in 1826, and if in its or-
thography it was somewhat altered I would be
for keeper it to the present new edition so
far as it was come from prep, nor am I sin-
gular in this opinion. There is as much
vanity and the desire to promote self in the
working of translation committees as in any other
work, and some amusing and humiliating
anecdotes might be related of the sudden
importance and pressing necessity that
has been known to arise for the revision
of the New Testament when the one also has
published the last edition had died or retired
home, and have in a perfect agony of anxie-
ty, and conscientiousness the younger one

of the missions (I speak not of ours) were for the commencement of the important work, which had the circumstances of themselves been unchanged they would never have seen any necessity for.

I firmly believe that had those who are now spending their time in revising the New Testament, merely altered its orthography and put it to press (and any one of them would have done this as well as all together,) made it their business to spend the time in distributing the word which they have spent and are likely to spend in revising it, that much more would have been done towards diffusing a knowledge of the true God among this this people and instead of 5000 copies being printed in three years, two editions of this size might be printed and put in circulation too, with the same labor in the same time. There is much need of reform in this as well as in other departments of missionary labor. It is true that the language is not settled, but altering books is no way to accomplish this. There is much that might be said on this subject I forbear at this time.

We are all looking with anxiety

for letters from the Rooms in answer to those
that were written by members of the mission
in December, with regard to a division of the
Madras mission into two or more distinct a

We are all in our usual health and there

Mr. E. Webster
Barbados, July 16, 1841
Rec. Oct. 7, 1841.
Ans. Oct. 8

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

is nothing of special interest to communicate
With best wishes I am
Your Ob servt
E M Webster

Bombay May 31. 1841.

Rev. Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

I have recently had occasion to write you several letters on subjects which to me were painful, and doubtless they were also to you. You will probably before long be put in possession of all the information upon these topics together with the opinions of the mission and I therefore wish to write no farther upon this matter than to say that I hope you will refrain in communications to the mission from all reference to this matter till you are in possession of their views as a body

I wrote you last month that Mark was not yet out of press. I am sorry to be compelled to say that even at this day it is unfinished although Matthew was begun in Nov last. The mission are now seriously thinking of taking the matter in hand and printing an edition of the N. T. on the last specimen of type I forwarded to you, entirely independent of the Bombay Bible society, and the labors of Mr Allen. [Mr Allen has never been authorized by the mission to engage in the labors in

has in connexion with that society] important as he may have represented them to be. We have funds of the American Bible Society to a considerable amount in our hands, and on this small type the saving is about 50 per cent. on the cost of the work in comparison with the edition of the Bombay Bible society now in press, while it is perfectly distinct, and read by all who can read any letters, with perfect ease. On this type the N. T. will make a vol. of 500 pp 12mo and the whole Bible will be about the size of Webster's 8vo Dictionary.

By the first of Oct. I shall be able to give further information to you of this work, and will do so. We have nothing of particular interest to communicate concerning the progress of our labors. Miss Fowler it is supposed is in a decline, and near the end of her race her dyspnea is feeble even for him, and all the others of our mission except Mrs. Munger in our usual health Mrs. Allen is better than she was, but so much that is a great exertion for her to get up a pair of stairs, and so nervous that the most trifling thing

causes her to start and burst at once into tears. By a trifling cause I mean such an occurrence as the fall of a book from a table, or any thing that causes an unex=pected noise or jar, and my only object in mentioning this is that you may have a proper understanding of her state

With best wishes I am

Your Ob. servt

E M Webster

Note. I send you a copy of the Bom=bay Times containing the news from China as I know that the eyes of all are upon the state of the Anglo Chinese war

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E M Webster

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Mr. L. Emmet

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1841

Recd. Nov. 27. 1841

Ans. March 17

Ans. March 18

Boston

For Dr Winterton

19

Bombay Sept. 30. 1841

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir

In my last to you by the overland mail of the 1st inst. I informed you of the probable printing of a 12mo edition of the New Testament on a new and small type. The proposition for this work was laid before the mission by Mr. Ballantine and although not yet fully (i.e.) officially decided it is so far approved as to render it sure that only Mr. Allen and perhaps Mr Plumb will object to it. It is proposed to use the translation of Mr Graves as a basis and to reprint with what alterations (which will be but verbal) from the copy of the N. T. he transmitted to India while he was in Boston. I hope by the next mail to report that the work has been begun and to send you a copy of the circular regarding it.

I would here beg to draw your attention to this form of doing business i.e. by circulars, and make a few remarks thereon. It is apparent that erroneous views have prevailed at the Rooms in relation to this matter. It is one of the principles of the Rooms in the government of their missions that a majority of the missionaries at each mission are to govern in

matters of this kind. This is a correct principle and on the wisdom of which will I believe be more and more apparent as the good effects of it are seen. It has been of late much insisted on by some here that in consequence of the law above spoken of all action of the mission except in a regularly convened meeting of its members is illegal, and much has been said about the imperiously binding nature of our instructions, and the unhappy consequences of circulars and the loss of time and the hindrances which they occasion to the work. To those who are on the ground there are many reasons that in their minds render it important and at times absolutely necessary that a mission constituted as we are and scattered ~~over~~ over a wide country in small parties, should have the means of acting on questions of general and important matters without the necessity of waiting till the mission can come together for the purpose of consultation. Were we concentrated as are some of your missions, or were our different stations (or branches) furnished with a complete apparatus for the missionary work such as a press, and all that is requisite for the carrying of operations, it would be of less importance that we should be one mission, but as we are per[illegible] and it will better secure the interests of the Board and of the mission that we should

cautious while our numbers are so small to act as one body on all general matters, I cannot see any way of doing this except by the means of circulars. I know that all the missionaries who reside in the interior are of the same way of thinking, and so long as there is but one press, and the other branches are dependant on that for the supply of books, & they must of necessity have a voice in the direction of it.

So far from the missions having expressed a wish that the system of circulars should be done away with, they have in every instance (except one individual) expressed their surprise that any one should have got the idea that they were dissatisfied with that way of doing business attended as it is with but trifling expense, and comparatively little trouble. The papers which I have already sent you (and others that may yet be sent) may if carefully considered throw some light on the motives that may have induced those who have given such impressions; to pursue the course they have.

You will be gratified to learn that the balance so long due the American Tract Society has been at length obtained. If you are writing to Mr Hallock please

inform him of this and say that we shall need an appropriation of $1000 to $1500 immediately to enable us to carry on our tract operations. He will probably hear from me or from Mr Ballantine or both of us by the next mail in relation to this matter.

We shall also need an appropriation from the Bible Society to enable us to carry out our plans in connection with their labors in giving the Bible to the heathen of this country.

It is long, very long since we have had a word from the Rooms in any way. The missionaries individually wrote in December last their views concerning the proposed division of the mission, expecting an answer by the mail of July or August, but are yet without advice from the Rooms. We hope however that this silence will continue no longer than till the arrival of the mail expected about the 8th of Oct. We are all in about our usual health. Mr & Mrs. Munger expected to return by the first opportunity. Mr & Mrs Nunn will probably take their place at Jaffna.

Yours truly
E M Webster

Rec. Oct. 30, 1844
Ans. Dec. 22, 1844
Buaddas
Mr. Webster
Jaffna

D. 60

Bombay November 25th 1841

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir,

The object of this letter is better introduced by the inclosed copy of a letter to Capt. J. G. Waters than by any other means, and in refering to that I will give you a brief account of the transaction to which it refers as I understood it at the time, and then make a few observations in view of it.

It is probably known to you that I had in May last determined to return to America with Captain Waters, and had obtained permission from the Mission to do so. as the causes of this determination may be fully laid before the Prudential Committee I will not further refer to them here than to say that at that time I was under great excitement, and felt disgusted with things that had occurred. at this time Captain Waters and his brother William Waters were residing in my house, and I during this time obtained the consent of the Mission to my retiring from the field. Pending the return of the circular I issued with my proposal, the matter of my intended return was often a subject of conversation between us, and on one occasion I mentioned to Captain Waters that whatever might be said of some of the missionaries of the American Board, and their having saved money during their time of service I for one could say that I had not been a gainer in a pecuniary sense and that I left the service of the Board (as it was then my intention to do) with just about what I was worth when I entered it in 1835, I think too that I told him, that with what money I had earned as a journeyman before I left Utica in November 1834 and what Mrs. W's father gave her on her marriage I had when I came into the country some what less than Rupees 1,000 of my own money, which had been at compound interest for more than five years and now amounted to a trifle over Rupees 1,200. and had I stayed in the United States I should probably have been worth at least as much,

In course of conversation or various topics connected with this it was said by Captain Waters that his owners would not probably be willing to consent to any reduction, but as he was part owner, he was willing to give such part as he could and not be himself a loosen. He used the word "you" which might have meant me as an individual, or it might have meant the mission. Owing to the circumstances to which I have referred and any having at times been of service to Capt. W. in receiving, and forwarding letters for him I understood it as personal to myself, but in a few days afterwards I saw by his remarks that he intended it otherwise. as I then wished to avoid all chance of misunderstanding I requested Capt.

Waters

Waters to make all the arrangements for my passage with Mr. Allen and Mr. Hume which he accordingly did, and I was not even present at the time the terms of passage were settled.

I have been thus particular because I have learned that Mr. R. P. Waters intends to write you concerning this transaction. He put into Mr. Hume's hands while he was lately in Bombay a paper in which he said that I had proposed to Captain J. G. Waters, (as in the letters to Captain W. is mentioned) that the sum be stated at 1,500 Rupees and that, of this sum I was to have 300 and the owners 1,200 Rupees. i. e. that I proposed to Captain Waters to give a receipt for one sum and take another. The only thing that was mentioned about the amount, was I believe, that I had paid Captain Gibson for Miss Farrar's passage Rupees 600 and to Captain Ward for Mr. and Miss Hubbard's passage Rupees 1,200

I am surprised in the first place that any one should have thought me so short sighted, as to make such a proposal to a man whose business habits and Christian principles we so well know as one those of Captain Waters. Had I thought of this, Captain W. of all who have visited Bombay is the last one who would have tolerated for a moment a man who could have shown so venal a disposition.

What can be the cause of the course which Mr. R. P. Waters has pursued in this matter I know not, for I am but slightly acquainted with him, and from what I had heard of him I expected to meet in him a friend who would not have thought of the course he has taken in this matter.

When I learned of the existence of this paper I asked for a copy of it and was denied, and my only object in now writing is to give you information of the case and what I think was just my views at the time this occurred, and to desire that if this does come before the Board, as I have been informed it is the intention of Mr. Waters to write to you at once and direct, that your decision may be stayed till I can have an opportunity to know just what is laid to my charge.

That Captain J. G. Waters cannot have viewed the matter in the light in which it has been represented I am sure, as he was up to the time of his embarking on the Steamer on the first of this month, in the habit of constant, and familiar intercourse with me and my family, and he would not have received nor reciprocated favors if he had so regarded the matter. He is too I am confident a man of too much frankness of character and nice sence of Christian duty to have entertained these feelings and designed to lay the matter either before the Mission or the Board without having at the outset had a full and

free

free conversation with me on the subject and if he was dissatisfied with me after that, he would have informed me of his determination to take further steps if he felt it his duty to do so. But I have had no word of this kind from him since the occurrence, nor has the subject been mentioned by him to me since the time I wished him to make the arrangements for my passage with Mr. Allen and Mr. Hume (i.e.) in May last, as I can now recollect, and with Br. P. Waters I have never exchanged a word upon the subject.

In conclusion I will only add my hope that whatever may have been my indiscretion, in this matter, the Board will in view of the circumstances, and the excited state of my mind at the time acquit me of the venality which I have reason to believe it is intended to represent me as having been actuated by. I am quite willing to have the matter in the hands of the Prudential Committee and abide by their decision when they shall be fully informed of the case, or if they wish to refer the matter to the Mission as one for them to investigate and decide, I am quite willing they should do so, and I hope that all may yet be so arranged as shall be for the good of the Board and the interests of the Mission.

I am dear Sir

your obt. Servant.

E A Webster

In addition to the proceeding of which I have sent a copy to Capt. Waters, I wish to say that the difficulties which have so long existed between Mr. Allen and myself are likely soon to come before the Mission and then be referred to you for decision. A short time since the brethren at Ahmednuggur proposed the removal of Mr. Allen from Bombay as the only means of adjusting these differences. to be substituted by an of the brethren from Nuggur (probably Mr. Burgess) Mr. Hume having previously proposed to go to Jolna and supply Mr. Munger's place there which was agreed to. Previous however to the issue of the circular Mr. Allen had been urged by all the Mission, myself included to lay this affair before them and he as constantly refused. When the step was taken of his location being attended he then came to the conclusion to do this and you may in a ~~matter~~ month or so have the matter before you with all the papers touching the case

I am sorry to be the cause on the occasion of so much trouble, and have been looking, for better and more proceable times in our Mission even since. and joined it. But before I came to the country there was not

peace

peace, and I am told that my now leaving it will not heal the matter as Mr. Allen is not opposed to me personally but to the mission. I am not desirous of leaving the service of the Board but willing to do so if thought best for the interests of the Board and the cause in which we are engaged, for the same desire to promote the spiritual good of the heathen, which at the first induced me to offer myself would prompt me to retire if I was in the way of the work, and I shall lay this matter fully before the mission when it comes up for settlement. Mr. Munger will probably be in Boston about the time this case will be referred there, and he is a man whose views of missionary labor are such that I think the Board may reply only on them.

Much of the trouble in which we are involved might probably have been avoided had we been in the regular receipt of letters from the Rooms, but except Mr. Hill's letters we have had none since the letter giving permission for Mrs. and Mr. Munger to return to America. as there is now so direct and cheap a way of communication by way of England, it appears bad economy to trust to the route round the Cape when so much mission time and labor and consequently expense might be saved by incurring an expense of 2/ sterlings or about half a dollar for a letter direct that might be received in 60 days.

Yours Obediant Servant
E. Webster

Boston, Feb. 12, 1841
Recd. March 24th
Ans. April 14
Rec. 18

201

Bombay November 25th 1841.

Captain J. G. Waters, Salem

My dear friend,

It is with feelings I know not well how to describe that I at this time address you, and the depth of them must be my excuse for troubling you, and I shall therefore at once proceed to the matter in hand.

you will probably recollect that at the time you were in my family in the month of May last while we were conversing about my going home in the Cavalier, I said to you that for one I left the country and the service of the Board — worth just about what I was when I entered it in 1835, and that had I staid in America I should probably have bettered my circumstances instead of being at the same point I set out in life in regard to my pecuniary affairs. you then said that your owners would not probably consent to any reduction in the price of a passage, but that you as a part owner was willing to give such a part as would be about the amount of profit that would be likely to accrue to yourself. What may have been your intention in thus giving a part of the money I now think was misunderstood by me. In speaking of this you used the word "you" which may have meant myself or the mission, and as you and your brother William Waters were both living in my family, (or rather house, as Mr. W. was absent from Bombay) I understood it as a personal favor to myself, and spoke of it to you as such. These things among others were the subject of conversation, as was naturally to be expected, and in a few days I perceived that this was not the intention of yourself when you spoke. I then told you that under these circumstances it would be best for you to make the necessary arrangement with Mr. Allen and Mr. Hume, as there could not then be any occasion for a misunderstanding in the matter this you will I am more recollect was done and with them the terms were settled and I had nothing whatever to do with it.

I am thus minute and hope that the reasons I am about to give are sufficient to excuse the trouble I am putting you to on my account. It was with pain and surprise that I heard a day or two before the Barwena sailed that your brother B. P. Waters had given a paper to Mr. Hume, in which it was said that I proposed to you to charge Rupees 1500 for the passage of myself and family to America and asked you to give me Rs 300 of that sum; yourself and the owners receiving Rs 1200 and giving a receipt for 1,500 Rupees. What is the cause of this paper's being given I am at loss to imagine. With your brother personally I am but slightly acquainted and from what I had heard I was prepared to expect in him a friend. That you could not have entertained of me the opinion which the paper referred to asserted I am confident, for

for had I been short sighted and base enough to have made the proposal to you that I have referred to, you certainly aught as a friend and Christian brother to have plainly and decidedly rebuked me,

The circumstances of the case are I believe as I have related them, and during the time you were in Bombay in October just passed you were in the habit of close and friendly intercourse with me, and had you entertained the opinion which it is asserted in that paper you did entertain of me I do not believe that a man of your habits and feelings, could have been with us as you were, and not have spoken to me on a subject in which my character was so deeply involved. If what I have stated, is as I believe it is the truth, I beg you will at the earliest convenient time meet Dr. Anderson and converse with him upon this matter, for I have been refused a copy of the paper referred to, and I am informed that your brother has signified his intention of writing to Dr. Anderson direct. If he does this I may sustain an injury which you may readily perceive I have not the means to rectify at once — an injury which I believe from our former friendship you would be unwilling to inflict by any means directly or indirectly without giving me all reasonable opportunities of meeting. I believe too that had you been of the opinion that my conduct was as venial as your brother said you did you would have made the matter a subject of conversation between us, and it at once might have been understood that under the influence of feelings of great excitement, I misunderstood you offer as personal to myself under the circumstances. That it was not a proposal from myself to you, as I have been told it is designed to be represented I believe you will rejoice in an opportunity of being able to state for my justification.

In conclusion I will express the hope that our intercourse and acquantance will continue as heretofore, and beg that you will accept the assurance of my regard and esteem, and my thanks for the kindness I have always received at your hands.

As you are pretty well acquainted with the causes of the difficulties which were in existence in may last, and as Dr. Anderson will be likely to inquire of you concerning them, you have my fullest concurrence in speaking of them if he should wish to refer to them.

I beg to inclose you a copy of a letter to Dr. Anderson which I have written upon this subject and remain

Yours Sincerely
(Signed) C. A. Webster

Note. I hope you continue to receive the Overland summary

of News which I continue to send you regularly.—

(Signed) C. A. Webster

Mr. E. A. Webster to
Capt. J. G. Waters of Salem.
(Copy)

Boston Nov. 25, 1841

Recd. March 2, 1842.

Ans'd. March 17

202

Bombay Feb 28. 1842

Rev. Dr Anderson
Dear Sir

I beg to inclose you a statement of printing at our press for the year closing Dec. 31. 1841 exhibiting the work done both in English and Mahratta. Files of the books will be forwarded by the first opportunity

It is with feelings I cannot express that I write you at this time, for I feel that it is the last time I shall be permitted to do so circumstances have occurred in connection with me, which will I have no reason to expect result in any thing else than my dismission from the service of the Board. I cannot now enter into a detailed account of them, further than that I have proved faithless to my trust in pecuniary matters, and I shall return home by an early opportunity, and this return must I am confident be final. The whole of the facts of the case will probably be known upon previous to my arrival, and you can then see the whole extent of my offence. I have no heart enough to recount the affair, and have only to confess it and ask the forgiveness of all whom I have offended. My wish is to return as quietly as possible and do as little injury to the cause in America as possible. I will inform you early of my return, and await your instructions as to my future movements, abiding entirely by your directions in what I may do.

Yours very truly
E.A.N. Abbott.

Webster

Rev. Dr Anderson
Rembertson Square
Boston
United States of America

Webster

Mr. E. H. Parker
Feb. 28. 1842.
Mary Mrs 6. 1842.
Mrs. Webster
Mrs. Webster
Mrs. Webster
Mrs. Webster

Liverpool June 4, 1842

Rev. Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

We have arrived here, and are now waiting the sailing of the first ship to America, and will inform you of my movements as soon as I arrive. My family have been ill since my departure from Bombay which has caused me more expense by far than I had anticipated. I have consequently been under the necessity of drawing upon Mr. Hill and by the assistance of Mr. Parish negotiated a bill for £50, which I hey may be honoured on presentation, at Boston. I shall feel obliged by your forwarding the inclosed which I send to you as it will cause no more expense and save me a postage

I am Dear Sir

Your obt serv.

E. A. Webster.

PAID AT
LIVERPOOL
JUL 4 1842

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Pemberton Square
Boston

Mr. E. A. Hoole,
Gentlemen, June 2, 1842.
Rec'd June 18 —

Bombay Novr. 8. 1841.

204

Rev. R. W. Hume,

My dear Sir,

I feel it my duty to communicate to you the following. My brother, Captain John G. Waters, was at this port in May last bound for the United States via Zanzibar. Mr. E. A. Webster applied to Capt. W. for a passage for himself and family. Capt. Waters agreed to take them and named the sum of twelve hundred Rs. as the amount he should charge for their passage. Mr. E. A. Webster replied "Charge the Board fourteen or fifteen hundred Rupees and present the two or three hundred Rs. difference to me." It is apparant to all who are connected with the American Mission here that it is suffering from some cause. From my own observation during my present visit here and from what I have had communicated to me by persons who have visited Bombay during the past two or three years and who have had considerable intercourse with the Mission. I am decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Webster's connection with this Mission should cease and his pecuniary responsibilities as treasurer of this Mission brought to a close. Being about to sail from this place for my residence at Zanzibar, I have thought it proper to leave the above with you. and you are liberty to make such use of it as the cause of truth demands. I write this without solicitation feeling that the difficulties in this Mission must soon undergo an investigation and that the above fact ought to be known to those most interested.

Truly Yours.

Richard P. Waters

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir this letter will perhaps sufficiently explain itself. Unexpectedly to me Mr. Waters put it into my hands before leaving for Zanzibar. I have read it to Mr. Webster in the presence of Mr. Allen and Mr. Burgess. Mr. Allen has stated the fact here mentioned in a communication addressed to you now in Mr. Webster's hands. He will therefore say to you whatever he may think proper in relation to this subject. Mr. Waters made no suggestions as to the disposal of this paper. So I think proper to make it over to you. In regard to the fact mentioned you will be able to make inquiries of Capt. Waters himself.

Yours very truly
R. W. Stimson

Bombay Dec. 9th 1841

Rec'd Mar. 8, 1841

Ans. Mar. 12/42

Rec'd July 13

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.
Boston

Bombay Times ——— March 19. 1842

Departure of Mr. Webster, of the American Mission Press.—Amongst the list of the names of the passengers about to proceed to Europe by the Steamer of the 1st of April, we observe that of Mr. Webster, late Manager of the American Mission Press at Bombay. Mr. Webster has resided for seven years amongst us, during the whole of which period he has acted as a member of the American Mission, and Superintendent of its Printing establishment. In the latter capacity he is chiefly known, and his departure will be principally regretted in Bombay. By his experience, perseverance, and skill he very early acquired for the establishment to which he belonged, a reputation for beauty and accuracy of typography to which no other printing office in Bombay ever ventured to aspire. To him, indeed, we are indebted for any little credit which this presidency—decidedly behind all the others in India in this department—can claim for even tolerable printing. It was not in Printing only, in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, that the Mission Press excelled: in casting stereotype plates, cutting punches and matrixes, and founding types, they were surpassed only by European establishments: and at the last meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the President—Dr. Wilson—paid a high compliment generally to the merits of Mr. Webster; and in noticing the new fount of the Zend character, cut and cast by him, pronounced it to be superior to those executed in England and Germany. The beauty and neatness of typography of the works executed at this press, we have occasion to know have frequently excited astonishment both in England and America. Mr. Webster is a man of much mechanical skill, and general resources of intellect; and these he constantly brought to bear on the more immediate objects of his profession. The report he gave in to the Post Office Committee in 1840 on the improvements which he thought might be introduced into that establishment, received the thanks of Government; and the then Postmaster and his deputy were recommended to consult with him in carrying into effect certain arrangements then in contemplation. To the printing establishments generally, we believe, attached to the American Missions in foreign parts, a considerable part of the eminent success of these institutions may be attributed; and to the departure of Mr. Webster, and the too probable dissolution of the establishment he has conducted with such success, we fear we may look for a heavy diminution of the efficacy of that planted in Bombay. To what the original misunderstandings which have occasioned the withdrawal of so valuable a fellow labourer are to be ascribed, we know not: since they first became topics of general discussion we have heard of a species of petty persecution and narrow-minded inquisitorship, which would better have suited the Cloisters of Spain than the Chambers of a Protestant Mission House. To Mr. Webster we have on many occasions been indebted for advice and assistance in various alterations which have, within these two years, been introduced into the printing department of our establishment: this we understand was regarded as a crime not to be forgiven! Private papers addressed to him, are said to have been opened; and notices of the Bombay Post Office alterations contained in the Calcutta papers, with other things equally frivolous and vexatious, were searched into to find matter of accusation against him! Now that he is about to leave us, we can only wish him a happy return to his native country, where his talents can be appreciated, and find a more extensive and productive field for exertion.

Bombay ——— Gazette

The *Bombay Times* in his issue of Saturday last, made the departure of Mr. Webster, a Printer, the subject of a leading article of nearly a column's length. In this article we are informed that Mr. Webster has resided "for seven years amongst *us*"—that his departure will be principally regretted in Bombay—that to Mr. Webster is due all the credit for even tolerable printing at this Presidency—that in cutting punches and matrixes, in founding types, he excells the artists of Germany and England—that Mr. Webster possesses general resources of intellect—these, it appears however were not allowed to lie idle—no! no! "they are brought to bear upon the *more* immediate objects of his *profession*"—then we have the gentleman regulating the Post Office—he receives the thanks of Government—(so did Lord Keane)—then in consequence of his approaching departure, the American Press is approaching dissolution. Now however we arrive at the *animus* and object of this article. It would be too much to expect so much panegyric from the *Bombay Times*, unalloyed; consequently the American Mission, receives as a body, the complimentary opinions of the Editor—an investigation into affairs we believe by no means likely to rednund to Mr. Webster's credit, is termed "petty persecution and narrow minded inquisitorship" "which would better have suited the cloisters of Spain than the Chambers of a Protestant Mission House." When we say, that the whole of the above quotations, every word and letter is, to an extent hardly credible, false, we say what the *Times* should have said in his issue of yesterday; but, as the Editor says himself, he is under obligations to Mr. Webster and there is the motive. This article, which as we were aware of its being withdrawn from the Mofussil Edition for certain reasons, we thought it would be unfair to the *Bombay Times* itself to extract on Monday last, was reprinted by the *United Serviee Gazette* on Tuesday. The object therefore of silence no longer exists. The *Bombay Times* is under a great obligation to his very talented friend who conducts the

United Service Gazette. The offensive article was extracted and published in the latter paper in the face of a request from a Gentleman whom we imagined to possess some influence in that quarter. The delicacy exhibited towards a Brother Editor who had suffered the degradation of being obliged to withdraw an Editorial must be very gratifying. It is quite on a *par* with the publication of private conversation which the same individual resorts to. *We* should have been utterly silent on this subject had the *United Service Gazette* not so meanly extracted the article, and even with this gross breach of all correct feeling, n t one remark of ours should given publicity to it, had the apology offered by the *Bombay Times* yesterday deserved the name. It is no apology. We here insert it :—

In Our Presidency issue of Saturday, appeared some observations on the departure from Bombay of Mr. Webster, of the American Mission Press—a portion of which, as we are informed, are, in matters of fact, incorrect. Our impression, it would appear, as to the causes of Mr. Webster's separation from the Mission, were in a great measure erroneous and we now seize upon the first opportunity that has occurred to state that they were so, and to express our regret that the members of the Mission should have suffered pain or annoyance from the misapprehensions into which we had fallen The remarks referred to were withdrawn from our Mofussil edition ; but we publish the present observations in the whole of our impression, that the error we have inadvertently been the means of partiallo disseminating, should be corrected as extensively as possible, wheresoever it may have occasioned mistake.

The Editor would have lost no dignity by a flat avowal of the utter untruth and injustice he had perpetrated in his attack upon the gentlemen connected with the American Mission Press. He had been misinformed; and no particular divination is requisite to judge as to whence his information was derived. It was the bounden duty of the *Bombay Times* to inquire fully into the circumstances of the case, and had he done so, the feelings of highly respectable and praiseworthy gentlemen would not have been outraged, or would praise have been unworthily bestowed. As the error had been committed, it was equally the duty of the Editor to make ample reparation. His own obligations to an individual have no right to interfere with his duty to the Public ; he had far better confine himself to the arrangement of correspondence, or rather the transmogrification of letters into Editorials, a practice which he certainly excels in. It is quite impossible that the Gentlemen of the Mission Press can be satisfied with the apology which has been so worded as to deserve the imputation of cunning, and we do hope that their respect for themselves—their high sense of those responsibilities which their duties impose upon them—the conviction they must have that the characters of their several members ought to be beyond the breath of calumny and free from reproach—we trust that these considerations will induce a demand for a full and satisfactory apology at the hands of the Editor of the *Bombay Times.*

Notice to Correspondents.

Bombay — Gazette

We do not conceive that any advantage would arise from our entering upon the subject of Mr. Webster being the person who actually, SUIS MANIBUS, composed the lampoons &c. &c. against a certain Official.

Bombay — Courier

We have reprinted from the *Bombay Times* of Wednesday last an article in which some atonement is offered for the severe strictures made on the American Mission in a preceding number of the same journal. We have been favored by a member of the mission with the perusal of various documents connected with the causes which led to the dismissal of the superintendant of the printing establishment. From these we are thoroughly convinced that the Missionaries were fully justified in putting an end to the connection. Indeed one document in the hand writing of the late superintendant clearly proves that he has been treated with the greatest leniency, and that his superiors have been rather actuated by a desire of throwing a veil over his errors, than by any wish to punish him too severely.

THE BOMBAY JOURNALS.

United Service — Gazette

TIMES, March 23.

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NOTE.—We think our cotemporary might have made a fuller AMENDE than this, as we have been well convinced that Mr. Webster has no reason whatever to complain of any treatment he had received from the members of the Mission who are fully justified in the separation that has taken place.—ED. U. S. Gaz.

Extracts from [illegible]
papers concerning Mrs
Webster.

Rec'd July 5, 1842.

Acknd Aug. 11.

These papers are to be read in the order in which they are paged in red ink
26. 4.

Bombay Nov 24.. 1841

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev & Dear Sir,

It has become my duty to communicate to you some facts & circumstances which have occurred ~~in~~ in this Mission. Some of these facts occurred considerable time ago, but they are intimately connected with things of recent occurrence which are the occasion of this communication, and as they require to be stated.

In April last Mr. Stone & myself thought it had become our duty to communicate to the Prudential Committee some things concerning Mr. Webster the other member at this station, and with this view a statement was drawn up. We expressed to Mr. Webster a wish to have the things contained in this statement laid before the corresponding Members of the Board for their opinion. About this time the Cavalier, a vessel from Salem in charge of Captain J. J. Waters, who is well known to you, arrived here. Some days after the arrival of this vessel, Mr. Webster asked for permission to return with his family to America in the Cavalier. To this the Mission gave their assent and ~~an agreement was made with~~ informed us that he should ask Capt. Waters for the passage of Mr. Webster & his family to Salem.

It now became a question whether the things above referred to should be communicated to the Committee. On this point the remarks contained in your letter to the Mission dated "August 28.. 1838" appeared to be plain & explicit. The question then was, what shall be communicated? And on this point we thought of no better way than to prepare an explanatory letter, prefix it to the statement which had been drawn up, and send them both to the Missionary Rooms. In preparing this statement we had not so much conference with Mr. Webster as we wished. We believed it however to be generally correct, and we wished to make it, after hearing his remarks & explanations, such as it should be. Mr. Webster had the consent of the Mission to his going to America, but some days passed before he appeared to be decided on going. As soon as we knew of Mr. Wes

determination* to go - and Captain Waters had continued in the same uncertainty as to what Mr. W. would do, that we were. — we revised & finished the explanatory letter and sent it together with the statement to him. At the same time we wrote to him as follows —

"Bromley May 12th 1841

"Mr. Webster,

As you are about to return to America you may think that it is unkind & uncalled that we should send the accompanying statements to the Committee. You may think that in doing it we are actuated by a desire, to expose your faults, to injure your feelings, and to leave you in the opinion of those with whom you have been connected. This however is not the reason for the course we propose to pursue. We would much rather destroy these papers and allow the subject to pass by in silence. but we feel that such a course would be unjust & unkind to yourself.

"Some things will in various ways be known both in the Mission & at the Missionary Rooms. The circumstances in which you return to America will excite unfavorable suspicions in the minds of the Prudential Committee. The silence of those on the ground in respect to the causes of your return, will seem strange, mysterious, ominous. Justice to yourself requires that the facts should be fully stated to the Committee and that you should have the fullest opportunity to answer any charges which may be brought against you. Your mind will then be comparatively at rest, as there will be no occasion for private representations to your disadvantage, or for hints or allusions which might prove more injurious to you than the most full statements of facts. We act towards you as we think others should act towards us in like circumstances.

"Again, justice to the Mission & to the Committee requires that a statement of this kind should be made. Dr. Anderson's letter to the Mission, dated "August 2d. 1837," clearly & forcibly points out our duty in the circumstances in which we are placed. We are not at liberty to consult our feelings & wishes. Painful as it is, we feel that we are solemnly bound in duty to pursue this course.

"Our parting with you under present circumstances must necessarily be a painful one both to us & to you. But we shall ever think of you with interest. Our earnest prayer is & will be that what has happened may be sanctified to you, to us, to the Mission & to the Society with which we are connected. We cherish towards you & yours none but the kindest feelings. We shall ever feel more

{ * See page 33 for a sketch of it & note A near the top of page 34

disposed to excuse them to account your errors. We know that we are liable to err. If we do err or have heretofore done wrong, we hope you will forgive what has been amiss. And we hope to be forgiven by him who searches the hearts of all men.

"In connection with the accompanying papers you will make any statements or remarks which you may think proper, which will be appended & sent with these papers to the committee, after being laid before the Minister for his information. You will please to return this & the accompanying papers together with your remarks on the same, though we have no objection to your taking a copy of them, if you wish. We intend to send the whole to the committee as showing why we approve of your returning to America by the Cavalier. We are willing you should see it at the Brown on your arrival in America should it be your wish. Should you wish we shall be happy to meet with you at any time for this purpose.

Yours truly
R. W. Thom.
D. C. Allen."

We had wished for an opportunity of speaking again with Mr. Webster concerning the things contained in the statement either before sending it to him or soon after. But failing of this, and fearing that our views & feelings might not be understood, we again wrote to him in the evening of the same day as follows—

"Dear Mr. Webster,

"We hoped to have an opportunity of speaking with you respecting the statements which it is proposed to send to the committee, either before sending them to you or soon after. If after reading these statements it should appear to you that any thing is exaggerated, or any thing stated which is not correct in any way; we hope you will mention it to us, and we will try to make it so as to suit your views as nearly as possible.

"Or if you should wish we will be glad to have the statements read over before the corresponding Members of the Board or other persons, & request them to strike any thing which in view of your remarks may appear to them to be improper or uncalled for.

"If there is any point respecting which the shortness of the time does not in your opinion allow you a fair opportunity to procure testimony in vindication of yourself, we are willing to strike out that part of the statement and not send it to the committee. We wish you to feel that you are dealt with in a fair & honorable manner. We do not wish to take any advantage of your situation. We would rather that half the statement should be sent,— rather that none should

be sent then that you should have just cause of complaint.

We remain as ever

yours truly

R. W. Thurston

L. C. Allen."

The next morning Mr. Webster informed us that he wished for a conference with the gentlemen we had before mentioned, – viz – Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Rev. G. Lindy & R. D. Webb Esq.* Accordingly we had a conference that day in the afternoon. We asked Capt. Waters to meet with us but his engagements did not admit. At this conference the explanatory letter we had prepared for Dr. Anderson, the statement of facts designed for the Prudential Committee, and other papers connected with it were read. The result of this conference will appear in the following paper furnished in the handwriting of Dr. Stevenson:–

"Bombay 13th. May 1841

"This day R. D. Webb Esq, Rev. G. Lindy & Rev. Dr. Stevenson met at the request of the Rev. Messrs Allen & Thurston, & Mr. Webster of the American Mission in Bombay in relation to certain circumstances, which had taken place in relation to Mr. Webster.

"The meeting after hearing the statements of Messrs Allen & Thurston, & the explanations of Mr. Webster in relation to some things, and his expressions of regret in regard to others, unanimously concurred in advising our friends that Mr. Webster should remain for the present, applying to the Committee at home should he wish to return at a future time. Meanwhile they earnestly pressed on Mr. Webster the duty of avoiding those things for which he had expressed regret, and on the other two members of the Mission the maintaining towards Mr. Webster such a line of conduct as would make him feel the enjoyed their confidence & christian affection.

[See Note B page 34]

J. Stevenson

George Lindy."

"Our friends expressed the hope that there would be no occasion for taking up these things again, or making them any further than then they already were. In these views Mr. Thurston, Mr. Webster & myself concurred and each of

* As Dr. Stevenson & Mr. Lindy were the only Presbyterian Members in Bombay we proposed that Mr. Webb be invited to meet with them & with us.

we expressed ourselves satisfied with the result. It was not long however before we saw that our hopes were not to be realized in respect to any permanent or essential change of conduct on the part of Mr. Webster.

Some weeks after the conference above mentioned took place, a circular letter, dated "Ahmednuggur June 25th." was addressed to the Mission by the members of that station, containing a Resolution that all the papers used at the conference should be laid before the Mission. On this circular with the consent of Mr. Hume & Mr. Webster I copied the paper containing the result of the conference, expressing the hope that as Mr. Hume, Mr. Webster, & myself had expressed ourselves to be satisfied with this result, the Mission would be satisfied with it. It was also stated that the only way in which the whole affair could be properly laid before the Mission, would be to prepare new or additional papers, and that then it would become indispensably necessary to refer the whole matter to the Prudential Committee. This circular went round the Mission, each one writing upon it what he pleased until it contained matter equal to pages like this I am now writing.

On the 21st of Sept. another circular-letter, dated Ahmednuggur was addressed to the Mission on the same subject. This letter or circular went round the Mission, each member writing upon it what he pleased, until it would fill pages like this I am now writing.

In addition to what has been mentioned there were other important measures for out circulating such papers & agitating such matters in a Mission occupying four different stations and at such a distance from each other.

And 1. At the time of the conference & for some time afterwards, it was repeatedly stated, and was so understood I believe by all to whom these things were then known, that if it should become necessary to take them up again or to pursue them any further, that then, after being laid before the Mission, they should be communicated to the Prudential Committee. There was some in the state of this matter & of the Mission which in my view made it desirable & important to pursue this course, and I once began to prepare a communication addressed to the Prudential Committee on these things. But some unexpected duties devolved upon me & I laid it aside.

2 I was not without hope that Mr. Webster would on reflection return to the state of feeling he expressed at the conference & for some days afterwards, viz.

satisfaction with that result and a willingness that all should be quiet. I had also hope that the Mission would become satisfied, – that such painful agitation would cease, and all be allowed & at liberty to pursue our appropriate missionary work in quietness.

3 The painful experience which the Mission had of discussing & examining such things on past circulars was a strong reason for not engaging in a measure of this kind, if it could possibly be avoided. The time required, and the total of feelings involved in stating such things, and the unpleasant consequences growing out of them to persons engaged in the Missionary work and in our circumstances you will easily conceive furnish strong reasons against engaging in a course of proceeding.

In the early part of this month another circular was addressed to the Mission, dated, "Ahmednuggur Nov 2. 1841." The Resolutions contained on this circular and the nature of the things assumed as the ground or occasion for them, now clearly made it my indispensable duty to prepare & send to the Prudential Committee a statement of such things as they should now clearly be made acquainted with, – such things as it would have been well had they known in this time. I have mentioned the statement which was drawn up in April with a view to its being sent to the Committee. [See page 1 of this letter] I have described how it was sent by Mr. Hume & myself to Mr. Webster. [See pages 2 & 3rd] This statement was read at the conference which is described on page 4th. When it was read at the conference we heard Mr. Webster's remarks &c upon the things contained in it. I now send it to you, modified in a few places where alteration appeared to be required, – but essentially the same. Mr. Hume & myself believe it to be correct in the state in which I now send it. The statement is ~~now~~ as follows

"Bombay April 22. 1841

"To the Prudential Committee
of the A. B. C. F. M.,

Gentlemen

It has become our duty, we believe, painful as it is, to communicate to you some facts & circumstances which have lately occurred in connection with your Mission at this station.

"From 5 or 6 weeks ago two Newspapers in Bombay contained some statements

FABLE OF THE MONKEYS.

A TALE.

Once for a Judge the Monkeys prayed,
And thus to Jove the supplicants said,
"Send in thy clemency, O Jove,
One that thy wisdom shall approve—
One who with us in former days
Has lived, and fully knows our ways;
Whose legal lore and local skill,
Shall guard the state from every ill—
Who all our vagaries shall know,
And equal rights on all bestow."
The prayer was heard—the Judge was sent,
But Jove 't was said in punishment
For their presumption, had sent one
To rule as Stork the Frogs had done—
One who among the Monkey race,
Resided many years of grace;
In all their quarrels deeply skilled,
Who once or more had ta'en the field;
Who while in practised Monkey law,
A battle fought, and lost a claw—
Whose local feelings, to the brim
Had filled up every inch of him;
And on the bench and in the Court,
'T is said he uttered such report.
Be this as 'tis, a monkey died,
Of quadrumania erst the pride;
With plaster, potion, powder, pill,
Wise to alleviate every ill;
Among his race in high regard,
Who all his works with deference heard.
He made his will as monkey should,
Which still the Judge pronounced not good;
And (in accordance with report,)
Attacked some parties in the Court,
And record made, in which 't was said
Such parties had malversation made.
And now arose a desperate row
Among the race both high and low;
One shrewd old monkey with a tail,
Of sixteen joints, did straight assail
The principle of such a course,
Which only made the matter worse.
He felt as every monkey should,
He had a right as seemed him good,
In deferential terms to speak
Of every course the Court might take.
He felt it was a mighty sin,
For any Justice to let in
Upon the Bench, extraneous views
And private pique, tho' sworn to use
Imperial justice; to abuse
The public by declaring he
From private feelings was not free

The Judge enraged did straight assail
Not the old monkey, but his tail,
And issued out his summons dread,
To have the monkey's tail arrayed
Before him in his Court to show
Cause why to jail it should not go.
And now the tail began to quake,
And some few joints did loosely shake;
Two black ones dropped completely loose.
And two in robes did soon refuse
To stand at all by him they paid,
And in some things did call their head.
But others as a tail should do,
Stuck to the monkey firm and true;
And said 't was every monkey's right,
Public or private, day or night,
To speak of what was done in Court,
To write, or print, or make report
In courteous terms as well they could,
Consistent with the public good.
The Court was held, as Courts should be,
By men or monkeys where they 're free.
The tail was ranged in awful state,
Before the Judge as robed he sat;
And being charged to make excuse,
And Court and public disabuse,
Magnanimous-ly four arose,
As the Court's record plainly shows,
And said, (as every body know,)
With what was done, they 'd naught to do.
The others, as in duty bound,
Contest the powers the Judge has found
It is convenient to assume,
When pique and private views have room.
The battle raged—but I'll not tell
A story that is known so well.
It is sufficient here to say
The Judge retreated from the fray,
And left the monkey's tail at large,
(What tail was left,) but gave it charge,
To keep its master's pen controlled
Which was the tail's securest hold
On freedom which it loved so well,
O' er field and jungle, hill and dell.

MORAL.

Monkeys and men are much the same,
In every land, or wild or tame.
Let Kings from monkeys learn this rule—
Ne'er send a man to play the fool,
And act as Judge, who cannot bend
His will to reason, and attend,
With strict impartiality,
To questions that before him lie.

HUDIBRAS.

Printed at the Co-de-ni-ti-um-mi-ge-ga-un-so-ga Press ☞ Half copy from the General Post Office to any other place.

M See fourth page 8. M M

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Printed at the Co-do-ak-ti-am-mi-ga-go-ga-un-se-ga Press ☞ *Half way from the General Post Office to any other place.*

N.B. The other half of the sheet being blank is torn off. This paper was privately in the night in the American form over about the 14th of April 1841. The type was set up by the Writer, in his own hands. Other persons helped in other ways. Monkey was also after time in a retirement of poverty, & retirement — other offices dared not do such a thing — they feared the penalty of the law.

& remarks concerning Sir Henry Roper, the present Chief Justice of Bombay on some of his official conduct. These statements & remarks were very offensive to Sir Henry R— and he regarded them as involving a "high contempt of Court." For some reason he passed by the editors of the papers, and summoned the proprietors of the papers & of the printing offices to appear before him in Court. The novelty of the case and the number & character of the persons interested, produced great excitement. The whole affair assumed an extremely personal & acrimonious character, and it has continued to be agitated & to agitate the community, both European & native for several weeks. This brief statement will enable you to understand what we now state.

"On the night of the 14th Inst. a paper in the form of a folded letter was distributed about in Bombay, as at the doors of houses &c. so as to fall into the hands of people in the morning. This paper contained a piece of poetry, covering one page of a sheet of letter-paper, in ridicule of Sir Henry Roper & his conduct lately in Court. We send inclosed herewith a copy of this paper [see printed paper marked M] so you will see what it is. The copy we send you is one which was left at a gentleman's door.— Several facts came to our knowledge on that & the following day, which left little doubt, notwithstanding Mr. Webster pretended to know nothing about the origin or printing of these papers, that they were printed in your office and under Mr. Webster's own hand.

"On Saturday the 17th Inst. [3 days after the above mentioned events occurred] it was discovered that other papers of a similar character and on the same subject were in hand, and were nearly ready to be printed. In the evening about 8 o'clock a native man brought a paper to Mr. Allen. He saw it was directed to Mr. Webster and giving it back sent the man to Mr. W's house.— The 2 houses are in the same yard.— The man soon returned, saying he could not find Mr. W. and he was earnest to have the paper with Mr. A.— Mr. A. took the paper and going to a light saw it was a proof-sheet,— the ends standing out of the wrapper in the manner that pamphlets are often, if not generally, prepared to send through the Post-Office. As the proof-sheet was loose, Mr. A. pulled it out,* saw what it was and what corrections & directions were written upon it. It occurred to him that Mr. Webster was probably at the office, waiting for this paper, and so he put the proof-sheet again into the wrapper and sent the man with it to the office. Soon after the man had gone, Mr. A. thought on

* See Note C. page 34

* Note C. page - 34

× See printed paper marked M.

reflection that the subject required immediate attention and he went to see Mr. Hume. Mr. H— lives opposite to the office. We saw the office door was open, and we went in, expecting to find Mr. Webster. But he had gone out a few minutes before. We saw the proof-sheet in the office,— the man not having arrived with it until Mr. W— had gone out. We read the proof-sheet, and then went with it to Mr. W's house, where it was supposed he had gone. It was our opinion from what we could learn that the papers would probably be printed & removed from the office or concealed, before it would be opened for business on Monday morning.

"Sabbath morning between 8 & 9 o'clock while our Sabbath school was in the chapel, we saw some things which gave us much anxiety in respect to what might be then going on in the office.— The office is in the basement story of the chapel. One of us asked a name who works in the office (who was then standing in the verandah of the chapel) what was then going on in the office. He replied,— "They are *printing."— When the bell rang at 9 o'clock for Methodist worship Mr. Webster came out of the office and went into the chapel. In these circumstances it appeared to us desirable to ascertain, if possible, what was being done in the office. So one of us went into the chapel to begin the religious services, and the other speaking to the native man who had the keys of the office and was then shutting the door, and taking Mr. John Howard (who under Mr. Webster is the overseer of the office, and who just at that moment came up to go into the chapel) went into the office. They found on one of the presses a form of composed type— which Mr. Howard had not before seen and of which he had no knowledge. They took a piece of paper,— such as came to hand,— placed it upon the type, took an impression & came out. The paper on which the impression was taken, was dry and it was printed with the ink then on the types. This impression we now send to the Commissioner. [See the paper marked N.] The circumstances now described in which it was taken, render any further explanation in respect to its appearance unnecessary. When we saw these two pieces of composition on the proof-sheets and went then to Mr. Webster's at 9 o'clock on Saturday (the previous) evening they were in a different form & state from what they are in the paper we now send you. See printed paper marked N

* At the conference Mr. Webster read a note from a person who was with him until in the office between 8 & 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and this person stated in his note that he saw no work going on in the office while he was there.

Sir Bowen also took the part of the Judge & indicated his conduct in open Court.
[See Page 8.]

N.

*FIVE INDEPENDENT GENTLEMEN.

I'll sing you now a song tho' I fear it will be short;
About five worthy barristers who practice in our court,
Who have of late afforded us considerable sport,
Who think that *magnanimity* is certainly their forte
Oh these independent gentlemen—all of the Bombay Bar.

When the *great* cause of great *contempt* at last came to a close,
One worthy Barrister got up and blew his *Brougham like nose*,
Then said—It is a fact my Lud, (as your Ludship may suppose.)
That when we saw the Times' remarks our blood with horror froze;
For we'er independent gentlemen—all of the Bombay Bar.

And who shall dare to say my Lud that you shall not amuse,
Yourself by calling people names as often as you choose,
And none can say besides my Lud that you alone abuse,
For *you say* that *Awdry said* the parties only got their dues,*
From an independent gentleman *once* of the Bombay Bar,

Now when I see the Bench attacked I never can consent
Silent to sit and not at once such conduct to resent,
And—hem—in case of vacancies, or any such event,
I hope your Ludship wont forget the helping hand we've lent
As independent gentlemen—all of the Bombay Bar.

Another independent man who ne'er had held a brief,
Thought that his pent up eloquence at least might find relief
So he got up and having well with praise bedaubed the Chief,
Declared that the procedings all, had caused the greatest grief
To five independent gentlemen—all of the Bombay Bar.

To prove his words the four got up, and standing in a line,
Each clasped his hands, turned up his eyes, and gave a mournful whine,
And said his Lordship's conduct had been perfectly divine;
Which of indepencence (of the truth) was certainly a sign
In these five worthy gentlemen, all of the Bombay Bar.

Then long live the *illustrious* five, and may they gain applause,
And long maintain the majesty and terror of the laws,
But God forbid that I should e'er intrust to them a cause,
Or get within the legal gripe of the *illustrious* claws,
Of these independent gentlemen, all of the Bombay Bar.

*An alleged copy of an alleged copy of an alleged will, &c. Did Sir John W. Awdry say this?—*Eastern Star.*

Printed for the Nawab of Kurnoul at his press, Cumberland Ravelin.

This was the Sir Peter Lauri & Chief Justice & Judge & Sir Bowen was a lawyer—

* A pretty Mussulman poem deposed 3 or 4 years ago—
This paper was composed by Mr Vibart
Sir Peter Lauri submitted—

प्रकाश आहे.
म देवाने आपली सेवा करण्यासाठीं बहुत आत्मे
करून त्यांस आकाशांत ठेविलें, आणि त्यांस
सें झटलें. आणि जसा देव पवित्र आत्मा आहे,
दूत पवित्र आत्मे होते. जेव्हां त्या दूतांमधून
पाप करूं लागले, तेव्हांच देवाने त्या पापी दू-
आकाशलोकांतून बाहेर काढून टाकिलें. आणि
तानी पाप केलें नाहीं, ते देवाने पुण्यांत व सु-
स्थिराविले होते. यावरून असा निश्चय आहे कीं
शलोकीं कांहीं पाप राहणार नाहीं.
पापी दूत आकाशलोकांतून घालविले होते त्यांसा-
णि अवघ्या पापी जनांसाठीं देवाने एक दुःखा-
गा सिद्ध केली. त्या दुःखाच्या जाग्याचें नाव
आहे, आणि तेथील दुःख केवढें मोठें आहे हें स-
यासाठीं धर्मलेखांत बहुत प्रकारचे दाखले दिल्हे
कधीं तो आंधाराचा जागा झटलेला आहे,

अग्नींत सर्वकाळ एवढें दुःख भोगितात कीं आपल
खामुळें आपले दांत खातात आणि आपल्या जीभ
वितात. नरकांत पापी लोकांचें दुःख एवढें
आहे. आणि त्यांचें दुःख कधीं समाप्त होत
परंतु ते आपण देवाचा द्वेष व निंदा करून
लें पाप व आपलें दुःख सर्वकाळ वाढवितील.
रकवासी लोकांचें दुःख एवढें मोठें आहे कीं
णाच्या ज्ञानांत येत नाहीं, आणि त्याचें वर्णन
कोणाला येत नाहीं. असें नरकाचें वर्णन आहे,
जे आकाशांतून घालविलेले दूत ते अशा नरका
कलेले आहेत. आणि अवघ्या पापी लोकांच्या
साठीं नरकांत एवढें मोठें दुःख सिद्ध केलें आहे,
भुवनांतील आकाशाची व नरकाची एवढी गोष्ट

आतां पृथ्वीचें वर्णन कसें? तर आकाशल
नरक उत्पन्न झाल्यावर देवाने ही पृथ्वी उत्पन्न
आपण निराकार असतांना हें जग झणजे सूर्य, चं
व पृथ्वी, हीं सर्व केवळ त्याच्या शब्दाने शून्य

Continued to on page 8

FRAGMENT OF A SOLILOQUY.

"THOU SHALT HAVE JUSTICE."

Merchant of Venice.

To prison, or *not* to prison, that is the question!
Whether 'tis better in the J . . . e to suffer
The insolence of the C . . . . . r and T . . . s
Or to take arms against a dozen merchants
And, by opposing, end them? Pop them in quod;—
No more; and by that step to say I end
The Press's freedom, and the thousand censures
Justice is heir to—'*tis a consummation*
*Devoutly to be wish'd**—Pop them in quod!—
In quod?—but then *their* course?—ay, there's the rub!
For in the dungeon's gloom what thoughts may come
When they are "shuffled off" to "durance vile,"
Must give me pause: there's the disgust
Their minds will feel at their impartial J . . . e,
They cannot bear the whips and scorns I shower
On shameless libellers: they may resent
Their well deserved punishment, and waft
Their tale of sorrow unto Albion's shore.†

* * * * * * * * *

——————Who would large wigs wear
To grunt and sweat within this grilling C . . . t,
But that the hope of something when we leave't,
"Sugar and honey" to make sweet the rest
Of our declining days, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather pocket all affronts
Than send a dozzen merchants off to quod.‡

This *Policy* makes cowards of us all,
And thus my courage screwed to the sticking point
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.

*Of course it is. But it wo'nt come to pass just yet.—*P. Dev.*

†Eh? This is something new at all events.—*P. D.*

‡Magnanimous, this! What lenity! But "the quality of mercy is not stained," &c.—*P. D.*

Printed for His Highness the Ex-Peishwa, at his Press in Hornby Battery.

x judge

This pain was corrected by Mr. Rashtra—who admits

x A Mahratta Prince deposed
Imprisoned & sent to Benares more than
20 years ago

झालें! पहिलें देवाने आकाशलोक उत्पन्न केला.
ो पृथ्वीसारिखा असें समजूं नये, त्या लोकीं एथ-
रिखा सूर्य नाहीं, तारे नाहींत, भूमि नाहीं, समुद्र
आभाळ नाहीं, वारा नाहीं. आणि तेथील लोक

आणि तेथील लोकांस कधीं उजेड होत नाहीं.
त्यांस सर्वकाळ खातात, आणि ते कांहीं सुख कधीं
नाहींत. फिरून नरक अग्नीची भट्टी व खळी अस
ठलेला आहे, आणि तेथील त्या जळत अग्नींत पापी

After the religious services in the native language were finished we had some x conversation with Mr. Webster concerning the things in the office which had come to our knowledge. We had also conversation with him on these things the next morning, and also afterwards at different times.

That Sabbath afternoon Mr. Webster did not attend our usual religious meeting at 4 o'clock in the Chapel. At that time he went into the Fort (2½ miles distant) to see a * person connected with himself in printing these papers.

We had now ascertained what we before scarcely doubted, viz. that the papers distributed a few days before in Bombay were printed in your office.

We shall say nothing of these things in respect to the intended & legitimate uses of your Mission press; — nothing of them as they affect the Mission in this place in its character, its influence & its spiritual state; — nothing of them as they affect Mr. Webster's christian & missionary character; — and nothing of them as they affect his character & duties as American consul in Bombay, in which capacity (as substitute for Mr. Parker) he has professed to act for more than a year past. Of these things the committee can judge from the facts we have stated without opinions or remarks from us.

There are a few points however on which we deem it not improper to state some facts & to make some remarks.

1 It is one of the office regulations which have been approved by Mr. Webster and sanctioned by all the Mission that no work or book shall be printed unless previously sanctioned by the committee on the Press. The sanction or vote of 2 members of this committee, — that is, one besides the printer, is sufficient, as 2 make a majority of this committee. We need not say that the printing of these papers was carefully concealed, — or intended to be concealed, — from all the Mission. We believe the work was done chiefly, if not wholly, by Mr. Webster himself, when the office was shut, and generally in the night when he believed he was secure from all observation.

2 The printing of such papers may be taken up & prosecuted as a contempt of court and involve the printer & proprietors in great difficulties. Of this there can be no doubt; and recent events in Bombay, — events which are the subject of these ~~printed~~ printed papers we send you, — show an extremely sensitive state of feeling on this point.

3 The peculiar state of society in this country has been the occasion of some unusual restrictions being imposed on the press, and the printing

x Note D page 34 * Note E page 34

of these papers with false and fictitious names to conceal the office where and person by whom they were printed, makes Mr. Webster liable to heavy penalties.

There are other things which ought here to be mentioned in connection with the preceding facts, and partly as accounting for them. For a considerable time past Mr. Webster has been in an unhappy state of mind & has manifested but little interest in the state & operations of the Mission & of the missionary cause. The following facts will clearly show this. For a year & more he has been very inconstant in his attendance ~~in his attendance~~ upon religious meetings of every kind. Since his return to Bombay on the 6th of last month (he was absent from Bombay for 10 weeks) previous to that time he has been present at only one of our weekly prayer-meetings, — meetings which have been held for 2 or 3 years, and with but little interruption for 15 years & more. During the same period (that is, since his return to Bombay) he has been present only once at our regular English service in the chapel on Sabbath afternoons. As there is no apparent cause for such conduct we need not say that it is observed by all the natives connected with us, that it has an unhappy influence on our efforts for their spiritual good, and is a cause of sorrow & anxiety to us & to our families.

Nearly 2 months ago the situation of Deputy Postmaster & Superintendent of the Government Press in Bombay became suddenly vacant. The situation was worth 500 rupees per month and the nature of the duties made it necessary to fill it immediately. Mr. Webster gave no intimation to us nor & so far as we know to any member of the Mission, of waiting for the situation. The situation was given to Mr. Elwood, a gentleman who has been long in the service of Government. Soon after the appointment was made, an article appeared in the & Bombay Gazette containing some statements & remarks concerning Mr. Elwood & Mr. Webster, and it then came to our knowledge that Mr. Webster applied for the situation by a letter addressed to the Governor of Bombay.

After seeing the above statement of facts the Committee will not be surprised if we say that Mr. Webster has neglected the duties of his department. Soon after his return to Bombay on the 6th ult. J. Graham the 1st assistant in the office went to Mahabuleshwar where he still remains. This made it more important & necessary

& See printed paper marked P.

HURKARU, MARCH 29.

The Bombay papers, we observe, are saying all rts of civil things to the Government, because ey appointed to the situation of Deputy Post-mas- r General an active clerk from the Secretariat, not own to be in any way *disqualified* for his duty. his in fact is all they can tell us to the advantage of r. Blowers, on the onerous nature of whose duties ey take special care to enlarge. By their own ewing the compliments they pay to government on e present occasion were most supremely superfluous r. Rivett, already loaded with the salaries of sine- ure offices, was offered the appointment. The De- uty Postmaster of Bombay (or the Deputy Post- aster General of India as the Bombay papers will ave it) is alo printer of the *Government Gazette* The latter is a sinecure, whose revenues of Rs. 250 go to make up the remuneration of the Deputy Post Master General, the total emoluments of the two offices amounting to no more than Rs. 500. Mr. Ri- vett knew his own aptitude for office. He obtained a separation of the two functions and accepted that which was the sinecure! Mr. Rivett is a near relative of Sir James Carnac, and of course the cousin of the Governor is fit for the discharge of the duties of any office which *has a good salary attached to it.* The Bombay Government, instead of earning a compli- ment for a disinterested appointment, were preven- ted alone by the indolence or prudence of Mr. Sheriff Rivett from perpetrating an abominable job, from which the correspondence of all parts of India might have suffered. The party, who ought to have been appointed to the office, was long ago indicated by the Bombay Government. When the Post Office Com- mission were engaged in the labours of enquiry, from no man was so much valuable information received, no man was so much assistance rendered, as by Mr. Webster, of of the American mission press, for- merly of the New York Post Office; in so much that a special vote of thanks to the gentleman was recor- ded and transmitted to him by the Governor in Coun- cil, and the Post Master General and his Duputy were ordered to confer with Mr. Webster in all re- forms and emergencies of difficulty. The vacancy that has just occurred was then very little looked for. The suggestions which Mr. Webster's experience in the great mail establishment in America, enabled him to make, was very thankfully received, and his time and exertions most unscrupulously drawn upon, when there was no remuneration to be conferred. But when an appointment fell vacant there, his ta- lent and experience might have found exercise and requital. But instead of this, the only man in the Presidency who had the slightest knowledge or expe- rience in these matters, was just the last man who was thought of, whilst a cousin of the Governor, who had followed his relative in quest of emolument, could be so conveniently provided for, or failing him, a de- cent clerk in the secretariat, who had never in his life been across the door of a post office unless to deposit his Superior's letters. The conduct of the

When the overland communication with Europe became regular and fortnightly communication became necessary, the Government appointed a Commission to inquire & report. This Commission in the usual papers solicited information, & invited Mr. Webster who had long waiting for employment in the Post Office department, having been the contriver & arrangement of some of the largest & most extensive Post Offices in the United States, to the Post Office Commission & they willingly availed themselves of his services.

many distinguished public characters with whom he associated, and his criticisms on the works of art everywhere thrown open to his inspection will doubtless unite to make his correspondence about to be submitted to the public, at once the most entertaining and the most perfect picture of continental society towards the close of the last century, that has ever appeared.

MISS STRICKLAND'S "LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND."—It is gratifying to perceive that Miss Strickland's charming work has been so appreciated by the public that the large impression of the first three volumes has been all sold before the fourth volume could be prepared for the press. A new and revised edition is now in course of being issued, of which the first volume now lies before us, its value enhanced by several important additions. A more delightful performance has not been submitted to our notice for many a day, seeing that it lays open the public and private lives of personages exalted and illustrious, and of whom, except inasmuch as they are politically concerned, the great historians have said but little. Their sex adds greatly to the interest and piquancy of the narrative and anecdote, and it is the more attractive from the circumstance that the British sceptre is at present swayed by a female sovereign. A better present for a lady than Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" cannot be conceived.—*The Globe, Jan. 27.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

BY A. WILLARD.

any one has ever seen, which the Government wrote to him. It is called here a "special note of thanks." Perhaps it was but of them supposed it was only a suitable notice or reply to such a communication from such a source, as to a person who had an commutation [illegible] or was not in any way in the employment of the Government — Ed. G.

P.S. The author of this article was probably the Publisher of the Sunday Times —

that Mr. Webster should give his time & attention to the business of the office and get from his return until the present time he has been absent from the office, — generally goes into the fort which is some three 2 miles distant, — nearly, if not quite, half the time on an average while the office is open for business daily, which is from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. [* See note below.]

Mr. Webster is Superintendent of the printing office. The annual accounts of the Mission, — of its members & in all its departments, — always close on the 30th of Sept. There is nothing in the accounts of the office to prevent their being made out as soon as the other operations of the Mission, — as of the Seminary in Shawanaggu and of the female boarding schools. And yet the accounts of the office, now after nearly 7 months are not furnished to the Financial Committee for being audited. Mr. Webster is also Treasurer of the Mission. There is necessarily some delay in the Treasurer's accounts until he receives the accounts of the different members of the Mission. But no such cause for delay has existed for considerable time past. And this delay in respect to the accounts of the office & Treasury for the year closing Sept. 30. 1840 can not be ascribed to want of time on the part of Mr. Webster as the facts above stated clearly show. And this delay appears the more strange when considered in connection with his application (as already mentioned) to Government for a situation on the duties of which, had he obtained it, he must have entered immediately.

In conclusion we will add that having for a year or more seen Mr. Webster's state of mind and the effects of this in various ways, we have little expectation of any change for the better in his present circumstances. And we feel it to be a solemn duty we owe to this Mission, to the churches whose messengers we are, to the interests of the Redeemers kingdom, & to the

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* At the conference at which this statement was made Mr. Webster gave the impression that he altogether denied what is here stated. I was myself aware that he had been absent much from the office. Mr. Hume, who had better opportunity for judging than I had, says as follows, — "I am persuaded this statement is not exaggerated. The office is directly opposite the house in which we live. During one month of this time Mr. Webster took his dinners with us, but he was absent on much 3 days out of 6, — getting his dinners on those days, as he stated at different places in the fort. And generally when he dined with us we learned from his own conversation that he was absent into the fort from the office during part of the day. It will be seen therefore that I had good means of judging and I often inferred & still believe this statement to be essentially correct." It is very seldom that there is any occasion for Mr. W. or any member of the Mission to go into the fort on business for the Mission or the office. — D. B. S.

Great Head of the Church to communicate the things we have stated in this letter to the Prudential Committee for their information.

Requesting a remembrance in your prayers for ourselves & for the Mission with which we are connected, – We remain –

In the service of our common Lord & Savior

Yours respectfully

D. C. Allen
R. W. Greene."

The following facts are not rendering a place in a communication designed for the Prudential Committee. – It is mentioned on the 1st page of this letter that Mr. Webster was once expecting to go with his family to America in the Cavalier. In expectation of this Mr. Webster inquired of Capt. Waters what the price of the passage of himself & family would be. Capt Waters replied that to save the funds of the Board he would put the price low, and mentioned a certain sum which he should ask. Mr. Webster then proposed to Capt. Waters that he should charge a considerably larger sum to the Board and give the difference to him. – Mr. Webster will see what I have write and if he writes can make his own statement & remarks concerning it. And the Committee can make what inquiry of Capt. Waters (who will be in America) they may think expedient.

Considerable time ago Mr. Webster received a sum of some 300 cents & appropriated it to his own use. We saw reason for inquiring of him from whom he received it, – in what circumstances & for what services. He refused to give us any information beyond acknowledging (what we before knew) that he had received such a sum & had appropriated it to his own private use.

The above things I feel it my duty to communicate to you for the information of the Prudential Committee.

In the service of our common Lord & Redeemer I remain

Yours truly D. C. Allen.

To the Rev. Dr. Anderson
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Bombay Nov. 26. 1841

Dear Sir there can hardly be a more undesirable task than that of making known the misconduct of those with whom we are associated in Missionary labors. He who enters upon it enters into a fiery furnace, and happy will it be should he come forth without bearing the marks of the fire upon him. It is a work which promises only trouble and sorrow of heart. Its tendency is to distraction of mind and to the loss of spirituality. He who prays "Lead us not into temptation" certainly must pray to be delivered from a work like this.

And yet it may be a plain indispensable duty — ~~[illegible]~~

I have long felt it to be exceedingly desirable that you should be fully informed in regard to the state of your mission in Bombay. But a reluctance to enter upon such unpleasant matters — a hope that the necessity for doing so would, in some way, be obviated — and other causes, have doubtless too long prevented your having that information to which you are entitled. But as the subject must now (if it has not already) come before you, it is plainly a duty to keep silence no longer.

To spread out this subject in all its details and particulars would require much time and labor. But this does not appear necessary as from a part you can judge of the whole. Perhaps the statement furnished by Mr. Allen is sufficiently full to enable you to judge of the whole subject. For a part of that statement — the part prepared in April last — I am jointly responsible with him. And I believe the statement so far as it goes to be a correct, impartial statement of facts. Having reason however to believe that representations have been made to you in regard to this subject, which are calculated to give false, unjust impressions, I feel it my duty to say something further.

Soon after becoming a member of this station I began to see painful evidence that Mr. Webster was in an unhappy, unsettled state of mind. He seemed to feel, and repeatedly said, that he felt, but little interest, either in his peculiar duties or in the general operations of the station. He complained to me that he was placed under improper restraint and that he was oppressed by Mr. Allen. I urged him to give his whole heart to his work, and assured him that as far as possible, I would sustain him in all

his plans and measures, so that he should have no cause to complain of oppression, or of being interfered with in the proper discharge of his appropriate duties. His conduct at our meetings for business, whether as a station or as committee on the Press not unfrequently gave me great uneasiness. And I was constrained, in view of what I saw, to believe that his complaints of oppression and interference were without any just foundation. To give a single illustration — At the General meeting held at Naggen Nov. 1839 a resolution was passed requiring an inventory to be taken of all property belonging to the Mission at the different stations. Some time after Mr. Webster returned from the General meeting Mr. Allen proposed that an inventory be taken of the printing establishment.* Mr. Webster resented this highly saying that nothing of the kind was needed and that he could conceive of no object in making the proposal unless it were for the purpose of personal annoyance to himself. We tried to show him that a thing of this kind was proper in itself and was moreover required by a resolution of the Mission. Still he represented it as an instance of annoyance and oppression, and it was not without considerable difficulty that after some three months we were able to induce him to make out the inventory. I mention this simply as an illustration.

In May 1840, about a year previous to anything mentioned in Mr. Allen's statement, Mr. Webster refused any longer to meet with us for the transaction of business or for consultation, either as a station or as committee on the Press. Under these circumstances Mr. Allen and myself felt it our duty to prepare a circular letter to the Mission containing a statement in regard to this subject. This was given to Mr. Webster that he might make his remarks upon it before it should be sent to the Mission. Both before and after this was put into his hands I had private conversations with Mr. Webster and besought him to pursue a different course. He made some remarks upon the circular and returned it to us. We made some further remarks and again put the whole to him that he might see it before it should be sent to the Mission. At this time I wrote to Mr. Webster the following letter which is given entire as showing something of the state of things as they then were. It was written without the least thought that it would ever be seen by any other

* there was no inventory

individual, and with the hope, though a faint one, that it might prove more successful than my personal interviews had been.

Bombay May 29. 1840

My dear Br. Webster

I am grieved that there should be any difficulty between us here in Bombay and that we should be obliged to trouble the Brethren at the other stations with that which must give them pain and anxiety. As the circular has not yet gone I feel constrained to tell you my feelings on the subject. If my views and feelings are wrong will you not kindly endeavour to show me my error? But if there is reason for my feeling as I do, then will you not endeavour to have the causes removed so that we may be able to go on in love & harmony? If I mistake not, the first meeting for consultation and business after your return from Nuggur was in our house. Mrs. W-- & Mrs. H- were present as the schools were the principal subject of conversation. I was pained by your conduct during that meeting. You seemed to feel very uneasy as though something did not suit you. You said again and again that you felt no interest in what was done — that you wished others to manage the business as they pleased &c. And spent a considerable part of your time in looking up words in the Eng & Mahratta Dictionary. As individuals your conduct towards us was not respectful; and by manifesting a want of interest and cordiality you made me at least, feel very unpleasant. And this is a specimen of the course you have pursued in most of our meetings whether as a station or as the Committee on the Press. You appear to have lost sight of the fact that there is a joint responsibility upon the members of the same station and also upon the Com. on the Press. Hence you have apparently felt annoyed by the mention of consultation or business. Of late you have altogether refused to attend any meetings either of the station or of the Com. You now say that you will attend but will not vote — that you place yourself, the office and all under our control — having no other responsibility than that of carrying into execution whatever we may be pleased to direct.

Now Br. Webster why is this? Is this a proper course for the Superintendent of the Press — for a member of a station to pursue? As Superintendent of the Printing Establishment

you should feel a deeper interest and a greater responsibility than any other individual. Why then do you assume your present position? Why have you from the beginning pursued the course mentioned above?

In your remarks on the circular you speak of it as despotic to require you to vote &c. Quite the contrary. I cannot consent to share in exercising that authority over you which you wish us to exercise. I am not willing that you should leave your proper place and act merely as the servant of the Com. on the Press. I will have no hand in exercising any such lordship over you.

What I wish is, not that you should attend meeting for business — not that you should vote merely — but that both as a member of the station, and as a member of the Committee, you should feel a common interest and share a joint responsibility. Otherwise coming together for consultation will be a burden, a trial, an abomination to us all. It is better not to come together, unless we can come cordially, in the exercise of right feelings.

In conclusion be assured I have towards you none but the kindest feelings. I do not wish to give you pain in any way. I do not wish to interfere with you in the exercise of your duties. I can have no pleasure in trampling upon you and in exercising authority over you. Neither will I willingly see it done by others. I wish you to feel that your place is by the side of your Brethren and that it is your duty and your pleasure to feel a common interest and to share a common responsibility. Will you not seriously and prayerfully review your past course? If so I doubt not you will see that it has not been in all respects proper, and that it is your duty to put yourself in a different attitude. I would fain hope that the necessity for presenting this subject to the Mission may be obviated. It will be no credit to any of us. It will be likely to lower us all in the opinion of the other brethren; for wherever blame properly belongs, we shall all have to bear a part. It will not minister to your comfort nor to ours. It will place the other members of the Mission in very unpleasant circumstances.

But it must be left for you to say whether the circular shall be sent or not. Sad as it is to have such a communication go round the Mission, I would prefer that it should go unless you can cordially take your proper place both as a member of the station and as a member of the Committee. And I doubt not Mr. Allen will wish to have it sent. If I have spoken unkindly or with undue heat it has not been intended. As friends and neighbors

we have thus far lived together in love and harmony. And I trust we shall continue to do so. Let us pray for each other and manifest a forgiving spirit if we see aught in each other to forgive. It will be for our mutual comfort while we are together and if we are soon separated it will be for our mutual comfort hereafter. Please reply as soon as convenient, and believe me

Yours truly R. W. Harmon."

In reply Mr. Webster thanked me for the letter and acknowledged that his conduct had not been such in all respects as it should have been. He declined however yielding the ground he had taken. The circular above referred to, was not returned to us, being lost while in Mr. Webster's possession. It appears however from Mr. Webster's statements that he was not to blame for the loss of the circular. He was so busy he never sent it to the Mission. Mr. Webster practically yielded so far as to meet and act with us as formerly, and thus matters passed on.

2 As throwing additional light on the subject now to be referred to you, it seems proper to mention the state of the Printing Office — I speak not now of its state in a pecuniary, but in a religious point of view. It has long been a regulation that the business of the printing Office should daily be commenced with the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Superintendent. At this exercise all the workmen are required to attend — also to attend the Maharatta services in the Chapel on Sabbath mornings. Were they in the employ of Natives they would be required to work on the Sabbath as on other days. There has uniformly been ground of complaint in regard to the attendance in the Chapel being both tardy & inconstant. The Chapel services begin at 9 O'clock A. M. the same hour at which the workmen are required to be present at the office during the week. There seems to be no reason why the attendance should not be as prompt and regular on Sabbaths as on other days were the proper means employed to secure it.

During the year 1840 Mr. Allen and myself spoke with Mr. Webster in regard to this, and urged the importance of attention to the subject. We also expressed the opinion that it was his duty, unless when prevented by some good reason to be himself present in the Office at 9 O'clock and to begin the business of the day by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer with the workmen. Since my coming to Bombay this has generally been done by Thomas Graham. We also urged that something further should be done for the Spiritual benefit of the workmen, some of whom remain for years in the office. We made various ~~proposals~~ proposals in regard to the best means to pursue, but Mr. Webster showed so much unwillingness to participate in, or sustain

any effort that we judged it expedient not to attempt any thing. At the Annual Meeting in Nov. 1840 Mr. Ballantine and myself were with Mr. Webster chosen Committee on the Press. I was absent from Bombay on a tour during Dec. On my return Mr. Webster having just left for Poona and Jalna, I addressed a letter to him and Mr. Ballantine in regard to the Printing Establishment and among other things wrote as follows under date of "Dec 31st 1840

"4th It appears to me that enough is not done for the spiritual benefit of the men in the office. Some hear the Mahratta sermon on Sabbath mornings. Some hear a part of it. Besides this there is morning prayers in* English. But men may grow gray in the office and know but little or nothing about Christianity. In this respect an office is not what a missionary establishment should be. It should be considered an important field of missionary labor. (See what is said in the Report of the Board for 1839 in regard to the Press in Ceylon). Cannot some kind of a Bible class be established, or something be done which shall bring the workmen under a more direct religious influence?"

I hoped that through the influence of Mr. Ballantine Mr. Webster might be induced to have the office brought into a different state. Since Mr. Webster's return in March last he has had a short exercise in reading the Scriptures with the workmen, immediately after the close of the services on Sabbath mornings. But I feel that the office is still very far from being what a missionary establishment should be. Perhaps Mr. Allen and myself should have done more, but we have done as much as seemed expedient in view of all the circumstances.

3= I regard Mr. Webster's conduct in the use of Mission documents as exceedingly dishonorable and improper. His copying circulars and the remarks made upon them and showing them to persons out of the Mission — his having copied in the office and by persons in the pay of the Mission circulars containing censures of one member of

* Note Generally conducted by Thomas Graham. But however faithful and valuable he may be, it cannot be expected that he, holding a subordinate place, can exercise the same authority and command the same attention as though he were at the head of the establishment. I have repeatedly gone in during the time of prayer and found the workmen scattered and in disorder — some at their work — some loitering around, and some attending to the services.

the Mission by another — also circulars in regard to the office itself — and these circulars with the remarks made upon them, exposed to be seen by any one who might have curiosity enough to look at them — — his privately sending to the Missionary Rooms, circulars or extracts from circulars after being repeatedly told by different members of the Mission, that he had no right to copy and send home Mission circulars and the remarks made upon them, without at least the knowledge of the Mission — and these things were not mere indiscretions but persisted in, in spite of repeated remonstrances.

In regard to one† circular which I at different times saw being copied and recopied in the Office I told Mr. Webster that if any use was to be made of it I (and probably others also) wished to make further remarks* — remarks which I had forborne to make on account of the great length to which the subject had been spun out and the unpleasant nature of some of the remarks elicited. He repeatedly told me that I should have this privilege. And yet, I accidentally learned some weeks since that parts of this circular had been sent to you, and that another copy had been taken and bound up in a volume, with other things of a similar kind, for Mr. Webster's own use. With regard to when they were sent and what parts were sent Mr. Webster has at three different times declined giving any information. He merely said that he had requested Dr. Anderson not to acknowledge the receipt of them. In regard to the time of their being sent I only know that Mr. Webster some time after his return from Salem (either in March or April) assured Mr. Allen and myself that they had not then been sent. see note A. page 12 The circulars or parts of circulars referred to were in regard to Mr. Webster returning to America and in regard to the office matters.

On Thursday evening Nov. 11. 1841 Messrs Allen, Burgess, Munger, Webster and myself being ~~[illegible]~~ present, this subject was spoken of, and all (except Mr. Webster who I think said nothing) expressed their decided opinion that it was improper to copy ~~and~~ exhibit Mission circulars without the knowledge of the Mission. On the next Saturday morning the circular of Nov 2. 1841 in regard to the removal of Mr. Allen from Bombay

† There were two or three circulars but they are spoken of as one, being [illegible] together.

* not because the circular had any thing in it affecting myself personally, relating to the same subject.

was sent to Mr. Webster that he might make his remarks upon it. I was ignorant of this but happening to go into the Office to speak with Mr. Coward I discovered the circular in the hands of Thomas Graham who was taking a copy — and who said on being asked that he was taking a copy for Mr. Webster.

You will judge of the delicacy and propriety of putting this circular under such circumstances into the hands of the native members of our Church and of persons in the employ of the Mission.* ~~[illegible]~~

* Note. Having spoken of the impropriety of copying and exhibiting Mission circulars without the knowledge of the Mission it may be proper to state, that after Mr. R. P. Waters American Consul at Zanzibar had been with us as a guest for about two weeks, I was sorry to learn that he had heard much directly and indirectly from Mr. Webster in the way of complaint in regard to Mr. Allen, and that Mr. Webster had put into his hands a professed copy of an intercepted letter written by Mr. Allen to Dr. Anderson. From myself he had heard nothing in regards to Mr. Webster's conduct and I was anxious that he might leave Bombay without being pained by a knowledge of what had occurred, and of the present state of things. But his inquiries showed that this could not be, although Mr. Allen as he, i.e. Mr. Waters, informed me had said nothing on the subject.

He also informed me that he had heard either directly from Mr. Webster, or indirectly through his brother Capt. Waters, that Mr. Webster was expecting Mr. Allen to be removed from Bombay in consequence of those things in regard to which Mr. Webster complained — Also that he had learned from a gentleman resident in this place that this was Mr. Webster's expectation. Mr. Waters therefore as you will perceive was no stranger to the state of things here. When I finished reading the circular of Nov 2. 1841 removing Mr. Allen from Bombay I passed it to Mr. who was sitting by the table. It was the simple circular, with no remarks upon it except the mere approval of Mr. French. You will doubtless see this circular and will be able to judge in regard to the propriety or impropriety of my conduct in showing it to Mr. Waters under these circumstances. I also showed to Capt. & Mr. Waters who were then in my family, a circular of Mr. Graves which mentioned the state of his health and asked the advice of the Mission in regard to their going to the Nil. Hills. It was shown as a matter of common interest. ~~[illegible]~~

4= My confidence in Mr. Webster has been much impaired by repeated instances of what, to say the least, must be called prevarication. I have just mentioned one instance in his secretly sending to you circulars and parts of circulars, after repeatedly giving me the assurance that it should not be done without my knowledge.

Again some time after Mr. Webster had offered his services for the Post Office, but previously to its having come to our knowledge that he had done so, he spoke to me in regard to another situation which he supposed was open for him. But he said he did not wish to leave the Mission, and as a proof of it, added, that had he so wished he should have applied for the situation of Post Master when it became vacant. This was evidently a direct effort to make me believe that which was not true.

You will readily understand that while engaged in secretly printing the papers referred to in Mr. Allen's statement, it would be natural if not indeed necessary for him to practise deception, and to use means to convey false impressions, which could not but lower him both in his own eyes and in the eyes of others. So I forbear to go into the particulars. Other instances might be mentioned but these are sufficient. These are selected because of their connection with subjects already mentioned. It will hardly be necessary to add that after all I have seen it is impossible for me to receive statements from Mr. Webster with that confidence which I could desire.

5= Before the statement addressed to the Prudential Committee was prepared in April last, I had repeated conversations with Mr. Webster. I tried to deal with him in faithfulness and told him plainly my opinions and feelings in regard to himself. I told him it had become a painful question whether it might not be my duty to unite in preparing a statement of facts to the Board in regard to him — and subsequently that this duty had become plain. When Capt. Waters arrived in the

Cavalier, I advised Mr Webster to return with his family to America and gave him my reasons plainly, viz. — that he was in an unsettled, unhappy state of mind, — that he evidently felt but little interest in his work, — that he was under an influence in the Fort the effects of which were very unhappy — and that there was reason, in view of this state of mind, to apprehend that something still more fearful might be before him; — that Mrs. Webster also was anxious to return to America and that there was but little hope that either of them would in India attain to a contented happy state of mind, and, consequently that they could not be very useful in the missionary field, — that they needed to be placed in new circumstances and surrounded by new influences, by which means it might be hoped that he would be saved to himself, to his family and to the Church of God. I told him moreover, that in my opinion could the Committee be fully informed in regard to his conduct and could they know his state of mind they would feel it their duty to recall him immediately.

As showing our feeling towards him, it may be proper to add, that Mr Allen and myself even stated our willingness to make no communication to the Panel Committee in regard to his misconduct, in case he went home quietly. We felt that we might be justified in this in case Mr Webster manifested genuine sorrow and humility in view of the past. But the spirit with which he treated the proposal, and his whole conduct previous to the time the statement was put into his hands, clearly forbade the thought of such a course. We felt that our duty was plain.

With regard to the conference with our friends, and what has subsequently occurred I need add nothing to what has been said by Mr Allen. I hoped, more particularly, from the spirit at first manifested by Mr Webster, that better things were in reserve for us.

But these hopes have never been more than partially realised. I will only add that the state of things at this station, has for the past two years caused me much grief. It has been a constant, never-ceasing source of pain and anxiety. To be thus ~~so far called~~ situated and now to be compelled by a sense of duty to write in making such a representation in regard to an associate — this I regard as the greatest trial through which Providence has called me to pass. Indeed there can be but few trials like this. You can judge how the things mentioned in these papers must affect the peace of a mission as well as its usefulness, and how much they are fitted to make it a reproach among the heathen.

It is hardly to be expected that either Mr. Allen or myself is entirely free from blame. In such cases it is usually taken for granted that there is blame on all sides. And thus the innocent often suffer with the guilty. For myself I have doubtless often erred in judgment, and probably in spirit too. I feel that there is occasion for deep humility before God that such things have occurred at a mission station with which I am connected. But while feeling that there is occasion for humility I am at the same time conscious of having honestly endeavoured to do my duty and to keep a conscience void of offence. Fain would I now keep silence and not involve myself in this most painful matter, could I do so without proving faithless to the interests of the Mission — to Mr. Webster himself — to you and to the Churches who sustain us as well as to the Great Head of the Church.

May the Lord sustain you and your associates under this new trial. And may he grant you ~~grace~~ wisdom rightly to act in regard to it.

I remain Rev. & dear Sir
yours very truly
R. W. Hume.

Note A. refered to on page 7 in regard to Mr. Webster's veracity

Mr. Webster at the General meeting when this statement was read said that the circulars were sent by Capt. Ward in Dec. 1840 – and that he did not remember having said otherwise to Mr. Allen & myself – and that if he had deceived us he was sorry. We both distinctly remember the conversation held in the Chapel with Mr. W after his return from Salem in March 1841. He was asked in regard to this subject under the impression that they had been sent with Capt. Ward and the question was repeated in different ways. He repeatedly & deliberately and positively declared that no part of the circulars had been sent to the Miss. Rooms.

March 28. 1842

The preceding statement with the exception of the note above was prepared in Nov. last. It was immediately put into Mr. Webster's hands that he might see his statements and remarks upon it previously to its being circulated in the Mission and sent to the Miss. Rooms. It was circulated in the Mission & was afterwards read at the General Meeting held in Bombay in Jan 1842. At that meeting Mr. Webster read what he called a "defence" occupying thirteen sheets of large letter paper. This defence was afterwards put into our hands by Mr. Webster. We informed him that we regarded various things stated in it, as wholly false and other things as requiring much alteration and proposed to meet with him for the purpose of pointing out what required alteration. No such meeting was had, and after the facts in regard to the bills were ascertained Mr. Webster declined doing any thing further and said that he would destroy his papers.

Still I have but little confidence in Mr. Webster's veracity and it would not surprise me to know that the papers had been sent unaltered to you. Let me therefore briefly say that I feel conscious of being able to reply satisfactorily to every thing said in regard to myself in those papers. Notwithstanding the statement prepared in April 1841 by Mr. Allen & myself yet he gave me and others most distinctly to understand that up to Nov. 1841 he had received from me nothing but brotherly kindness. It is not strange however that he should in his defence have said some things against me. But I will not spend my own time nor yours by going into those things. I will only say that in regard to them I have an approving conscience. Yours &c. Thos R. W. Haines.

Statements & remarks upon Mr. Thorne's letter to Dr. Anderson dated "Nov. 29. 1841." by D. C. Allen.

I concur in the correctness of what Mr. Thorne has stated & of the sentiments he has expressed under the 1st & 2d heads of his letter. The remark that "the office is far from being what a missionary establishment should be," is painfully apparent every Sabbath. For a considerable time past only a very few of the workmen have been present at the beginning of our Methodist worship in the chapel. Some are coming in just to the very close. But unless there has been a very considerable falling off in the number employed of late, there must be several that I never see in the chapel. The religious state of the office and my inability either by personal labor or influence to have it otherwise, has been a very the severe trials of my missionary life for some years past.

I concur in what Mr. H— has said about Mr. Webster's raising of Mission documents & papers. I will state some facts respecting one of the circulars which Mr. W— has had copied in the office & of which he has sent a copy, or extracts to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board. The circular was addressed to the Mission by Mr. Webster, & was concerning Mr. W's going to America. I wrote what I then saw occasion for writing upon it, and sent it to Mr. Thorne, expecting of course to see all that might be written upon it before it should be sent to the other stations of the Mission. Mr. Thorne sent what he wished to write upon it and then showed it or sent it to me. It was then given to Mr. Webster and he added to it merely one sheet of statements & remarks in view of what I had written. Mr. H— on seeing what Mr. W— had written, told Bro. Ro he should by no means send it to the other stations without first showing me what he had added to it. Mr. W— intentionally (as he has said) sent it round the Mission without letting me see what he had added to it. On its being returned to Bombay I saw with feelings of surprise that some members of the Mission had written concerning myself, my opinions & remarks, and I was utterly at a loss what this could mean or how it could happen until I saw what Mr. W— had added to it & sent away without my having seen it, to the other stations of opinions remarks &c. It will be at once seen how unfit such papers must be, to be shown without any explanation or allusion to persons who are not members of the Mission;— how unfit they are to be put into the hands of* clerks in the office to be copied;— and how unfit they must be to be sent entire or in extracts to the Corresponding Secretary.

* Those persons in the office have been employed at different times in copying such papers.

I need not say that unhappy consequences such papers & so used must always necessarily produce & are likely to some extent to prejudicate in a Mission consisting 4 different stations, each at a distance from the others;— over what injustice the opinions & feelings expressed in such papers must necessarily do to individuals. And this one of the papers of which Mr. H— has not copies or extracts to the Missionary Rooms.

I have had painful evidence and not in a single instance only of what Mr. H— says under the 4th head of his statements & remarks concerning Mr. Webster, prevarication,— or as it appears to me,— disregard to truth,— or attempts to deceive. I shall here give an account of one affair which though somewhat long is not undesirable as giving a place here. I begin with the following note addressed to the Mission.

"Dear Brethren

I write this circular or letter to communicate some facts and obtain instructions in view of them. On the 1st of Dec. last, the day on which the Bonda sailed, I delivered into Capt. Wardle's hands a sealed letter (or wrapper for anything was written upon it except the address) for Dr. Anderson. The letter or wrapper, which was addressed to Dr. Anderson, contained a letter in behalf of the Mission not approved at the annual meeting concerning Major Jervis' donation of maps;— also a letter of 2 sheets in behalf of the Mission, approved at the annual meeting & signed by myself, Messrs Burgess & Thomas, who were appointed a committee to prepare it;— also a *letter addressed by myself to Dr. Anderson, containing a journal which several members of the Mission will remember reading;— also one or 2 letters from members in Bombay, sent to me to be forwarded by Capt. Wardle to America. These letters were all sealed. The letter or wrapper enclosing them I gave to Capt. W— saying I should be obliged if he would have it at the Missionary Rooms; to which he replied that he should go to Boston immediately on his arrival, and would himself deliver it to Dr. Anderson.

"A few days ago it became known to me that Mr. Webster has in his possession the letter which enclosed my journal. I have several times asked him for the letter that I may send it to Dr. Anderson, (which I should do together with its history if I had it,) but it has been refused, though he has shown it to several others. Mr. W. has declined giving me any information concerning the letter, but so far I can learn it was sent to him by Capt. W— per Cavalier, which lately arrived from Zanzibar. The Bonda & Cavalier were at Zanzibar at the same time. Whether it was sent to him open or concealed, I know not, and that has been of the journal or

* I have called this a letter, as it was only half a sheet of letter written on one side & on the margin of the other side.

in it I have not, and whether the other letters I gave to Capt. Ward were sent to Bombay I have not.

"I do not address this letter to the Mission for the purpose of obtaining any opinions or remarks concerning Mr. Webster or Capt. Ward. The breaking open of a sealed letter is the same crime in law and the same in general opinion as the breaking open of a trunk or chest, and the same laws apply to the use of such letters & their contents, or to retaining them from their lawful owners. If I alter in this letter or any part of it, I shall send it to the Missionary Rooms by the first vessel. If I do not alter it, I shall communicate its history so far as I can learn it.

"In view of the above it is uncertain what has been done with the Mission letters for Dr. Anderson, (which I have mentioned,) which were in the same letter or wrapper. It is uncertain where the letters are, and whether they will ever reach the Rooms. If the enclosing sealed wrapper has been opened and one of the enclosed sealed letters has been used as I have stated, we know not but all have been used in as bad a way or been destroyed. Is it then in view of these facts & circumstances the opinion of the Mission that I should prepare copies of the letters which were in behalf of the Mission and forward them by the first opportunity? Or is it best to wait until we can hear from the Rooms, whether the letters have reached them or not? I shall feel obliged to the Mission for their opinion on this subject.

Bombay May 1st 1841 yours truly D. C. Allen, Sec'y."

"P. S. My letter to Dr. Anderson case with Mr. Webster contained the request at the beginning of it that the letter when used or read should be be destroyed or burned. This request I have been in the habit of making in all private letters (I mean letters not in behalf of the Mission) for considerable time, — I believe for nearly 2 years, that I do merely I need to write as one of our regulations requires, that such letters should not be publicly used or printed. This request I changed, — requesting that they should be destroyed, as they would be of no further use when read. This request in this letter does not alter the nature of the act of opening the letter, but must aggravate in the view of all persons the use that has been made of it since opened.

Bombay May 1/41" yours &c. D. C. A."

After writing the above (which contains all I then knew) the following facts came to my knowledge respecting the manner in which my letter to Dr. Anderson came into Mr. Webster's hands: viz — At Zanzibar Capt. Ward on the way to Tamatave in the Boston, met a

Capt. Waters in the Cavalier on the way to Bombay. Capt. Ward gave to Capt. Waters a letter, addressed to Mr. Webster and another addressed to Mrs. Webster. The letter addressed to Mrs. Webster x enclosed my letter for Dr. Anderson. Capt. Waters on his arrival in Bombay gave both letters to Mr. Webster who at once opened them, and Capt. Waters then saw that the letter addressed to Mrs. Webster contained my letter for Dr. Anderson. The particular circumstances can easily be ascertained by inquiring of Capt. Waters. — Let the above mentioned facts respecting the manner in which my letter came into Mr. Webster's hands (which facts are all well known to him as Capt. Waters will testify) be compared with the following statement x remarks which he made on my letter (which I have given above) to the Missionaries —

"With reference to the preceding I beg to say that from an individual I received a letter from Mr. Allen, addressed to "Dear Sir," in which Dr. Anderson's name is casually mentioned. It contained some things in relation to myself x others in view of which I do not wonder that the author thought it was desirable to "burn" it after it was read. Capt. Ward wrote me a letter from Zanzibar, but it was a single sheet and inclosed no letters nor papers to any one, nor did it as I recollect mention a word about Mr. Allen. [The letter is not now with me for reference x I speak from memory.] I am willing to show this letter on proper occasion to any one. I never asked where the letter to "Dear Sir," came, but can conceive of ways for it to get to me without charging any one with breaking open letters, trunks, or chests not their own.

"It is true that when the Panda was at Zanzibar, the Cavalier was there also, as was the Star, the Settler, two American whale-ships and 2 English trading. Down now than one of these besides the Panda had letters, not by the Cavalier, but within 2 or 3 days of her arrival here.

"I am in almost as happy a state of ignorance in this matter as is Mr. Allen, and he has so felicitously expressed it that I will repeat his words (with but little alteration) as my own, "Whether it [the letter in question] was sent to *him [myself] after it sealed I know not, and what has become of the journal I know not, and whether the other letters I gave to Capt. Ward were sent to Bombay I know not

The letter which I had [for Mr. Allen had my written statement on Saturday morning that it had not been in my possession since the preceding forenoon, x that I did not know as it would be ever again in my possession] could not have contained the Journal ~~the journal~~ which in the first page [the of the remarks] of this circular he says was in it, as it was only a half sheet of letter paper written all over with P.S. in two places in the margin. I feel that the letter falling into my hands at this juncture.

x Mr. Webster has admitted that he received it in this way. [Mrs. Webster was then absent from from Bombay. Mr. Webster opened Capt. Ward's letter to Mrs. W. and found my letter for Dr. Anderson in it.]

* It was not sent to me. C. A. W."

was providential, and am not surprised that the author is anxious to recover it. I would be in the position of either of the parties concerned therein this, for as there are ways in which these things come to light without opening other people's boxes or letters it is but fair to hesitate before we charge this upon others.

"As I know nothing more I am quite willing the matter should go to the Missions for their opinion

E. A. Webster"

Bombay Monday May 2.. 1841"

I shall make no remarks on the above statement of Mr. Webster. Let it be compared with the simple facts I have mentioned respecting the manner in which my letter came into his hands – which facts Mr. W. has himself admitted to be true statement.

As Mr. Webster has made such a use – I might say an abuse – of my letter already described to Dr. Anderson, it is not improper I should say something further concerning it. There was nothing in the letter, either of facts or opinions, which were there sufficient occasion for it, I should be unwilling should be published to the world in connection with those things which would be necessary to a full understanding of it. In reference to Mrs. Webster's not returning with her children to Terceira in the Bonadas had been expected both in Terceira & in this country, I considered that in the view of some of the Missions or reason for this continuing was, the circumstances in which Mr. Webster would be, if left alone in Bombay. As this remark has given offence I shall say something further concerning it. No person who had seen Mr. W's state of mind for considerable time before the Bonada sailed & who felt interested for him, could contemplate his being left alone in this country without feelings of anxiety for him. Mr. Brown & myself who had seen some of him than any others were of the decided opinion that if his family should go to Terceira, he ought not to remain behind. We were fully persuaded that it was best that he & his family should go to Terceira. This opinion in connection with Mr. W's circular to the Missions about Mr. W's going to T– led to some correspondence with our brethren in Ahmednuggur on this subject. And as I am now forced to vindicate myself against an abuse of a private letter of my own, and as what I now write will be seen by those who saw that private letter or what purported to be a copy of it, I feel that it will not be wrong or improper in me to make use of a private note so far as to give an extract from it, – especially as this contains only what was written to Mr. Webster himself. The letter or note was addressed to me & dated Ahmednuggur July 28.. 1840 – now 16 months ago & 4 months before the Bonada sailed. The extract is as follows, – viz –

* And yet Mr. Webster has admitted that my letter for Dr. Anderson was sent to him by Lt. Ward in a letter addressed to Mr. Webster. He opened the letter. Lt. W's letter contained the paper

"And here I would say with regard to your remark in your last communication to us that I think you mistake our feelings when you say that the brethren at Ahmednuggur make light of Mr. Webster's staying alone in India without his family. Now this is not correct. I have written (several weeks ago) to Mr. Webster, stating plainly that I trembled for him if he should remain in this country without Mrs. W— All the brethren here feel just as I do about this."

Similar to these were the views & feelings freely & openly expressed by some of Mr. Webster's best christian friends, who are unacquainted with the Mission, in Bombay. Of the propriety of my say what I did in my letter to Dr. Anderson I am willing that he & the brotherhood should judge. In support to the truth of what I said, the above facts will show that I might have used much stronger language than I did.

I never saw my letter to Dr. Anderson after it came into Mr. Webster's hands. He once promised to show it to me but he afterwards refused saying it was not with him. If the letter had fallen into Mr. W's hands without any fault of his, and he found it contained what in his opinion should not have been written, he could have asked me for explanation & for christian satisfaction. He could then, if he wished, lay the subject before the Mission for an expression of opinion, and then send the whole with the letter itself to the Missionary Bureau. But this he did not do. He never intimated to me that he had such a letter in his possession. I learned it from others, & also that he was ill on it, accompanied by some hard & intemperate statements of his own. And when I spoke to him on the subject, he neither then nor at any time since mentioned to me a single particular that in it as improper or wrong. At the close of the conference on the 13th of May already described, I requested Mr. W— to give my letter for Dr. Anderson then with him to me. Mr. W— then declared that he knew not who put the letter to him, nor how it came to him, further than the individual who put it into his hands, and he said further that the letter had been destroyed. It was then remarked by one friends who heard what Mr. W— said, that as the letter had been destroyed there all mischief or abuse of it & of its contents was at end. Mr. W— heard what they said for it was directed to him & to me. But in this opinion & belief they were mistaken for only a few weeks ago I was informed that Mr. W— was showing to persons in no way connected with the Mission a paper (accompanied with remarks of his own) which professed to be a copy of the letter above mentioned. —— Had Mr. W— instead of destroying the letter sent it to Dr. Anderson

* And yet Mr Webster has admitted that my letter for Dr. Anderson came to him (was given to him by Capt. Waters) inclosed in Capt. Wardi's letter to Mrs. Webster. This letter Mr. Webster immediately opened & found in it my letter for Dr. Anderson. Capt. Waters knows & can tell the whole affair. See what I have stated on page 15th & in the note at the bottom of that page.

to whom it certainly belonged unless it was returned to me, - any thing unfavorable would show for itself. As for copies of it or extracts from it, - whether they have been sent to Mississippi Brown or are in this country - I disavow all responsibility for any thing contained in them.

I agree with the sentiments & statements contained under the 5th head of Mr. Ihrie's letter to the close of it.

Bromley Dec. 3d 1841. L. C. Allen

Jan 20.. 1842. I did not expect I should have occasion to say any thing more of my letter to Dr. Andrew. But I lately heard Mr. Webster say that at the time of the conference the letter had not been destroyed but was then in Mr. Webster's hands. He also lately said that, when I asked him to give it to me and he said he could not for the letter was not with him, it seems that there in the hands of a person to whom he had given it to keep until he should want it. — Mr. W says in his defence that the gentlemen at the conference acquitted him of blame in respect to my letter. This is utterly false. Not one of them even by a single remark acquitted him of blame. L. C. Allen

I can testify to the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Allen under date of Jan 20. 1842. your &c R. N. Hume

Bromley Jan 6.. 1842.

To the Rev. Dr. Andrew
Secy of the Ch. C. B. M.

Dear & Dear

We were not expecting to have occasion to address you any further on the things at this station but perhaps to make some explanation of what we have already written in view of the remarks of Mr. Webster or other members of the Mission. But new & unexpected things have occurred which we feel it our duty to communicate to the committee.

Early on Saturday morning — 2 days ago — it came to our knowledge that Mr. Webster had removed some cases of English type &c from the office to his house (half a mile distant) and was secretly engaged in printing something. We felt that the intelligence required attention and we made inquiry of several persons but obtained no information further than that some cases of English type had been removed to Mr. W's house in a secret manner and that one or 2 persons were there to work, and that all was being managed as secretly as possible.

Soon after the office was opened for business which is daily at 9 o'clock Mr. Webster went into the Draft and did not return until it was dark. As soon as we knew of his return home we went to his house to have an interview with him. We told him that it was with feelings of anxiety we had heard that some of the printing materials of the office had been removed to his house under very suspicious circumstances and were there secretly used. He admitted that they had been brought to his house and are there now in use. We requested him

to inform us on a late work they were employed, or to know us what had been printed, or what type had been set up & was standing [these things we understood were there in an adjoining room] but he refused to answer our inquiries or to show them the type was employed. We urged our request, one of us Mr. Hume - saying that he as one of the committee on the part, to whom its immediate & responsible management had been entrusted by the Union in accordance with instructions from the Constitutional Convention, felt that he had a right to know & ought to know in what way & on what work the materials belonging to the office were employed, and that if Mr. W. refused to give the information requested, he would do it on his responsibility to the Union and to the committee, - and both of us, - saying that as members of the Union & in common with the Board we had important reasons for knowing, had a right to know & ought to know, the information we requested. We intimated Mr. W. as a printer & printer and connected with the printing cause to consider his circumstances, his duty & his responsibility in refusing to give us the information desired, but persisted in refusing & we took our leave.

There are few situations in which the conduct & character of a man are so carefully observed than in the one Mr. Kistler fills. The sentiments & opinions expressed concerning him & his conduct on Saturday were very unfavorable. One word freely used was "cliff" in which means, "deceit, fraud, knavery, stratagem, foul play." He remarked that he was probably engaged on some work like that which he attempted to do secretly in the office about 6 months ago but was discovered. The remark we found on inquiry referred to his printing the papers on Texas, description of which we sent you a copy. We want have you & the committee to judge of the influence of such things and of our feelings in hearing them spoken of concerning one of our number.

Yours truly

L. C. Allen

R. W. Hume

This whole communication was given to Mr. Webster & now with him several weeks. He proposed what he called a reply which contained more than 50 pages of letter-paper. This so called reply was read before the Mission at their late general meeting in January. He altered & modified it somewhat in view of the remarks & opinions then stated, and gave it to us. After reading it we returned it to him with the request that he would meet us to converse upon the things it contained. This request was made more than once, but he refused to meet with us, and at last said he had determined to destroy his papers — or his reply. But he has so often deceived us in such things that it appears more likely he will read them as they were when we saw them, to the Missionary Brethren. So it is not improper to make a few remarks upon this contents. — A considerable part of them had no reference to any thing mentioned in our statements, and many things he says, which are contained in our statements, were positively false & could easily be shown to be so. This was stated to Mr. W. when his papers were read before the Mission & when referred to him.

We will mention one fact, which as it exhibits Mr. W's religious state at the time these things occurred, will show how little dependence can be put upon what he would say concerning them when vindicating himself. The last of these series of papers — dated Feb. 22d 1842, — shows that a year & a half — viz in Oct. 1839 — before the things described in our statement occurred, Mr. W. had begun to appropriate to his own use — by keeping false accounts — a part of every bill from the Treasurer of the Board which he sold. Only a few days after the things described in our statement occurred, — viz in April 1841 — he sold three such bills, kept a part of the amount received for them to himself, and entered the other part, as the entire amount received for them, in his accounts as Treasurer of the Mission. And while he was preparing this vindication of himself — in Dec. & Jan. he sold 2 such bills and appropriated or kept a part of the proceeds to himself in the manner above mentioned. In this course of conduct and in the means he used to conceal it he was guilty not only of gross dishonesty but of much deception & false hood. — Perhaps after stating these facts which are now well known & admitted by himself we need not spend time in making remarks upon what he called his reply or vindication of himself in respect to the things contained in our statement of April 22d 1841. Still it is not improper to make a few remarks.

Mr. Webster complains in his reply of the treatment he had received in various ways from both us, — more especially from myself. He says he has been making such complaints not openly & referring to any facts but secretly — to some persons in Brooklyn, to some members of the Mission out of Brooklyn & probably in letters to the Missionary Brethren. Now, I disclaim disavow having treated Mr. W. unkindly or improperly, — and I disavow having in any way interfered with the duties of this department of labor, or having ever sought or inquired into his

private affairs beyond what my relations & circumstances clearly made it my duty to

Note A. Neither Mr. Hunn nor myself had any feelings or intentions to take any advantage of Mr. W's circumstances in not having him more time, — & sufficient time — to vindicate himself in respect to what we felt it our duty to propose to be not to the Ministry known concerning him. Mr. W's own strange conduct what we up to the course we pursued.

Note B. Mr. W— in what he calls his reply & vindication has given another paper as the result of this conference. This circumstance requires some explanation. — At the close of the conference, Mr. W— to our surprise denied the truth of some important things in the statement we have given, & which had then been read. There was no time to go into into any evidence and so the matter was left. The gentlemen said they would sketch a paper & send it to us. Such a paper they sent. We made some statements & remarks expressing why we could not receive this sketched paper as a settlement or satisfactory adjustment of the matter which had been considered, and that rather after acceptance of this result we should feel it our duty to carry the matter at once to the Conventional Convention. The gentlemen on seeing our statements & remarks upon this proposed paper, saw at once the propriety of withdrawing that paper and substituting another in its place. The one they proposed to substitute is the one I have given. With this paper in connection with Mr. W's confessions & promises then made to us, we expressed ourselves satisfied. He also expressed himself to us & to them to be well satisfied. The gentlemen said that we might destroy the paper first proposed (which proved to be with us) or return it to them. Accordingly we destroyed it. At our meeting for business after it was destroyed Mr. W was asked if he had taken any copy of it, when it was in his hands as it would not be considered as the result of the conference unless our statements & remarks were added to it. Mr. W— replied that he had taken no copy of it nor did we suppose there was a copy or a sentence of it in existence until we saw it given entire by Mr. W— in his vindication, as the true & fair result of the conference with scarcely if any allusion to its having been withdrawn for important reasons and another given & accepted in its place. We learned also that he had shewed it to many persons as the real result of the conference, — just as he has given it in his vindication. When he read his vindication before the Ministry at our annual meeting he admitted that he took the copy when it was with him. So that he told us when the original paper was destroyed, — when that he had taken no copy, was not true. He was so lead made of this copy was somewhere proper.

Note C. I have exactly described what I did. The matter was not to Mr. W— just as it came to me & he was not aware until afterwards that any one had seen the proposed paper. The fact in relation to the only copy he was supposed and I know not by how many it has been believed, that I opened his private letters, which is utterly false.

Note D. Much of what Mr. W— says about this conversation is not true. I pass it with this single remark. — The conversation was not in the hearing of a single native person.

Note E. This person was the editor of the Boston Zion's Herald, which fell into my hands in the year 1840 & I have observed it, on Saturday evenings.

S. C. Allen.

Mr. Allen has read to me the statements on these two pages which I believe to be perfectly correct. R. W. K

To the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. Bombay Feb. 22nd 1842

Gentlemen it has become our duty to communicate to you some facts which have lately come to our knowledge. The division of your Mahratta Mission, into two distinct missions made it necessary for each Mission to make arrangements for managing its own pecuniary concerns; and at the first meeting for business in this Mission after the division took place, Mr. Allen was chosen Treasurer for the ensuing year. This meeting was on the 29th of last month. In the early part of this month it became necessary to sell one of the bills which had been received from the Treasurer of the Board, for the current expenses of the Mission. As Mr. Webster had been Treasurer of the Mahratta Mission for some years previous to its division, and during that time had disposed of the bills from the Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Allen in a note to Mr. Webster inquired, to whom, and at what rate he had latterly sold our Mission bills. Mr. Webster replied in a note as follows. "Mr. Allen,—the last three or four bills have been sold for 2/3/4 but there is some bonds being for *three months, should bring about 2/1/8 to 2/1/4. The last bills have been sold in the Bazar, and I have not a memorandum of the names of buyers. The native brokers Sehanghee and ~~[illegible]~~ Dadabhoy Pestonjee are as good agents as any for this purpose.

signed yours &c E. A. Webster"

On the 18th inst. five days ago, as money was wanted to defray some Mission Expences Mr. Allen went into the Fort intending to sell one of the bills on hand. At the first mercantile house of which he inquired he was told that the bill would have been worth 2/1/4 per rupee for remission by the last mail to London, and they would then have taken it at that rate—that they did

*I was surprised at this remark for I knew that the last bills were the same as those in my hands viz. payable in six months. E. O. A.

not now wish to purchase, and that exchange having risen, the most that could be expected was 2/1/2. Mr. A inquired at three other mercantile houses and was told the same. A portuguese in one of these houses told him that they sold bills on their London agents to be remitted by the last mail to a great amount, at the rate of 2/1/4 per Rupee payable in six months. As Mr. A. did not find any person wishing to purchase at these houses, he consulted a friend who advised him to inquire at the house of Campbell, Miller & Co, saying that Mr. Webster had often sold our Mission bills to them. Accordingly he went there. Mr. Miller the managing partner on looking at the bill remarked that exchange having risen he could not give as much as he gave Mr Webster last month. Mr. A. inquired at what rate the bill had been bought of Mr. Webster, and Mr. Miller referring to his record of the purchase said it was 2/1/8. Mr. A. then inquired whether they had purchased other Mission bills of Mr. Webster within a few months past, and if so at what time and at what rates. Answers to these questions were readily given. In view of the information thus obtained we remark

1st It was with surprise we learned that 2/1/4 was the common rate for bills on England for the last mail, because Mr. Webster had stated in his note to Mr. Allen (which is inserted above) that he sold the Mission bill for that mail "for 2/3/4" — and our bills being payable in three months are more valuable than common mercantile bills which are for six months.

2. It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold several of our last Mission bills to Campbell, Miller & Co. because he had stated in his note that "they were sold in the Bazar", and so he could not give the names of the purchasers.

3 It was with surprise we learned that Mr. Webster sold one Mission bill Jan 24th 1842 at 2/1/8 — one in Dec. 1841 at 2/ — one in Nov. at 2/1/4 and one in Oct at 2/1/4 because he stated in his note that "three or

form of the last bills were sold for 2/3/4. 10

These facts were of such a nature and of such importance that we felt it our duty to make further inquiry, and the result has been — that Mr. Webster has sold a large number of our Mission bills at one rate, and entered them in his accounts as Treasurer at another rate. For each of these bills he received one sum of money — viz. its value at the rate he sold it, and credited to the Mission another sum — viz its value at the rate he entered its sale in his accounts — appropriating the difference between these sums to his own use. The bills which were used in this manner, so far as we have yet ascertained, are twenty two in number (we have since ascertained that the same is true of 5 other bills) and were sold to five different mercantile houses. The first bill was sold Oct 5th 1839 and the last was sold Jan 24th 1842. The following is a list of these bills, with the time and rate of the sale of each and the sum which Mr. Webster received for it — also the rate at which it is entered in the Treasurer's accounts, the sum credited to the Mission and the difference of these two sums. See the accompanying list of the bills sold by Mr. Webster since Oct 5th 1839.

We remain yours truly D. O. Allen

The foregoing was read, first to Mr. Webster, and subsequently at a conference held with the Corresponding Members of the Board — viz. Rev Dr. Stevenson & Rev. Geo. Bandy — who kindly furnished us with the following minute.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson and the Rev Geo. Bandy having been requested by the Rev. D. O. Allen, the Rev. R. W. Hume and Mr. E. A. Webster, to meet them to consider a matter of much importance which it was desired to lay before them: a meeting of the above-mentioned Gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. Webster who desired not to be present) took place at the American Mission Chapel on Friday morning Feb 25th 1842

at 7 o'clock; when the case of Mr. Webster's having sold many bills on H. Hill Esq. Treasurer of the A.B.C.F.M., at a greater rate than what he entered them at in his Mission accounts, was brought under consideration. It was shown that some twenty two bills had been thus falsely entered, and it was probable that some other would be ascertained. The fact of these fraudulent entries admits of no doubt, and is admitted by Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster having signified his intention to return to America in April and requested that the statement of his case might not precede him, but be sent home at the same time, the Corresponding Members recommend that the documents relative to the case be not sent home till the April steamer. They also recommend that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the Printing Office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month.

Bombay Feb 25th 1842. signed J. Stevenson
George Bewsey.

A true copy. R. W. Hume

March 1st 1842 At a meeting of the Bombay Mission held this day in the Mission Chapel - Messrs Allen, Webster and Hume being present the following was approved.

Whereas the Corresponding Members of the Board have recommended "that Mr. Webster be required to give up charge of the printing-office and all other branches of the Mission under his charge at the expiration of the present month" in Feb 1842. Therefore Resolved - that in accordance with this advice Mr. Webster's responsible connection with the Printing Establishment be considered as having ceased with the beginning of the present month. 1842

A true extract from the minutes. R. W. Hume Secretary.

N.B Mr. Webster has within a few days refunded the money which he had appropriated to his own use from the proceeds of bills sold, so far as we have ascertained the facts. This shows that the temptation to dishonesty did not arise from pecuniary embarrassment. — yours truly D. O. Allen.

Bombay March 31. 1842 R. W. Hume

	Date of sale	No. of Bill	Amount in pounds sterling	To whom sold	Date at which sold	Date credited	Amount realised by Mr. Webster	Amount credited to the Mission	Difference appropriated to private use.
1	Oct 5	647	£300	Gibb, Miller & Co.	2/1/4	2/1/2	2969	2938 12 4	30 3 8
2	" 18	662	do.	do. do.	2/1/4	2/1/2	2969	2938 12 4	30 3 8
3	Jan 10	686	do.	do. do	2/1/4	2/1/2	2851 8	2816 8 5	* 34 15 7
4	Feb. 29	703	do.	do. do	2/1/4	2/1/2	2851 8	2823 8 5	27 15 7
5	March 30	708	do.	do. do.	2/1/2	2/1/3/4	2823 8	2796 1 10	27 6 2
6	May 23	716	do.	do. do.	2/1	2/1/4	2880	2851 8 11	28 7 1
7	June 19	527	do.	Ritchie Stewart & Co.	2/1	2/1/4	2860	2851 8 0	28 7 7
8	Aug. 8	744	do.	do. do	2/1/4	2/1/3/4	2969 1	2909 1 5	59 14 7
9	Sept. 21	753	do.	Dixon Cooper & Co. facts furnished by Mr. Webster in regard to this bill.	2/	2/1/2	3000	2938 12 5	61 3 7
10	Oct 19	765	do.	Ritchie Stewart & Co.	2/	2/1/2	3000	2938 12 5	61 3 7
11	Dec. 5	774	do.	Foster & Co	2/1/3/4	2/1	2909 1 5	2880	29 1 5
12	" 23	781	do.	Gibb. Miller & Co.	2/1/3/4	2/1	2909	2880	29
13	March 9	801	do.	Foster & Co	2/1	2/1/2	2880	2823 8 5	56 7 7
14	April 10	825	do.	Ritchie Stewart & Co	2/1/4	2/1/3/4	2969 1	2909 1 5	59 14 7
15	" 29	817	£200	Camp. Miller & Co	2/1/3/4	2/1	1939 6 3	1920	19 6 3
16	" 29	840	do.	do. do	2/1/3/4	2/1	1939 6 3	1920	19 6 3
17	June 12	865	£300	do. do.	2/1/3/4	2/1	2909	2880	29
18	July 12	856	do.	Gisborne & Co	2/1/2	2/1	2938 12	2880	58 12
19	" 19	816	£100	Sent to Smith Elder & Co for paper					
20	Aug. 21	883	£300	Camp. Miller & Co	2/1/2	2/1	2938 12	2880	58 12
21	" 21	841	£100	do. do.	2/1/4	2/1/4	989 11	969 11	20
22	Sept. 25	885	£300	do. do.	2/	2/1/3/4	3000	2909 1 5	90 14 7
23	Oct 27	913	do.	do. do.	2/1/4	2/1/3/4	2969	2909 1 5	59 14 7
24	Nov. 10	932	do.	do. do.	2/1/4	2/1/3/4	2969	2909 1 5	59 14 7
25	" 24	937	do.	Nicol & Co	2/1/4	2/1/3/4	2969	2909 1 5	59 14 7
26.	Dec. 23	952	do.	Camp. Miller & Co	2/	2/1/3/4	3000	2909 1 5	90 14 7
27	Jan 24	960	do.	do. do.	2/1/8	2/1/3/4	2984 7	2909 1 5	75 5 7
28	July 12. 1841.			bought of Ritchie Stewart & Co at the rate of 2/1/2 = £489. 12. 7 and charged in Treasurer's accounts at the rate of 2/ = £500 in favor of Messrs. Wilson & Co. Difference appropriated					10 19 8

The facts in regard to the buying of this bill were given by Mr. Webster. Also in regard to the bill sold Sept 21. 1840. The facts in regard to the other bills were obtained directly from the Merchants. They have not generally put down the fractions and we do not know whether they were paid. The above is a complete list of bills, the sale of which is acknowledged by Mr. Webster since Oct 5. 1839. * This is the sum credited as received for this bill as it was paid that 7 Rupees less were found in the bag. Mr. Webster confessed nothing until the facts in regard to these bills had been ascertained.

Rev. Dr. Anderson

Bombay March 31st 1842

Dear Sir duplicates of the list of bills sold by Mr Webster since Oct 5th 1839 are sent to you — also of the communication addressed to the P. Committee in regard to that subject. The bills sold by Mr. W. previous to that date, may be seen by to reference to the accounts sent annually to the Treasurer of the Board. We expect Mr. Webster and family to leave in the Steamer which is to start for Suez to-morrow. We felt strong objections to their going by this route as there was a prospect of being soon able to go in an American vessel. We stated fully our own feelings and what we thought would be the wish of the P. Committee. We are in no way responsible for his going via. England. In the circumstances in which we were placed we could not do otherwise than approve of the following which was adopted by us March 21. 1842. Whereas Mr. Webster has requested the Mission to place at his disposal a sum equivalent to to his passage direct to Boston in an American ship, for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to America by the overland route through England: and Whereas the brethren of the Ahmednuggur Mission have recommended that 1500 Rupees be placed at Mr. Webster's disposal for this purpose therefore Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised to pay 1500 Rupees towards the passage of Mr. Webster and family to America by way of the overland route through England." Extract from the minutes. R. W. H.

Mr. Webster's disregard to the pecuniary interests of the Mission & the Board has manifested itself in a variety of ways, and has caused us much difficulty at this station. I do not know what they regard as the probable expense of the journey to America but they speak as though there is no doubt of their possessing sufficient means to defray the expense. I remain yours very truly R. W. Hume.

Mr. S. A. Webster.

Letters from Messrs. Allen & Hume
Dated Boston Feby 4 & March
1842.

Recd. June 2nd 1842

ackd. Aug 11.

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Documents sent to the
Prudential Committee
by Mr. E. A. Webster;
by the hands of Capt. Ward;
recd. in June 1841.

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1. Letter from Mr. Webster to his wife. — — — — — — 4 pages.
2. Letter from Mr. W. to Mr. Anderson. — — — — — — } 24 pages
3. Mr. Webster's circular to the Mission, & Remarks upon the same
4. Mr. Webster's second circular, & Remarks on it. —
5. Mr. Webster's third circular, & Remarks upon it. 157 pages.
6. Appendix. — — — — — — — — — — — — 41 pages.

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Rockingham Nov 17. 1840.

My Dear Wife

I think that as the Brendan must arrive in a day or two, it is time I should be drawing off extracts of instructions to accompany the present documents.

It is not regular for me to send them to the Rooms, but I conceive it is so for me to give them to you. In doing this I only put them into your hands and leave you only to refer to them for authority in any question that may arise.

It is true that I wrote the letter to which Mr Allen alludes asking for a dismission, but destroyed it before it went farther than to himself and Mr Nurse. My feelings then were for returning immediately to America. But since then circumstances have changed and I do not wish to go. I make no comment upon the circulars and the opinions expressed upon them, and wish the Board take the matter without any representation on either side and judge from facts as they see them.

I have appealed to this Board

(for it was prior to that) a letter I wrote to Mr Ballantine about taking employ from Government in the Post Office. As you know his feelings on this point and all that Mr Burgess has said since he came to Rowley it is unnecessary that I should add to this already long paper more than to wish you to assure the Board that so long as I can be useful I do not wish to leave the Mission, and that I have now acquired such a knowledge of the language that I am willing to take

all the responsibility of the Sotu-
ra the prep. concerning the spirit
that has exercised some in the late
trials I wish to say no more
than is evident from the papers
and I leave you to make my
extracts from them you may
deem necessary, and desiring
you to bring this, the only copy
I have when you return to
India. I remain

Your aff. Husband
Fr. Mrs. R. Webster E. A. Webster.

Bombay, April 29th 1840.

Revd Dr. Anderson

Dear Sir,

Our eldest child has for the last two years suffered from the effects of the climate and we have been often advised to send her home, but we have not felt willing to put her under the care of servants without any one to act the part of mother to her during the passage. We made arrangements to have her go in the Waverly thinking that Mrs. Ward was to return in that vessel to Bombay, but were disappointed, and matters took such a turn as to make it clear to our minds that it was not expedient at that time to send her. Mrs. W-'s friends, and my own, have often urged us to send her, and have said that they would pay the passage of us all to America, if we would not return to India, but this we are not willing to promise, and have made them no answer on that subject. But now we feel that our duty is to send the child home as soon as we can, and I therefore ask permission for Mrs. W- to return by the first direct opportunity to America, while I remain in India.

Mrs. W if allowed to come home, will need no servant, and thus the expense and what is worse the appearance of a servant will be saved. My own allowance, will, of course, be that of a single man, which will make up for all expenses during her absence. The case to us appears one of plain duty and we desire that you will lay this matter before the Prudential Committee and communicate an answer

to

us by the earliest opportunity, via England and the Red Sea.

Our girl is now at Mahabaleshwar with Mr: Abbotts' family, and as the rainy season has always been peculiarly trying to her in Bombay, she will go with his family to Ahmednuggur and we hope to have her returned to us after the rains. If she should not be better after her return from Ahmednuggur we may feel it our duty to send her home if a good Ship should come, even before we hear from you. Should this be necessary we shall of course do it with a Medical Certificate. Leaving matters entirely to Providence we feel in this a confidence that all will be right, and that our duty in this will be made clear, before there is any necessity to act.

Bombay, June 2d 1840

Circular

Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Bugess, French, Graves, Munger & Webster.

Gentlemen

I beg herewith to enclose you the copy of a letter which I sent to Dr. Anderson by the Mail of the last of ~~the last of~~ April. We had long thought of sending our oldest child home if a good opportunity should present, but had never contemplated Mrs. W's going with her till Captain Ward came back on the 27 of April. He urged us to send her home and said it would cost no more for Mrs. W to go than it would for a servant to be sent while she staid here. It was then uncertain how long Captn Ward would be in India, but before I left for the Hills he concluded to return probably early in Septr. next, and although arrangements had partly been made for our child to go to Nuggur, we thought best to have her come back to Bombay before the

rains and thus be ready for all that might be best to do.

One reason of my writing to Dr. Anderson, was because I thought I had a perfect right to do so. Had I myself contemplated leaving the Mission I should have felt it my duty to lay the matter before them in the first place. But as Mrs. W had on her hands no very important operations that would be likely to suffer during her absence, I did not feel it important to consult the Mission which I should still have done but for the want of time before the last Steamer of April sailed

We are now desirous of sending our children home by the Brenda, as we believe it is a better opportunity than is likely to present for a long time to come, and another reason which weighs with us, is that our last letters from home informed us of the declining state of Mrs. W's mother.

I therefore beg that you will allow me to send her and our children by this opportunity at an expense not exceeding seven hundred Rupees (700 Rs.). Or if you should feel unwilling to do this allow me to receive it or as much as I should need, as a loan, and if the Board should not approve of her going home I hope we may be able to raise this sum from our friends in America.

The difference between my present allowance and what it will be after Mrs. W- shall leave (if she goes) will amount in 18 months to Rupees 1368, and I hope she will at the expiration of that time return to Bombay. I lay this matter before you at this time, that it may be long enough for us to prepare and that you may fully understand our wishes and feelings on this subject, and hope that the members of the Mission will in a spirit of kindness take this matter into consideration

Very truly Yours
(Signed) E. A. Webster

Remarks by D. O. Allen

1 Mrs. Webster's proposed return to America. - This subject comes under the regulations passed by the Board at their last annual Meeting. On careful examination of this subject in all its connections, I am of the opinion that the facts and circumstances of this case are not such as to warrant the Mission to authorize Mrs. Webster to return to America in the circumstances for the purposes mentioned in this Circular; and I believe if we should authorize her return and so she should go to America that the Prudential Committee (who would revise our proceeding - See the regulation referred to) would disapprove of it. - No precedent - no instance of a similar kind has occurred so far as I know in any Mission of the Board since I have been connected with it.

The instance nearest like it I can now recollect in the history of the Board was the case of Mrs. Hall who went from this Mission to America in 1825. Mrs. Hall's case far more urgent than Mrs. Webster's. Mr. & Mrs. Hall had lost two of their children and the other two were failing. And yet the Prudential Committee did not approve of Mrs. Hall's having come to America as she had on the authority of the Mission.

2. If the Mission cannot authorize Mrs. Webster's return and so advance money for the expenses, will they loan money for the expenses of her going? On this point it appears to me that the laws of the Board are clear and explicit. The law which I refer is on the 15 page 41 Art. of this printed code. The rule is applicable to all Missionaries &c. - See the Article. I believe this law will not permit the Mission to grant such a loan as is mentioned in the Circular. I believe, - from some circumstances with which I am acquainted - that this law was designed to prevent Missions from

from advancing or loaning money in their hands belonging to the Board, to any of their Members. It is true a part of the expense of Mr. Boggs' passage to America was called a loan [How this point, loaning money in that case will be regarded at the Missionary Rooms we do not yet know.] But Mr. Boggs' case was not parallel to the one proposed in this Circular. It was very different. And yet I have always regarded the act of the Mission in loaning money to Mr. Boggs as an unlawful act. I did not vote for it. The proposal came from Mr. B- to the Mission in a complicated form; the resolution or opinion authorizing it was given in peculiar circumstances, and I believe those who voted for it, did not then recollect this law. Be this as it may, I have heard several of them express their regret that they voted for it.

The copy of Mr. Webster's letter to Dr. Anderson (I mean what is contained in it) which accompanies this Circular, and many past and present facts and circumstances induce me to mention another course, which will meet the question of this Circular, - I mean Mr. W's return to America. If Mr. Webster wishes to go to America - taking of course his family with him - I shall vote for his going and also vote for the Mission's paying for their passage by the Brendan - And for the following reasons. -

1. It is well known to some, if not to all the Mission that Mr. & Mrs. Webster left America with the intention themselves, and with the expectation on the part of their friends that they would return after a few years. This intention and expectation have both been cherished. All the Mission, I presume, know that this has been Mr. & Mrs. W's intention. His letter to Dr. Anderson shows how their friends in America feel - that is they are so anxious that Mr. & Mrs. W. should return to Africa - they have offered to pay the expenses of their passage. (See the letter) I do not mention this feeling in either party as expressing any approbation or disapprobation of it; - I mention it as matter of fact. This

This expectation has made their friends in A- unhappy. Of this Mr. W's letter furnishes abundant evidence. And their intention to return has made Mr & Mrs. W unhappy. This will be doubted by none who has had opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves. If Mrs W- should go to America as proposed in this Circular and he should remain in Bombay, still he does not relinquish his intention of going to A- ere long.

2- Mr & Mrs. Webster's feelings of unhappiness from other causes in Bombay. Whether these causes are founded on facts and in necessary circumstances or not, still the effects, - or suffering from them is real. The effects or influence of such feelings have been in my opinion unhappy on their usefulness, and I know they [I mean the effects and influence of such feelings] have been very unhappy to those associated with them. And neither facts nor circumstances encourage me to hope for any change for the better.

A few weeks ago Mr. Webster prepared a letter to send to Dr Anderson asking for permission to return to America with his family, and stating the reasons why he wanted to return. These reasons were chiefly, if not, wholly his unpleasant state in connection with his situation, and their unpleasant circumstances in Bombay. This letter was shown to us at this station and perhaps to all the Mission. The fact of his having prepared such a letter I know was communicated by him beyond this station. He stated to us here, when he showed the letter, that it was only what he had long contemplated doing. Whether the letter was sent or not, I know not, - My opinion has been that it was not sent. But his preparing it, and having long previously determined or contemplated doing so, shows his state of mind, - or his feelings in view of his state and circumstances. -

3- The Printing establishment will not suffer essentially, nor materially, by Mr. Webster's returning to America. The Office is now in such a state that, with the help now

employed in it any member of the Mission who can correct the press in English and Mahratta [and if Mr Webster continues connected with the Press I suppose some Member will be required to correct the Mahratta] can carry it on for months and years successfully, and yet have a considerable part of his time for proper Missionary labor. I may speak on this point with confidence as the Office has been carried on well for weeks and for months;-(in one instance I saw it go on thus for 4 months)- when Mr W- was absent from Bombay. So also can the Foundry be carried on. Some months ago I carefully got specimens of the different fonts of type which have been made in our Foundry, and I saw them and have ever since been satisfied that no new fount of Mahratta type need to be cut for the Office; that it will only be necessary to re-cast the fonts we have, when they shall be worn out; and this work the men now in the Office and Foundry can at any time do. And if new fonts should be required (which does not now appear probable) the Mission have ~~one~~ in their employment (J. Graham) who can as well cut new fonts as he did those which we now have.

4.- The pecuniary state of the Office;- as its expenditures and receipts; its present state and future prospects of business. The Office, as will appear from documents now to be communicated to the Mission has come to a crisis. It must be carried on at a ruinous expense of Mission funds;- Or great changes must be made in it;- Or it must be stopped.

(1) The Printing Office from the time I came to India has been supposed in the Mission & at the Missionary Rooms, from statements & representations often made, (I do not know as Mr. Webster has made such but his predecessor often did) to be a source of profit to the Mission, or to the Board. The Prudential Committee would be astonished to see the balance sheet of expenditures and receipts now submitted to the Mission.

And now we are called on from high quarters and in strong terms to reduce our rate of printing and so make things yet worse for the Office. Shall the Mission carry it on by using up funds sent us by the Board for other purposes? Shall we print the Scriptures for the Bombay Bible Society, charging only a part of what the work cost us? And shall we pay more, - much more - for printing our own Tracts, & school books &c. in our own Office than we should have to pay to other Offices for doing it? I can not consent to such a course, unless it should be for a short time - to be succeeded as soon as possible by an improved state of things in the Office.

(1) What changes can be made in the Office? The great burden of expense in our Office when compared with other similar establishments in this country is in the Agency part, - or expenses which are not included in the manual labor of the Office, - such as the expenses of superintendence, Clerk-hire &c. In this respect our Office exhibits a striking contrast to the Office of the Board at Madras, as the documents now to be communicated to the Mission show. Now shall Mr. Coward be dismissed? They who know Mr. C's character and services in the Office and in the Mission will all I believe say, "no, not yet for a while". I hope it will not at any time be necessary. Shall Thomas Graham be dismissed? They who know his qualifications, and his services in the Office & in the Foundry will at once I believe say, "no." I hope it will never become necessary to dismiss him.

Shall the Office then be stopped? No, I hope not, while the people around us are heathen, nor when they become Christians, for they will still need the Scriptures.

What then shall be done? My opinion is that in view of all the facts and circumstances mentioned in this circular, considering the expenses of a professional Printer, and

that

that the Establishment can be carried on will in connection with some Missionary who will be responsible for its management and yet have the far greater part of his time left for Missionary labors. [while if Mr. Webster continues connected with the Office some Missionary must still also have the correction of the Native Department] - In view of all these things my opinion is that it is best for Mr. Webster to do what he can for the improvement of the establishment untill the Brenda shall return to Bombay and then accompany his family to America.

In the above opinions & remarks I have said nothing with any feeling of censure or unkindness towards Mr. & Mrs. Webster. I hope I have said nothing which will give them any unpleasant feeling. The opinion I have expressed is the result of much observation and reflection; - It is that it will be for the happiness of Mr. Webster and his family and their friends in America and for the interest of our printing establishment, & I believe that it will be perfectly satisfactory to the Prudential Committee for him to return to America as I have mentioned, - i.e. in the Brenda. The Prudential Committee do not intend to send Printers where they are not necessary, - i.e. when Offices can be managed by people in the places where their missions are, the Board do not intend to support Printers. This opinion they have published to the world. I would not have any thing written to America connected with this subject which would hurt Mr. or Mrs. Webster's feelings. - It will be no small praise for him to have got the Office into such a state that it no longer required the superintendance of a professional Printer; - that it could go on without the aid and expense of such a person. It will be no small praise for him to have commenced a Foundry and brought it to such a state that it could go on perpetuating type in sufficient quantity and variety with the aid of those

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whom he had trained to the business. What Missionary has ever left India who could leave his work, - or look back upon it, - with more satisfaction than Mr. Webster will be able to do.

Bombay, June 15th 1840. (Signed) D. O. Allen

P. S. As I expect this Circular would accompany the papers and documents now to be submitted to the Mission concerning the state, prospects &c. of the Office, I have referred to these papers. I hope no member of the Mission will express his opinion on this Circular without having examined these papers. They should by all means go together.

(Sig.) D. O. A.

It is not surprising that Mr. & Mrs. Webster should wish to send their children ~~home~~ to America, particularly if they have Christian relatives or friends to whom they can entrust them.

I think the principle should be adopted of permitting parents to make arrangements for their children in America whenever they can do it to their own satisfaction. The cost of sending them home and the allowance for them there, will be less than the expense of keeping them in the Mission. As a general thing also parents may be expected to do more in India without their children than with them.

Parents therefore should have liberty to do that, with reference to this subject, which to them seems best fitted to promote their childrens' welfare.

I know indeed that no such regulation has been made by the Board. But they probably would not blame any Mission for acting on this principle. Why should they object, when the expense to them will be lessened?

I am willing that the Mission should sustain the expense of sending home the children of Mr. & Mrs Webster.

Shall Mrs Webster have permission to go home with her children?

In view of all the circumstances of the case my feelings would lead me to say yes. But perhaps it would be a dangerous precedent. It does not follow because children may be sent home that one of the parents has a right to accompany them. As Mr. Webster has applied for permission to the Prudential Committee this subject may as well be left for them to decide. If the P. Committee sanction her return then the Mission will pay her expenses.

Had Mr. Webster proposed to return with his family as suggested by Mr. Allen I should have approved of it. He ad he stated that having bought the Office and Foundry into such a state that they can go on without the aid of a professional Printer, and therefore felt that his services could be dispensed with, I believe that the Board would have been satisfied and would have been willing to give him a honorable dimission (ie) in case he had desired it. And however unwilling we might be to have Mr. Webster leave the Mission doubtless all would have consented to the proposal. With respect to the Office I know not what is to be done. It is evident that it cannot go on much longer as it is. It must be left to the Mission to say how the difficulty shall be remedied. And if we fail to find a remedy the whole subject must of course be referred to the Board. But I need not refer to that subject now as Mr. Allen has requested that this circular and the one just issued respecting the Office

may be considered at the same time.

Bombay, June 17th 1840. (Signed) R. W. Hume

Minute on Mr. Allen's Remarks.

At the Meeting of the Board at Utica in 1834, the subject of Missionaries' children was discussed, and the rules adopted were those found on page 462 of the Herald for 1834. I wish to send my children home because I believe they cannot safely stay in India much longer. Concerning one of them Mr. Allen has often said that no change in India would permanently help her. I believe it my duty to get her home as the means of preserving, if not her life, at least her health and to do this in the most economical way I have proposed to have her mother accompany her, as Captn. W and will take Mrs. W. as cheap as he will the children without her, and my reduced allowance would more than pay the difference between the return passage of Mrs. W. and the return passage of a servant.

When Mr. Allen had a child that was suffering from the climate he thought it his duty to take it home, and went at the expense of the Board, though I believe he first obtained their consent, for which I have also applied, and which may be here before the Brenda returns from Mocha, but lest it should not, and wishing to improve so good an opportunity I have issued this Circular. We have not it is true yet lost two children, neither had Mr. Allen when he went home with his, and like him we wish to be saved so painful a trial.

2nd. In asking for a loan I thought that some of the

the Mission might favor that course who felt, or might feel willing to vote for an appropriation. My case differs from Mr Boggs' in this that he asked ~~for~~ for a sum to enable him to leave the Mission, and I ask for one to enable me to send my children home while I remain. The allowance of the Board for children in America is much less than what the Mission allow for children here. Could I draw the Mission allowance for my children after they have gone to America I would ask nothing for their passage. I would here say that in 1835 Mr. Stone & Mr. Allen both charged in their accounts with the Mission 15 Rs per month for each of their children then in America. In the first instance the charge was withdrawn and in the second referred to the Board and disallowed. The passage of Mr. Allen's child was, as I before said, paid by the Board. Of Mr. Stone's children I cannot speak with certainty.—

Concerning Mr. Allen's 2nd, 3rd & 4th paras under this head I will only remark that I have often said I did hope to return after some years and once more see my parents and relatives, but no one has ever heard me in connexion with that hope express any other intention than that of returning again to India. I have always said that if the Board were unwilling to pay my passage I hoped some other way would be provided by which I might go free of expense to them. It is true I prepared a letter as Mr. Allen says to ask a dismission, but I have not sent it and do not now wish to do so.

My feelings of unhappiness have been great

that I do not believe that they are necessarily incident at to my situation. That there has been occasion for them no one who knows my situation, and has been a disinterested observer has ever doubted. I would if I wished adduce instances in support of this assertion.

3 & 4 of this portion of Mr Allen's remarks I will only say that if the Mission think that I could be better employed in some other department, or chose to assign me any other duties than those connected with the Office, I am willing to do the best of my ability & do any thing they may think best. If they are unwilling to entrust the proof reading to me they may lay it upon anyone who is willing to take the load.

In conclusion I would express my sense of the regard which Mr. Allen has manifested for the feelings of Mrs. W and myself. And adding my regret that the need of praise he has bestowed upon the humble individual he has taken it upon himself to eulogise had not been better deserved, I would express the hope that many who may yet retire or be providentially removed may have greater and better worths to follow them.

I will only add my regret that matters entirely unconnected with this Circular should have been introduced into it. Had I asked for a dismission it would have been different but I conceive that duty to myself requires a longer stay, as matters are now situated. I wish to have the privilege of laying this before the corresponding members of the Board for

their opinions, if I should deem it advisable to do so, after it has been round the Mission.

(Signed) E. A. Webster.

June 19th 1840.

If Mr. Webster does not receive a seasonable answer to his letter from the Prudential Committee we approve of Mrs. Webster and her children going home in the Brenda as proposed in Mr Webster's Circular, the Mission furnishing the necessary funds to be returned by Mrs Webster, according to his own proposal, in case the Prudential Committee does not approve of this course.

In expressing these views we do not overlook the late resolution of the Board in reference to the return of Missionaries, but think the state of health of Mrs. W's child, the very favorable opportunity the Brenda affords both as to expense and convenience (another such opportunity we cannot expect for months) justify this course.

The resolution of the Board regarding the loaning of money (41st Art. of the constitution of the Board referred to by Mr. Allen) did not we think contemplate such a case as this. See By laws Art. 3rd "the Mission shall have power to make appropriation of money to aid its own members in cases of emergency and exigency, not contemplated in the system of allowance. But appropriations of this kind shall be temporary and make no part of the system of regular allowance."

This Circular must of course go home to the Prudential

Committee as Mr Webster's authority for sending his family.

Ahmednuggur, June 25th 1840.

(Signed) A. Abbott.
" H. Ballantine
" E. Burgess
" O. French.

In addition to the remarks made above to which I have subscribed my name, I wish to say that I am sorry to see the course taken in previous remarks on this Circular. Even had Mr Webster asked a dismission from the Mission we should not be justified in sending him home without a reference to the Prudential Committee. They alone can dissolve the connection which they form with their Missionaries, and it is improper even for us to vote on the subject (see the last letter from the Rooms.) It would indeed be proper to send our opinion to the Prudential Committee on the subject, did there seem to be a necessity for doing so; but I see no good reason to believe that any such necessity exists at present - and I am sorry to see that any of my brethren have the feelings exhibited in this Circular, especially as such an exhibition of feelings is calculated to make the situation of Mr Webster in the Mission much more unpleasant than ever - and of course to diminish his usefulness.

(Signed) H. Ballantine

June 25th 1840.

The remarks to which I have subscribed above, refer

refer only to matters contained in Mr. W's Circular. With regard to the subject introduced by Mr. Allen, it hardly appears that here is the place for remarks; especially as Mr. A. says another document is necessary to give a correct understanding of the subject. I cannot think however that any thing in connection with the forth-coming document will make it appear best to send home a member of our Mission because we have nothing for him to do. I would not however prejudge. As it is desirable to despatch this Circular without further delay, I will reserve my remarks on the subject introduced by Mr. Allen till I see the document of which he speaks.

If this Circular (with the remarks made upon it of course) is to be sent to the Mission house, I think the opinions of all the members of the Mission should be given upon that subject, unless Mr. A. should withdraw his remarks upon it from the Circular. And this (withdrawing his remarks if the Mission would consent to it) I am inclined to think would be the best course to pursue and let the subject come up in a separate form. I think the document should by no means be sent home in its present shape. Yet in these suggestions I would not be understood as wishing to avoid inquiry into the state of the Office. If the Office is in a bad condition the Mission ought to know it, and it is hoped that the Printing Committee will make no further delay in giving a full statement of the case to the Mission.

Ahmednuggur,
June 27th 1840.

(Signed) E. Burgess.

I feel grieved to see some remarks upon this Circular which are entirely foreign to this subject. I wish that I and all my brethren might see our usefulness here as plainly as Mr. Webster might see his. And I know of no circumstance which should lead any one to suppose his usefulness is at an end.

June 27th 1840.

(Signed) A. Abbott

If Mr. Webster had proposed to send his child home by Captn. Ward at the expense of the Mission I should have cordially concurred in the proposition. But his proposition is widely different from this, and under existing circumstances, I do not feel authorized, by the late law of the Board to sanction it. As it may be expected that an opportunity will occur in the course of the coming year for Mrs. Webster to return to America should the Board approve of it, or of sending the child, if they do approve, I think it would be better for them to wait the answer of the Committee. The circumstance of Mr. W's offering to pay the expense, in case the Committee disapprove, is generous on his part; but it does not in my opinion authorize us to accede to the proposition. It is made the whole business a matter of rupees; but such it should not by any means be regarded. Rupees cannot purchase the services for which Mrs. W is competent, and which will be available to that branch of the Mission in case of her remaining. And are not such services likely to be needed in the coming year? Most assuredly they are. As the

vote of the Mission now stands, Mr & Mrs Hume are to remove from that Station, and in this case it can hardly be expected that Mrs. Allen in her feeble state of health, will be adequate to the performance of all the labor which properly devolves upon the female members of the Mission. I know not what Mrs. W's services have been for the past year, but I trust they have been valuable; indeed I cannot see how they can have been otherwise, considering the absence of Mrs. Allen and the recent arrival in the Country of Mrs Hume. It is not improbable that the Committee may refer this matter to the Mission as no expression of opinion has gone from the Mission regarding it, and they have no means of judging of the importance of Mrs. W's services in the department of female education. I do much wish that they could feel it to be their duty and privilege to wait the answer of the Committee.

I most fully concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ballantine regarding certain remarks of Mr. Allen. It would be impossible for me to find language adequate to express the measure of my regret at seeing such an expression of opinion. And I am exceedingly sorry to see Mr. Hume concur in the same. I would fain hope that no unkindness was intended. But have these brethren ever suggested such feelings to Mr. Webster in private? If it be indeed so that Mr. W's labors as a printer, can be dispensed with, then it may become the duty of the Mission to give him the business which has been in contemplation, viz. that of Editing the Maratha

Press or give him the business of preaching the word, and distributing Scriptures and Tracts, in which I believe he would greatly rejoice.

Jaulna, June 29th 1840.

(Signed) J. B. Munger

Remarks on the Circular received 3d July.

My dear Brother.

I think that Printers and their wives too, are expected to be Apost. Missionaries, devoting all the time they can to the direct communication of the Gospel to the ignorant. This is, I believe, the most important work on earth. I therefore think that the diminution of expense is not adequate reason for Mrs. W. going home. I therefore favor Br. & Sr. Webster staying, staying and laboring as long as they can and will. Still I think that I see reason for their children being sent home. And since only the oldest could now be sent by a servant, and since this is in general an evil way, or an unadvisable way of sending children, considering also the expectations and wishes of the parents I imagine the Committee would allow Mrs. W to go. If I considered the case very urgent, I should vote for her going even before we could obtain their decision. But as this does not now appear to me such a case, I advise them to wait for an answer from the Committee.

Still if the case should become obviously more urgent, or if they both still think it very much so, I favor her going as proposed by refunding the expense, yet I earnestly hope they will consent to wait for the decision of the Committee, although

although the passage by the Brenda may be lost.

Wishing that they and we may be in all things divinely and rightly directed.

I remain your Affectionate Br.

(Signed) A. Graves.

Satara
July 4th 1840.

As both Mr. Allen & Mr. Hume expressed the opinion that this Circular should be acted on only in connection with certain other documents which were to be submitted to the Mission I requested permission to reserve part of my remarks till that document should appear.

On examining those documents I cannot see sufficient reason to favor the course suggested by Mr. Allen and Mr. Hume. And besides the aspect of the whole case has so far changed that I suppose that they would not now themselves wish to have that course pursued. I shall therefore say no more on the subject

I cannot, however, but remark that I think for the honor of the Mission and out of mercy to the Committee this Circular should not go to the Rooms. If anything must be sent to the Rooms on the subject Mr W. should (in my opinion) issue another Circular upon which the opinions of the Mission can be expressed uninvolved with other subjects.

If the subject introduced by Mr. Allen requires

the

the consideration of the Mission or the Prudential Committee let it be brought up in a separate form.

Ahmednuggur
August 8th 1840.

(Signed) C. Burgess.

Circular

Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Burgess, French, Graves, Hume & Webster.

Gentlemen.—

In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Burgess in his remarks at the end of my Circular of June 2nd, asking for permission for Mrs. W to go home, I have the pleasure of again issuing it for your action. Although Mr. Burgess is the only one who has thus expressed himself on the Circular, yet others have said the same in private letters and this is what induces me to submit it again for an expression of your opinion.

Yours very truly

(Signed) E. A. Webster.

Bombay,
August 13th 1840.

Note.— I send the first Circular with this that each may see what he first wrote.

[Here follows the Circular on page 1, 2, & 3.]

My views on the subject of this ~~letter~~ Circular are stated on a former Circular (of which this appears to be a copy) and are dated June 15th 1840.; and I know no sufficient reasons for stating them at length again. It is known to all the Mission that I did not then vote & for *reasons given in that Circular, - and I do not now vote and for the same *reasons - for Mrs. W's going to America for the purposes and the circumstances mentioned on the Circular.

Bombay, August 17th 1840. (Signed) D. C. Allen.

Note: *These reasons were seen by all the Mission when that Circular was circulated in the Mission.

I am willing that the Mission should sustain the expense of sending home the children of Mr. & Mrs. W. - I consent to Mrs. W's returning with the understanding that it is to depend upon the decision of the P. Committee, whether her expenses are to be borne by the Mission. If the P. Committee sanction her return then the Mission to sustain the expense.

Bombay Augt. 17. 1840. (Signed) R. W. Hume.

In expressing the opinion that another Circular should be issued I desire if possible that we might avoid the necessity of sending the former Circular to the Prudential Committee. My reasons for not wishing the Circular sent were: That the remarks upon it involved a subject not necessarily, as, I thought, connected with that proposed by Mr. Webster (I refer to the subject of Mr. W's return to America) and upon which the opinions of the members of the Mission were not fully expressed. I thought that subject would not be presented in its proper light to the Com. and that they would rather be confused than enlighted by reading such a document. And besides subsequent developments & documents subsequently submitted to the Mission present the subject alluded to in a light different from that in which it appears from the remarks made upon the Circular. But as Mr. Allen refers to his former remarks as still indicative of his opinion I see no way of avoiding the necessity of sending the whole document just as it is. If any opinion on the subject goes from the Mission, the first Circular with all its remarks must go. home, my opinion being the same essentially as when the Circular first went around. I see no reason for altering or transcribing the remarks to which I have subscribed on page ~~14~~ 15 dated June 25th. 1840.

I deeply regret the necessity of any of our member leaving the field, and would fain hope that the necessity in present case may yet be avoided. At least I hope we may hear from the Com. before Mr. W. will be obliged to leave.

If this Circular goes home I think another document should accompany it, from which the Prud. Com. may learn the true state of the Mission in regard to those subjects (especially that of the Press) of which it treats.

Ahmednuggur
August 22. 1840 } (Signed) E. Burgess.

I subscribe to the last para. of Mr. Burgess's remarks.

(Signed) N. Abbott.
" H. Ballantine
" S. B. Munger.

August 24th. 1840.

In reference to Mrs. W's returning to America my name is appended to remarks on page ~~14~~ 15 of the first Circular. On the subject introduced into that Circular by Mr. Allen I have nothing more to say than that the documents relating to the Press which have just passed through our hands should be sent to the Mission House at the same time with the Circular. From these documents the Committee will be able to judge concerning the remarks referred to in the Circular, at least in one or two points. The Committee ought to know the state of the Press especially if it is not what it should be.

August 24 1840 } (Signed) O. French.

I have nothing to add now beyond what was said on page 14 of the former Circular

(Signed) H. Ballantine

(Circular)

Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Burgess, French, Graves, Munger, Hume & Webster,

Gentlemen,

By a resolution of the Committee of the Press, the duty of laying before you the accompanying papers was imposed upon me, and I beg to remark very briefly on a few points, and then leave the matter in your hands; Of the accompanying papers, the one numbered I. was received, as you will perceive, a long time since. We immediately wrote to the Press at Madras, to Mr. Marshman at Serampoor, Rev. W. H. Pearce at Calcutta, and to Mr. Tyrie at Surat, to ascertain the rates at which printing is done by the Presses in these places, as well as the cost of labor and other matters which enter into and increase the expense of book-making. Mr. Winslow writes as follows-

"Our rates of printing for the Bible Society are as follows:

Price by the half sheet or Forms.

1 Tamil & Telooguo

Large type octavo, first 3000, pp. 8 — Rs.	18	"	"
Each 1000, ad. —	3	"	"
do — 16mo. or 18mo. " 3000, pp. 16 or 18 —	24	"	"
Each ad. 1000. —	4	"	"
Small type octavo or double columns duodecimo first 3000, pp. 8 —	21		

Each ad 1000	3	8	"
D° Duodecimo open and single columns as in digtor 3000	18	"	"
Each ad. 1000	3	"	"
do 16mo or 18mo first 3000 pp. 16 or 18	27	"	"
Each ad. 1000	4	8	"
II. Hindústani Octavo, first 500, pr page	1	8	"
Each ad 500 do	"	12	"
III English large type, octavo 3000, half sheet	28	"	"
Each ad. 100	4	"	"
do. Duodecimo, 3000	21	"	"
Each, ad	3	8	"
Small type, octavo 3000, half sheets	36	"	"
Each ad 1000	6	"	"
Duodecimo 3000	24	"	"
Each ad 1000	4	"	"

They are considerably less than they were two years ago. We do not bind any works for the Bible Society. The price of printing and binding the N. T. in Tamil of near 700 pages octavo, is about 12 as. (plainly bound in country materials) allowing the same for binding as printing and the addition 5000.

The wages of Compositors in Tamil is about 10 Rs. - some have 15 - some 7, &c. Pressman who strike off 1250 forms and sometimes 1500. Rs 10½ ballers 8 & 9.

I believe the composition is as in English a plain single line that is of the Telooguo & Tamil. We print also in Hindústani but not in the Sanscrit of the nagrie character.

Our workmen are all employed by the month but the Pressmen are required to do a certain amount of labor daily or their wages are reduced. As to Compositors we cannot measure their labor so well."

Mr. Marshman says:—

1 "The last work done for the Bible Society at the Serampoor Press, was for printing, pressing, folding and gathering at the rate of 2 Rs. 2 As the octavo page for an impression of 2000 copies; and 3 Rs. 10 as. the page for an impression of 5000 copies. This was exclusive of the cost of paper.

2 The ~~second~~ present charges are very considerably lower than those of 1835. We did not execute much work at any time within the last 10 years for the Bible Society, but I think within the last 5 years the charge for printing, owing to the plan adopted by the B. Society of putting up their work to completion, has been reduced 50 per cent.

3 Our Compositors and Pressmen work by the job. We pay the Compositors 3 Rupees for composing and preparing for the Press a single form or 8 pages. We give 1 Rs. 4 As. to the Pressmen for printing 1000 sheets on both sides. Our charge for octavo binding in cloth of a volume of the size of the New Testament is 6 annas.

4 All our composition in the vernacular languages is in single lines like the English with space lines (or lead between the upper and under letters ; ১ ৫ ৬ ৮ are joined to the body of the letter by a part of it being filed away; in short typographically it is called "Kerned". But this plan is defective, though cheap; for the vowels which

project above or below are liable to break off in printing rapidly, or in throwing off a large Edition and this may compromise the sense; and even when this is not the case, they never set well together in the hands of careless Native Compositors. I have therefore gone to the expense of cutting the vowel and consonant together; and thus my little font of Bengalee, which is I think the most perfect specimen in India - no thanks to me but thanks to the Native punch-cutter - has nearly 1700 letters; it is I think best to incur this expense at once. It secures neatness and accuracy, and other information I shall be most happy to give you. Indeed I should be especially happy if you would give me an opportunity of retrieving my character for punctuality."

Mr. Fyvie says:-

You require 1st. What would be the cost of printing, pressing, folding and gathering an edition of 2000 and 5000 copies of a portion of the Bible of 200 pages 8vo.

Answer - 2000 copies of 200 pages Rs 537. " . "

ditto - 5000 do do 116. 7. 8

2nd Are your present rates less than they were in 1835 and what is the amount of reduction? Answer - Our rates of print. are less than they were in 1837 viz. Composing 4 as. less per page. presswork 4 as. less per 100 half sheets.

3rd What are the wages of Compositors and pressmen in your Establishment per month?

Answer - Pressmen 10 Rupees. Goojerattee Compositors 10 Rupees they are paid by the month - have not constant composing and

and printing, therefore they do other work such as folding, gathering, stitching, covering and binding, &c. Cannot therefore state how much a man would compose in a week.

4th Is the composition in plain single lines or does it require two?

Answer single lines type Great Primer body have just begun to print Googerattee on a type of English body, two lines, but cannot state exactly at present the cost.

From the preceding extracts it will be seen that the Press at Madras charge 12 As. per 1000 pages of printing an Edition of 3000 Copies, and 6 As. per 1000 pages for each additional 1000. At Serampoor the charge is (or was) at the rate of 1 R. 1 A. per 1000 pages in an Edition of 2000 Copies, and 8 Ans. per each additional 1000 pages of printing. At Surat the charges are 1 R. 5 Ans. 5 3/4 pie per 1000 pages of the first 2000 Copies, and 1 R. " 7 pies for each additional 1000 pages of work. Or in other words it is at Madras 1 R. 8 Ans. per 1000 pages for the first 1000, and 6 annas for each additional 1000. At Serampoor it is 1 R. 10 Ans. for the first 1000 and 8 Ans. for the succeeding 1000. At Surat it is 1 R. 10 As. 11 1/2 pies for each 1000 pages of the first 1000, and 1 R. " 10 pies per 1000 pages of each additional 1000.

At the time Mr. Sampson arrived in Bombay about the close of 1833 the whole of the men in the Office were at work by the month, and were paid whether there was work or not. Mr. S. began by reducing them to Contract work so far as he was able to do paying English Compositors 6 1/2 As per 1000 ems, and to the Maratta Compositors for the old Calcutta

~~old~~ type he paid 4 pie for 8vo and 3 per 12mo line for the work they did. When the new Gt. Primer Nagrie was got up we thought that 4 and 3 pie per line was the proportionate price for that; for the new English 5 pie for 8vo and for 12mo were also right

The Charges of Mr. Garrett were as follows-

1827. Septr.	Mark's Gospel 56 pp. 7000 copies	
	Composition @ 1¼ per page	70. " . "
	Pressework @ 18 Rs. per half sheet	126. " . "
	Wear of materials	120. " . "
2-2	Contingencies	75. " . "
14.	Pressing sheets	10. " . "
		401
	Putting up @ 4 per 100.	280
		681.

This last item is only entered as memorandum the work not being put up at the time it was printed. For work, as above, Mr. Garrett charged in 1827 Rs 7. 2As. 7 pie per page or Rs. 2. 2As. for the first 1000, and 14 Ans for each succeeding thousand, but this seemed to be cheaper than could be afforded for in April 1831 Mr. Garrett charged for 2000 copies of Genesis 185 pages at the rate of Rs. 4. 12 ans. per page (640½ Rupees for the whole Edition) or ~~3 Rs~~ 3 Rs 2 as for the first 1000, and Rs 1. 10 As. for the second thousand.

Mr. Sampson said that even that was a rate of work too low to pay for printing and that it was a loss to do work at that rate. The following is a charge taken from his book as it stands in his own hand writing:-

1835
February 10th } Printing Mark's Gospel 56 pp. 8000 Copies

Composition 56 pp. @ 1¼	70. " "
Presswork 7 of @ Rs 80 or 5 per token (white) sheets	560. " "
Pressing and Folding 28000 @ 5	140. " "
Gathering @ ½ for 1000	40. " "
Putting up 7000 @ 3 per 100	210. " "
	1020. " "

This is Rupees 14. 7½ As. per page or Rs 2. 14½ As. for the first 1000, and Rs 1. 10½ As. for each additional 1000. The proportionate increase of this charge over the other is Rs. 182, as 8000 copies at Mr. Garrett's rate would have cost Rs 768 nearly, but then there had been a Press and boards ordered out for pressing the sheets after printing and the whole execution and consequently the cost of the work had been very much improved, as all know who had seen the two kinds of work.

This rate of charging has continued with but little variation to this time. In 1837 I reduced the charge of presswork from 5 Rupees per white token (250 sheets which being white and printed on both sides give 500 impressions) to 3½ Rs. which is the rate at which Luke was charged in Sept. 1837. This bill for 93 pages, 8000 Copies at the same rate as Mark by Mr. Sampson, would have been Rupees 1693 - it was charged 1261 without binding. Had 7000 copies been put up @ 4 per 100 it would have been 1571 Rs. considerably more than the rate of Mr. Garrett's charges.

This is at the rate of Rs 12. 4 As. 9¼ pies per page or Rs 2. 12 As. 8 pies for the first thousand and 1 Rs. 8 As. 8 pies for

each additional thousand.

Samuel in 1839 (1500 copies) was charged 4.0.2 per page or Rs. 3. 1½ As. for the first 1000 and at the rate of Rs. 1. 13½ per 1000 for the next 500. This rate was higher on account of the small number of the Edition making it more expensive to get the work to press.

From Mr. Marshman's letter and the statement of cost in the paragraph which follows, you can see what is the comparative cost of work in Bombay and Serampore. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Fyvie are not so explicit on this point

The cost to the Office for work is nearly as follows for 1000 impressions.

Mahratta 8vo.

	R.	A.	P.
One page of 30 lines @ 4 pie per line is to 8 pages or 1 form	5.	"	"
One man half a day to page out & impose	"	8.	"
Two Pressmen one day to work off the 1000	1.	"	"
Pressing	"	8.	"
Folding and gathering	2.	"	"
Ink	1	"	"
	10.	0	0

which is 10 Rs. for 8000 pages of the first 1000 impressions or just 1-4 As. per 1000 cost and on the succeeding 1000 it will be less the first 5 Rupees of the charge or 10 Anas. per 1000 pages cost. This is no part of the wear of materials and only embraces the cost of labor. 12vo are the same for 12 that 8vo for 8 pages except the first item which is 8 instead of 5 Rupees.

From this it will be seen that our rate of Mahratta

Printing

printing is as low as we can afford to do it under our present circumstances; but I hope that the font of pica which is now preparing will enable us to set up a page of that letter which is only two thirds as large as our present nazrie for scriptures for the same price, and thus reduce the cost of a given amount of reading by one third, as it will reduce the press-work, folding, pressing, &c. just in the proportion it reduces the number of pages.

~~The paper No. II. is an Extract from Minutes of Committee Bexley Auxiliary Bible Society on the 11th November 1839.~~

The paper No. 2 is a list of the workmen and their rate of pay. No. 3 is the partial answer to No. 1, which was written by Mr. Allen, and No. 4. is the proposed final answer which is submitted together with the other for your remarks and opinions. No. 5 is a document exhibiting the balance sheet of the Office, the Invoices of goods and work done for the Mission and the American Bible & Tract Societies for the last five years.

With these remarks I leave the matter in your hands; hoping that you will take it into consideration, and that any arrangements which the exigency seems to demand, may be brought forward, and discussed; and I shall be most happy to do all, or anything which may be thought best.

June 15th 1840.

Very truly yours
(Signed) E. A. Webster

Remarks on Dr Wilson's letter to the Mission marked No. 1 - in these papers.

The Revd. Dr. Heberlin is a German. He was formerly a Missionary in Bengal. Some 2 or 3 years ago he went to Europe, and 6 or 8 months ago he returned to India as Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society for India in general, - for Bengal in particular. He arrived in Bombay a few days before I left B. to attend the Annual Meeting of the Mission in Ahmednuggur. He inquired of me about our rates of printing the Scriptures, but I could not inform him. He obtained his information by examining our bills of printing for some years past in the possession of the Bombay Bible Society's Committee or their Secretaries. He also came to the Office (as I have been informed) and made inquiries. His statements about the rates of printing the scriptures at our Press corresponding with rates at Calcutta and Serampoor I doubt not are correct. Dr. H. went from Bombay to Madras to confer with the Bible Society there, and then proceeded to Calcutta where it is expected he will generally reside. I have said this concerning the information of some of the Mission. If any should wish for more information concerning the man who has made such an attack upon us, they can look at the last report of the ~~Bombay Tract & Bible Society and to the last Report of the~~ Bombay Bible Society. They will there find much concerning Dr. H.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Bible Society a few weeks ago a letter from him was read in which he stated that the rates of printing the Scriptures

since he arrived in Calcutta (4 or 5 months before) had been reduced more than 10 per cent. He remarked that he had not heard of the result of his communication to the Bombay Bible Society about the rates of printing at the American Mission Press, and he requested that if any estimate or rate had been received from the Press, - and if not as soon as any should be received, - it might be sent to him and he would compare it with rates there & return it with the result of his inquiries at Calcutta.

Remarks on the proposed reply to Dr. Wilson's letter about the rate of printing.

This proposed reply states that the Mission has printed the Scriptures for the Bombay Bible Society "at as low a rate as we could well afford". This is true. Unhappily the expenditures and receipts of the Office show that we have printed the Scriptures for the Bible Society at a much lower rate than we can afford, and that it would have been far better for us to have purchased our Scriptures at the price or rate which they have cost the Society - and at which we have paid the Society - than to have had a printing Office and carried it on as we have done. On this ground (viz. that we have printed at as low a rate as we can afford) the letter gives no encouragement of printing the Scriptures at any lower rate in future unless the Society shall approve of, and consent to use a new kind of type now in the process of being manufactured; in such case the price can be reduced in proportion as the matter shall be compressed :- That

is, for example if what made 600 pages in the type and manner formerly printed, shall be compressed to 500 or 450 pages then the price will be reduced in the same proportion. [Such, if I understand the letter, is its meaning.] I have but little expectation that the Society will consent to use this kind of type for the Scriptures for the present.

Now are we prepared to take such ground as this letter does towards the Society? Look at Heberlin's letter and also to the rates of printing the Scriptures in the Office of our Board at Madras as they are given in one of the papers now laid before the Mission. This letter would probably cut our connection with the Society at once; - at a time too when we have just been at much expense for a foundry to manufacture type, and when the Society has more work in preparation for being printed than they ever had before. - See their last Report.

But what shall we say in reply to Dr. Wilson's letter? While in justice to the Mission or to the Board, if the expenses of the printing Establishment are to continue as they have been, and now are our charges for work ought to be very considerably increased (for no person in the Mission or out of the Mission will say that we should print the Scriptures for the Bombay Bible Society at a lower rate than the work actually costs the Mission) shall we offer to print for the Society at a lower rate than in times past? And thus sink our own funds?

Charge

Charge only 60 or 70 per cent for what costs the Mission 100 per cent? No Mission I believe ever printed the Scriptures at such a rate for any Bible Society, nor has it ever been expected in our Mission or by our Board that we should do so.

And here it was my intention to leave this subject in the hope that some member of the Mission would suggest or point out some course to be pursued. But possibly no one may be prepared to do this. It is important that some answer should be given to the B. Bible Society as soon as possible, and this answer should contain a rate for printing the Scriptures. To prepare and circulate such a letter - (or proposed letter) in the Mission after these papers shall be returned will occasion much delay. [My opinion is that there is a way by which the expenses of the Office may be reduced, and its efficiency not be impaired.] - I therefore suggest the following Preamble & Resolution for the consideration of the brethren after they have examined all the accompanying papers and consulted together as far as circumstances will admit, viz -

Whereas much delay has occurred in respect to replying to the letter from the Bombay Bible Society on the rate of printing the Scriptures, and whereas there is

some

some hope that the Mission may be in circumstances ere long more favorable for furnishing the Society with a permanent and satisfactory rate than we now are, - therefore -

Resolved - That when the papers now before the Mission concerning the Press shall be returned to the Committee on the Press, the Committee have authority to prepare such a letter as the opinions of the Mission, the circumstances and prospects of the Office and the state of the Bombay Bible Society appear to require, containing a pro tempore rate for printing the Scriptures, and communicate it to the Society.

I have some hope that a letter might be prepared in accordance with the above proposed resolution which, if accompanied with a proper statement of facts and circumstances, would be so far satisfactory - as a protempore rate, - that they would at once furnish us with their printing, while the way would still be left open for mutually agreeing, - as soon as practicable - upon a permanent rate for printing the Scriptures.

Remarks &c, on the Balance-sheet of the Expenditures and receipts of the Office.

The manner in which the accounts of the Office were kept by Mr. Garrett has been continued; - viz. to charge all work done for the Mission whether in English or in Mahratta

to the Mission at the same rate as though done for the Bombay Bible Society, or the Tract Society, or for any individual. In this way the entire work of the Office has been charged. Thus the work printed for the Mission put down on some pages following the balance-sheet are included in the "receipts" (or charges) for printing on the balance-sheet. So the balance and expenditures & receipts (in which 'receipts' is included all work done in the Office for the Mission) will enable us to judge with a good degree of accuracy whether the Office has been a source of gain or loss to the Mission, or in other words to the Board.

This view of the Office for 5 years past shows a balance of receipts above the expenditures of Rs 3734 for about Rs. 750 per year. During this time the Mission Treasury-business has been done by persons connected with the Office. The Establishment has also become more valuable by the addition of the Foundry to it. How much should be added on these grounds to the balance of Rs 3734 I know not. Perhaps it would not be easy exactly to determine.

On the other hand there are things not included in this view of the expenditures which belong to them. This view includes no expense for

Superintendence. In such a place as Bombay where several printing Establishments are successfully

carried on upon commercial or business-principles (which include every thing connected with expense as Superintendence, rent, interest upon the capital invested &c.) and where Missions find no difficulty in getting their printing done without having any Press, our Office now being in operation now more than 20 years ought certainly to support itself on business-principles, as much as the other printing Establishments in Bombay. And the expense of its Superintendence, - whatever this might be, - should be charged to the expenditures of the Office. How much should properly be charged on this ground for the 5 years included in this view I say not. Every one must judge for himself.

2 This view contains in the expenditures no charges or expenses for rent. The rent of the premises has been Rs. 186.* When they were leased it was said that the rent above the Mission allowance to two families (which would be Rs. 100 per month) should be charged to the Office. One reason assigned for renting these premises for so large a monthly sum (so I have been informed, - I had no part in it) was the great profits of the Office. [Another was, some place was wanted for the English School, at it was said the lower part of the Chapel - previously occupied for the Office - would answer well for the purpose.] Whether Rs. 86 per month is the rent that should actually be charged to the Office, or not, it must be obvious to every one who looks at the accommodations

* (Rs. 86 per month)

which

which the Office and Foundry have, that a very considerable part of the monthly rent (of Rs 186) should be charged to the Office. The amount of 86 Rs. per month for 5 years can be easily calculated. — When the Office shall be removed to its former place - viz. under the Chapel - though we shall not pay rent monthly for it, yet considering the expense of those accommodations to the Mission and for the Office, a sum not less than Rs. 60 per month ought to be included for rent in fixing the rate for doing work.. Nor could such accommodation be any where obtained for less than that sum per month.

3 This view of the expenditures and receipts includes nothing for interest on the Capital invested in the Office. I know not how much this is but probably 15000 Rs. or Rs. 18000. The question was once referred to the Missionary Rooms, - At what rate of interest in our calculation about Mission property ought the funds of the Board be reckoned? And it was replied - "at more than 8 per cent." If the capital invested in the Office amount to Rs. 15000 then the interest of it at 8 per cent would be Rupees 1200 yearly or Rs. 100 per month

4 This view includes only a part of the expenses of the Native department. When I became corrector of the native department the monthly expense for Mahratta Proof readers was Rs 32, & for some years before that, I believe it had at no time been less than Rs 25. For more than 3 years past no charges have been made to the Office

for native Proof-reading. Such charges are in my private accounts, - as Pundits wages.

Since I became connected with this Mission (now more than 12 years ago) it has been the opinion in the Mission and out of the Mission - in this Country and in America that the printing establishment has been a source of profit. On this subject much was formerly said by those who had the charge of it. I do not know as the present Superintendent has said any thing. This statement of the expenditures and receipts for 5 years past shows what I did not expect. It shows that after reckoning all the work done for the Mission at the same rate as work has been done for Societies & other Missions, the establishment has been carried or by - or consumed, - a very considerable amount of Mission funds; that if the whole expenditures of the establishment were to be reckoned on business-principles (as the accounts of other Offices in Bombay are reckoned and kept) it would be much involved in debt, - if not in a bankrupt state. The reasons or causes of our Office having been and now being in such a state appears to me to demand investigation. I have long wished it were practicable to submit the establishment in all its circumstances to the consideration of the Prudential Committee, - or to some competent independent body of men in

India.

And shall the Press continue to go on at this rate, - showing such a result? If so the sooner the whole is communicated to the Prudential Committee, the better

An important inquiry connected with this subject is, - what are the reasons that we cannot print the scriptures at as low a rate as they are printed in Bengal and Madras? Our reason is, - the price of labor in Bombay is higher. - For another reason let any one examine the Agency expense (I mean the expense which does not make a part of the manual labor of printing as Superintendence, clerk-hire and proof-reading, &c.) of the printing establishment of our Board in Madras and compare it with ours, - A paper containing an extract of a letter from Mr. Winslow to me which accompany these papers around the Mission will show this. *

In conclusion of these long, - and perhaps all will think too long, remarks, I will only say that beset with difficulties as the state of the Office and our connection with the Society [B. B.] is I do not despair; as I believe it is possible to put the Office into such a state that it will support itself on the same principles of business on which other printing establishments in Bombay

* See page 20. note

support themselves; and I believe that though we cannot reduce the rate of printing the Scriptures for the Bombay Bible Society as low as they are printed in Calcutta and Madras, yet we can reduce the rate so low and show reasons why it cannot, in Bombay, be reduced any Bombay lower, that we shall satisfy the Society and come to terms of cordial and permanent co-operation with them in printing the Scriptures. But I do not believe it possible for us to attain these important ends while the Agency - or superintendence of the Establishment continues as it now is. My views on this point are given somewhat at length on a Circular lately issued by Mr. Webster, and which will I expect be circulated together with these papers. So I will not say more here.

(Signed) D. O. Allen.

Bombay, June 23d. 1840}

The principal subject pressed upon the immediate attention of the Mission in these papers appears to

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Note to page 19

To these inquiries Mr. Winslow replied as follows "We pay for rent Rs 100 monthly - the building affording not only all the Offices and rooms needed for the establishment but also for the Printer's family: for the Press only we should have *

to be this - viz. What reply shall be given to the letter from the Bombay Bible Society?

And this is rather a difficult one. Our present rates are regarded as high - much higher than is paid in other parts of India. Unless our prices are reduced the Society will make an effort, probably a successful one, to get their printing done somewhere else more to their satisfaction.

But how can we lower our rate of printing without doing it to our cost? As it is we donot receive enough to cover all the expense - And we surely

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have to pay Rs. 60 or 70. Our head Printer has Rs. 35 - A writer Rs. 12 - Two peons each 4 & 7 Rs. (the one as a guard and the other as bill-collector.) When Mr. Hunt comes a Superintendent - Rs 35* - the latter will be dispensed with the present month. The expenses of the Establishment including the Iron Press the bindry and foundry are a little more than Rs 600 monthly besides the charges for stock. The profits are 4 or 5 hundred Rupees probably monthly."

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* I suppose this must mean the head Printer - one word is torn off and another is not plain. It appeared Mr. Hunt - the Superintendent - had just arrived, but having

surely cannot think of sinking our Mission funds in printing for the Bombay Bible Society.

Mr. Allen proposes (see page 13 of his remarks) "Whereas there is some hope that the Mission may be in circumstances ere long more favorable for furnishing the Society, &c."

What hope is there of this? In what respects shall we "be in circumstances more favorable"?

In case the Mission shall fix upon any plan so that it shall appear that the hope here expressed is well grounded, then I shall be prepared to vote for the resolution proposed by Mr. Allen. But in case nothing

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having been ill - ~~though~~ \\\\\\ - he had not assumed charge of the Office, but was soon expected to do it.

The Printing Establishment at Madras is very much larger than ours in Bombay - See the last Report of the Board page 105 -

(Signed) D. O. Allen.

[Some weeks ago I was writing to Mr. Winslow of Madras and remembering that his reply to Mr. Webster's inquiries about printing did not include several things which must be taken into consideration in determining the rate of printing I added to my letter the following

nothing is done to justify the hope expressed, then I do not see what we shall gain by proposing a pro-tempore rate to the Bible Society. Can we then print at a lower rate? or are we likely soon to be in circumstances which will enable us to print at a lower rate? If we are then I vote for the Resolution.

We ought if possible to devise some way of lowering our rates. It will seem strange to the Gentlemen at the Rooms if we lose the printing of the Bible Society. And if we cannot do work as cheap as it can be done in other places then we

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Postscript - (Sigd) D. Asap.]

D. S. Mr. Webster is now absent for a few days and so I trust you will excuse me for troubling you on another subject. Some time ago Mr. Webster wrote for some information on the subject of printing the Scriptures. You kindly furnished him with the information requested. But on examining this subject we find that other things which enter largely into the expenses of a printing establishment and so affect the rates at which work can be done. On these points we should like further information;- We shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform us what is the expense of your

we shall be in honour bound to give to others the Printing done at the expense of the Am. Tract Society. They give us their money with the understanding that we expend it in the most economical manner possible.

(Signed) R. W. Hume.

Bombay
June 24th 1840.

I am not in favor of the resolution on Mr. Allen's on page 13. I believe if he would propose such alterations, &c. as he thinks are needed the matter could be more

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your establishment per month for rent? What is the expense of superintendence? What is the expense for clerk and accountant hire? And for Proof reading? Pray excuse the trouble which an answer to these inquiries will give you and believe me to be

Yours &c.

(Signed) D. O. Allen.

more satisfactorily adjusted than by the course he proposes. I am besides unwilling that the Committee on the Press should prepare the letter and propose a vote to the Bombay Bible Society without the fullest concurrence of the Mission, for if Mr. Allen's views are correct the Mission are most ultimately concerned in this matter. I know that Mr. Allen has plans, and I wish that he would bring them forward now in a tangible form for the action of the Mission. Had he only written upon the other Circular, to which he alludes, what properly belonged to it, and had made his other remarks here, where they belong, matters would have been much less involved than it now is.

(Signed) E. A. Webster

Perhaps it would have been better if I had "suggested" no resolution. But as the resolution has been suggested and remarked upon, I will say a few words to prevent misapprehension. The resolution, I regard as dependent upon the opinion of the Mission upon what I written on Mr. Webster's Circular about Mrs. W's going to America. If the Mission concur in what I have written on that Circular, we may perhaps be in circumstances to act in accordance with such a resolution. If the Mission do not concur in what I have there written

I do not vote for the resolution. I do not expect the Mission will vote for it, - Should they vote for it, (I can not believe that one will do so) I shall protest against it, and have no part in attempting to carry it into effect. They shall see some other way I hope (though I can see none) of meeting our difficulties stated in these papers, - and they will not adopt or choose any way I hope without having examined it to the end, - without at the same time seeing and knowing, that they have the means and agency - or persons - for carrying it fully into effect.

(Signed) D. O. Allen.

Bombay
June 27th 1840.

I cannot approve of the proposed reply to the Bombay Bible Society. It is now nearly seven months since their letter to us was received. This is not right.

(Sig.d) R. W. Hume.

I would merely say that in my Circular to the Mission, I did not ask for permission to go home, Nor have I of <u>late</u> been anxious to do so. Still if the Mission think I had better go, I will consider the matter, but I cannot consent to go in the Brenda, and

I am willing if I stay to do any thing the Mission may deem best either in the Office or out of it.

(Sigd.) E. A. Webster

Perhaps I should here remark that the Establishment might perhaps be somewhat reduced without materially impairing its efficiency, and am willing to do what the Mission may deem best.

(Sigd.) E. A. W.

Ahmednuggur, June 30th 1840.

Dear brother Hume,

The documents regarding the Printing Establishment arrived here yesterday, and the brethren having met, proceeded to the consideration of the subjects presented. Having examined all the papers communicated to us, and discussing the subject at some length they came to the conclusion that more information was necessary before they could act intelligibly on the matter before them. They therefore directed me to write to the Bombay Branch without delay, for the purpose of obtaining answers to the following inquiries.

1 We wish to know as near as you can tell us, the amount of the difference of the value of the printing Establishments

Establishment at the close of the financial year of 1839 and the value of the establishment at the commencement of 1835. Did the value of the whole Establishment at the close of the last financial year exceed its value at the ~~close~~ commencement of 1835 if so by how much?

Indeed, if such an account can be furnished we should like to have it drawn out in the following manner

Printing Establishment 1835 – 1839.

Stock account Dr.

	Rps.	As.
1. To stock on hand Jan. 1. 1835		
viz To -- letter Presses	"	"
To -- standing presses.	"	"
To -- Lithographic Press	"	"
To -- Fonts type	"	"
To -- reams paper	"	"
To -- other materials for the use of the Estabt.	"	"
2. To stock purchased from 1835 to Septr. 30th. 1839.		
viz - To -- presses	"	"
To -- standing presses	"	"
To -- lathes	"	"
To -- reams of paper	"	"
To -- types and other materials purchased for the use printing Office	"	"
Sum total	"	"

Contra.

Contra Cr.

1 By Stock sold from the Establishment between 1835 & Septr. 30th. 1839.	Rs.	As
viz – Presses sold	"	"
Reams paper sold	"	"
Types sold	"	"
Type-metal sold	"	"
Other materials sold from the Est.	"	"
2. By stock on hand Septr. 30th. 1839		
viz – Presses on hand	"	"
– Standing Presses on hand	"	"
– Lithographic presses	"	"
– fonts of type on hand	"	"
– reams of paper.	"	"
– other materials	"	"
Sum total Rps	"	"
Balance	"	"

Such an account as this we think should be kept and exhibited every year with the other accounts of the Printing Establishment – and be examined by the Financial Committee. Such a course will enable us to understand at any time where we are, and what we are doing, much better than we now appear to do.

If you can furnish us the stock account of the Office from 1835 to September 30th 1839 as mentioned above, we shall feel better prepared than we now do, to understand the state of the Office, and to judge of its actual expense to the Mission, and of the rate at which we can put our charges for printing.

In order to shew the propriety of our making such an inquiry we would refer you to two items of expense which are now charged to the Printing Establishment - In June of last year types & materials were received from America the expense of which, was Rs. 3316, - and in August an Engine lathe, the expense of which, was Rs 868, making an amount of Rs 4184, which was charged from the Establishment, but which should also be credited to Establishment, at the close of the financial year, as being so much stock on hand at nearly or quite the full original cost-value. In other words these expenses should not be charged to the Establishment in the expenses of the past five years, if we wish to ~~[illegible]~~ ascertain the actual expense of the whole to the Mission, because the articles were received near the close of this period - and of course were not employed in producing the income of that period.

Just so with many other things - and the course which we have proposed above, is the only one in our view, which will set the matter in a clear light.

If the account requested above cannot be furnished, can any sort of an appraisement to the difference of the value of printing Establishment in 1839 from its value at the commencement of 1835. We think this ought not to be set down at nothing. At any rate please let us know as near as you can tell, the probable value of the new fonts of type made between 1835 & September 30th 1839. - also the value of the materials, such as moulds, matrices, &c. for making types. Also let us know what percent is allowed yearly for the wear and tear of presses, what for the wear of type and other materials.

If you cannot afford us the full stock account of the Establishment for 1835-1839 as mentioned above it would be of great assistance to us to see such an account for the last financial year, and such an account we think there may be - materials for making out now, if it has not been made out before.

2 We wish to know in the second place what

were the outstanding debts of the Office on the 30th September 1839.- these we suppose are not reckoned in the income of the Office as presented in these documents although we think they should be in order to ascertain what our Office actually expends & what it brings in to the Mission.- In a word, to ascertain the actual state of the Office, we must know how much money it has made in the period under consideration, whether received or not received. The amount from what we have seen in the Treasurer's accounts cannot be less than 5 or 6000 Rupees.

It will also be necessary in bringing up this account, to state at the same time the outstanding of the Office at the commencement of 1835 - and set this amount against the other.

3. We wish to know the amount of the "pay-list" or monthly expence for labour in the establishment in January 1836 - Also the amount of the "pay-list" in 1837 the year during which the income of the Office was the greatest. Also tell us how much you think of the present pay-list can be reduced without diminishing the present efficiency of the Office - Also inform us how much of Mr. Coward's salary you think should be

be charged to the Printing Establishment, and how much to the Treasury department. - An explicit answer to these inquiries will help us much to determine the actual expence of the Establishment in future.

4. We wish also to know what is the whole amount of Murathee printing done at the Office from Octr. 1. 1838 to September 30th. 1839. and what part of this amount is embraced in the income of the Office as given in these accounts. If all this Murathee printing were charged at the very same rates as those at which the Serampoor Press charges, how much would the income from this source be reduced. We are desirous that the calculation should be made for the whole of the Murathee printing done at our Press the last financial year at the rate of 1 R. 10 As. for 1000 pages of the first 1000 copies - and 8 As for the succeeding 1000 - the rate given in the Circular as the rate of the Serampoor press.

5. We wish also to have drawn out and exhibited a statement of the income of the Office from Murathee printing alone during each of the five years past. It appears from the abstract of the incomes and expence of the Establishment that the amount of the Marathee

printing for the American Tract & Bible Societies & for the Mission during 1838 was only Rs. 825:19 – while in 1839 it was Rs. 2356:3 – Now was there no Murathee Printing done in 1838 to make up the deficiency in that department. We wish for particulars with regard to each year.

Full and explicit answers to each of the five points of inquiry mentioned above will enable us to look at this subject much more intelligibly than we now can do.

We should like to see a Report from Mr. Webster on these points accompanied by remarks from the other members of the Printing Committee.

In behalf of the Ahmednuggur
Branch of the Am. Mah. Mission.
(Signed) H. Ballantine,
Secretary.

1st In answer to the first inquiry of Mr. Ballantine, I beg to submit to the consideration of the Members of the Committee on the Press the paper marked No 1. B. In this the additions to the Office which have been ordered to replace the articles worn out are not included, as are not all such articles

as files, knives, &c which properly belong to the denomination of stores

Of the stock on hand in 1835 we cannot give any accurate account, but it (the paper) was considerably less (as I believe) than the account of paper in 1836 herewith submitted (No 2 B)

2. The account of the outstanding debts on the 30th Septr 1839 is herewith submitted (No. 3 B.) Those marked with a red (+) are I considered doubtful, and those with a red (o) are probably good for nothing. The Outstanding debts of the Office in 1835 were I believe about 714 Rupees due the Baptist Mission Press at Calcutta for types, matrices, moulds, &c It is still unpaid.

3 Inclosed is a pay-list for December 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839: but from my peculiar situation at present I beg to decline any proposition on my part for further reduction, though I am willing to make remarks on any thing which may be proposed by others - (No 4 B)

4 In relation to this I beg to say that the paper No 5 B contains an abstract of the &c work done in the year 1835 - 1839 with a specification of the latter year. Besides the &c work of 1839 there were printed

the following 12mo works—

	pp.	ed	Pages.
Daily Devotions	94	2000	158000
Catechism (Stereo.)	21	500	10500
Alphabet	19	2000	38000.
Discourses to the Jews by Mr. Graves	64	2000	128000.

But as these are 12mo and a comparison cannot be well made between them and 8vos they are not brought into the abstract nor are the 12mo & 16mo of 1835 – 1838.

5 These inquiries are shewn in paper No 5 B. under the head Gross income of Mahratta Printing from 1835 to 1839. This is only for the Printing exclusive of paper and putting up

I think I misunderstood the meaning of the expression Outstanding debts of the Office at the beginning of 1835 and when I mentioned the debt due the Baptist Mission Press I did not answer the question. I am unable to say how much it was, but at the close of that year it was Rs. 4938-12, all the Mahratta Printing except what I have mentioned is included. Mr. Coward's time is one third (he says one half) employed in business of the Mission.

(Signed) E. A. Webster.

Remarks

Remarks by D. O. Allen

These papers were sent to me Saturday Eevening. It was too late then to look at them. This morning (monday) I am too unwell to make any detailed examination of them, or to verify any of them by a reference to authority. And as it is desirable that they circulate in the Mission without delay I shall pass them with a few remarks.

1 Some of the Mission [seem] not to be aware that what is called the income or receipts or income of the Office includes all the work done in the Office whether for the Mission or for others. [This might perhaps more properly be called charges or amount of work done.] For what is done for others - Societies or individuals - the bills are made out and collected. These become receipts. The work done for the Mission stands on the books of the Office passed to the Mission; This is not of course, collected, but is yet included in the amount of receipts, or income, or charges of the Office-accounts.

2 It appears to me that the estimated value of the material of the Office in 1835 is too low, and the present estimated value of it is too high. So I remarked to Mr. W. when I first saw this paper some days ago - and

so I believe all would think who could view the state of the Office and the work done in it from year to year for 8 or 10 years past. I might refer to various items but I will refer only to one,- Under the head of "Mahratta" type a font of 2000 lbs is put down - cost Rs. 2000; in 1835 as worth only Rs 1000 (worn "50 per cent") and in 1839 as "worn out" and worth only Rs 400 which I suppose would be its intrinsic worth as type metal. Now a large, or very considerable part of this font, was first put to use in 1834, and in 1835 had only been used in printing the book of Common Prayer. The font has been much used since and will still I believe do a good deal of service for years to come,- as it is large and may be much reduced by assorting (I mean by throwing the worn type aside in examining the first proofs) before it will become too small for use. As evidence of what I have said above; let any one examine the Edition of Mr. Graves' translation of Psalms lately printed with this font of type.

I believe the present material of the Office is put at too high a value. I could refer to articles and items for proof of the opinions, but I have not strength to write so much as this detailed view would require.

3 "Statement of Sr. works &c." I can here only remark from memory, - The "income" for 1837 is put down at Rs 7926.10.2. Now during this year (1837) the pay-amounting to Rs. more than Rs 5600- was received for printing the book of Common Prayer. But this work was printed in 1834 & 5. Some bound copies of the work were delivered to the Church Mission in Septr. of 1835. It was some time afterwards ~~before~~ the putting up and binding of the whole work was finished but the principal expense for paper and labor was in 1834 & 35. This is one reason why the receipts 1835 appears so small and of 1837 so large.- In 1838 an Edition of the Ayah and Mr. Lady of 2700 copies nearly 100 pages 18mo was printed of which no mention is made in these papers. In 1839 an Edition of Genesis and Edition of ~~pslms~~ was printed. They are not mentioned probably because they were not quite through the Press when the financial year of the Mission (Septr. 30) closed. I would remark that the "income" of the Office from Mahratta printing, includes paper in many cases, - as the Book of Common Prayer, the Hagiography &c. How large a part of these receipts or income had previously been paid out for paper I know not.

Bombay, Monday
July 20th. 1840.

(Signed) D. O. Allen

Minute on the preceding remarks.

1 I believe all the Mission are aware of what they are here reminded of, as I have often spoken with individuals and heard them speak of it.

2 I cannot speak of the general complaint of this farther than to say that my object was to err (if I erred in the estimate) by making the materials now in the Office less than they really are worth and in putting down those in the Office in 1835 at more than I believed them worth in many instances for I knew that there was not wanting the vigilence to see every error on the disposition to exhibit one if found. Of the font of type referred to, it may not be amiss to say that most of it was ordered by Mr. Garrett, and I believe a large part of it received before his death. The printed upon it the entire New Testament, and many other works was done before Mr. Sampson came to India. Mr. Stone added to the font but his additions were in the Office before Mr. Sampson came in the last of 1833. Any one who will examine the sheets of Psalms herewith sent and compare it with the leaves of the History of Our Saviour will see that the beard of the letter is gone and that the outline

of

of the letters is any thing but clear. This is owing to the angles of the letter being worn round so that a section of the bearing or printing face looks some thing like this (a) instead of the sharp clear angle of the new letter. The only reason the upper line does not join is that it is so much worn that there is a hollow that neither ink or paper can be made to touch it at this point. It is all a matter of taste how much a font of type can be used and at what point it may be best to call it a worn out letter. Durpun people called their letter good when they sold the Office to the अखबार though probably even Mr. Allen would demur at paying much more for them than he would for old metal if he wished to purchase. If Mr. Allen's views are correct the fonts of new type put down as worn 20, 10, and 20 per cent are much less worn — are in fact as good as new.

This being all the specified items I cannot do more than say that if all were examined I believe that the judgement of disinterested men would oftener be in favor of the Office than against it, in the appraisement of its materials in 1835 and 1839, of the incorrectness of which Mr. Allen has such doubts.

Not wishing to prolong this discussion and willing that Mr. Allen should be saved the labor of writing, I wish to say nothing farther upon his remarks

July 21st 1840 } (Signed) C. A. Webster

I wish to express no opinion on these papers But

1st Should not the account with "the Baptist Mission Press at Calcutta" be settled?

2d. Mr. Webster says the debts due to the Office at the close of 1835 were Rs 4938-12. Mr. Allen says that in 1837 Rs. 5600 were received for the book of Common Prayer printed in 1834-5. Should this then be added to the debt due at the close of 1835.

3 Mr. Webster says "from my peculiar situation at present I beg to decline any proposition on my part for further reductions" in the expenditures of the Office. I am sorry that Mr. Webster should hesitate to propose any reduction which he thinks can be made to advantage. It properly belongs to him to do it. He can judge better than any person on these points. And the Mission will naturally

expect it from him. If he does not make a proposition - who can? The brethren at the other stations cannot judge unless they have the necessary information from him. Shall he send them this information and let them make a proposition? Nothing would be gained in this way. Shall some other person in Bombay propose some plan of reducing the expense. It would be necessary for him to depend on Mr. Webster in determining what reductions can profitably be made.

The proper way would be for Mr. Webster to ascertain what reductions he thinks can be made to advantage and then confer with his brethren here. What is the use of a Committee on the Press unless it be to assist as far as possible in things of this kind? If we can agree to the reductions, at least some reductions, can be made at once without any reference. But should there be a difference of opinion on any point, that can be referred to the Mission for a decision. I hope Mr. Webster will not feel any delicacy on this point and that every thing may be done without difficulty or delay to make the Office

as economical as possible.

Bombay
23rd July 1840.

(Signed) R. W. Hume

The Prayer book not being all bound and delivered was not included in the debts due, though it was actually out of Press.

(Sig.) E. A Webster.

Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Ballantine, Burgess, French, Graves, Hume & Munger.

Together with the other papers concerning the Press I beg to submit to you the accompanying memorandum and letter from Dr. Wilson, and a reply which I sent him. I send also an estimate for 8 pp. and for 504 pp. 10,000 copies. This estimate is the old one but nothing is charged for gathering up into books which makes it a trifle less. As it is important that we get this work it may be advisable to make the charge even less than this. In the first papers sent to Ahmednuggur is a memorandum of the cost of 1000 copies of one form of 8 pp. By comparing this with the estimate of a like number of pages and 10,000 copies herewith sent it will be in the power of the Mission to judge how much it is safe to reduce this rate. For the cost of

each

each additional 1000 the first item for the composition Rs 5 should be subtracted and the remainder is the amount.

I wish that the brethren would from this information modify my proposed letter or Mr. Burgess's or both; so as to make a communication out of them which shall have the approbation of the Mission

I have made an estimate of 504 pp. because upon the type the Committee have chosen, and the size they have fixed upon. I believe it will make but 500, and as that is not an even number of forms, I have added 4 pages which make 63 forms. It would be well perhaps to give the Bombay Bible Society a rate for the first 1000, and then for each succeeding one as this would obviate the necessity of making any future estimates, they having it on hand for reference at all times.

If Mr. Burgess's letter was based upon an estimate for 660 pp. (the number of pp. in the last edition of Mr. Graves N. T.) the estimate for 660 pp. per copy for 1000 would be 17 as. 4½ pies, and for 600 pp. it would be 15 - 9½ pie per copy besides binding and paper.

July 20th 1840.

(Signed) E. A. Webster

Directions for the Printer

New Great Primer type to be used.

Verses to be marked on the outside of the Pages.

Pages to be wider than in the last Edition

by one em 30 lines or so in a page.

Two forms to be printed in the week.

Proof to be corrected at the Press according to the Copy furnished by the translation Committee.

My dear Mr. Webster

Will you kindly furnish me with an estimate of the expense of printing the New Edition of the New Testament, with the view of its being submitted to the General Committee? It will be satisfactory to yourself to have an agreement rather than the liberty of making a charge.

17th July 1840.

Yours very truly

(Signed) John Wilson

My dear Dr. Wilson

In answer to your letter of yesterday concerning the estimate, I am sorry to say that I am

not able to give a positive answer yet, but a communication is in progress around the Mission which will I hope in a few days enable me to do so; and I will take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you of the results

July 18th 1840.

Yours truly

(Sigd.) E. A. Webster

Estimate for 8 pp. 10,000 copies

Composition 8 pp.	10. " . "
Presswork of 10,000 · 20 tokens white @ 3½ Rs. per tok.	70 · " - "
Presing and Folding 5000 sheets @ Rs10.	50 . 6 . 4
	Rs. 130 . 6 . 4

Estimate for 504 pp. 10,000 copies

Composition 504 pp. @ 1¼ Rs.	630 . " . "
Press work 1260 tokens (white) @ 3½ Rs.	4410 . " . "
Presing and folding 317,520 sheets @ 10 Rs per 1000	3175 . 3 . 2½
	Rs. 8215 . 3 . 2½

The whole Edition will be 50,40,000 pages and this is a charge of 2 . 12 . 1 per the first 1000 and 1 . 8 . 1 nearly for each succeeding 1000, or 13 Annas 2 pie (nearly) for each

copy, exclusive of paper and binding.

[This Estimate was not sent to Dr Wilson.]

A trifle less than half of this estimate would be the wages paid to workmen actually employed upon the book. At the rate of two forms per week there would be not far from 130 Rs. per week to be set down as profit to defray the expenses of rent, wear of material and the expenses of the Establishment.

The wear of material will be nearly as follows.

Type 800 Rs.	will wear 50 per cent	400. " "
419	Press-boards will wear 10 per cent	41. " "
2214	Presses will wear 10 per cent	221. " "
	Total	662. " "

at two forms a week it will be out of Press in about 8 months and by adding together the rent, the cost of the Agency part of the Office, and interest of materials in use, and deducting them together with the above sum, from the balance of the profits it will be readily seen how much we can print for the account as follows.-

One

One half of Office rent 8 mos. ——— 340 " "

Interest of 3433 Rs. 8 months @ 8 per cent ——— 193 " "

Incidental expenses ——— 250 " "

which with the preceding 662 = 2085 Rs., leaving rather more than 2000 for the cost of Superintendence &c.

How are we to ascertain at what rate we can do the work of the Bible Society? In just the same way that it would be ascertained by any other Printing Establishment. There appears to be little of any difference of opinion as to the principle on which the rate is to be fixed. It is that of covering all the expenses and no more than the expense. (i e) It is to include pay of workmen – rent – Superintendence – interest on Capital, and wear and tear of the Establishment. The cost to the Bible Society should be just what it costs the Board. Before fixing the rate we should have all the data before us, and the rate proposed should be the result of an intelligent careful calculation. We should see how we are likely to come out in the end. This we

would do were the Office our own private property. What then are the yearly expenses of the Office? Mr. Webster thinks the establishment worth 15,000 Rs. He estimates the wear for 8 months in the Mahratta department at 662 Rs. and incidentals 250 = 912 Rs. = 1364 ½ Rs. in the Mahratta department for one year. This perhaps is rather high. Then put the wear of the whole English & all at 12000 = 100 Rs per month. Shall Mr. Webster's expenses be charged to the Establishment? There can be no question that the Bible Society should pay for his time so far as it is devoted to them. They can no more expect the Board to support a Superintendent of the Press gratis than to furnish a Printing-Establishment gratis. There can be no question as to the principle. It is therefore proper to make our calculation accordingly. We can afterwards make any reduction we think proper.

We may then put down the yearly expenses of the Office thus

Interest of Rs. 15000 at 8 per cent –

Rs 100 per month = 1200

wear and tear Rs 100 do – 1200.

2400 Carried Over.

	Brought over	2400
Rent Rs 60	do =	720
Mr. Webster's allowance	136	1
Conveyance	20	
Children	30	
Pundit	25	
Rent	40	
	251	
	12	
	3012	
Physician & travelling	150	
	3162 —	3162
		6282

For the last 5 years the pay list has averaged Rs 593 monthly = 7116 Rupees – which added to the former would be – Rs 13,398 yearly.

During the time the Pay list averaged Rs. 593 the average yearly receipts for Mah. printing were Rs. 4568. It does not appear what were the receipts for English But we may put it down at 1/2 of the sum received for Mahratta Printing, viz Rs. 6852. This added to the other would give the yearly income from printing

Rs 11420

Our present pay-list is about the same as it has been for the last 5 years average. If we increase the work of the Office we must also increase the number of workmen. But not in proportion to the increase of work. The Compositors, Pressmen &c (i e) the

workmen actually employed upon the "work would be increased. The other departments of the Establishment would not need much of any enlargement.

In past years the pay to the workmen actually employed in carrying through the work - or in other words those for whom the charges are made in Mr. Webster's estimate - was just equal to the pay of those otherwise employed. Mr. Webster says that according to his present proposed rates the wages of these workmen will be "a trifle less than half" of the pay received for printing. Had we then in former years printed at this rate the pay for printing or the income of the Office would have just covered or a trifle more than covered the Office pay list.

The pay to the "workmen actually employed upon the book" we may consider variable according to the amount of work. But the pay to workmen not actually employed upon the work will remain about the same, whether the work be much or little.

The pay to this last class is about 300 Rupees monthly rather more than this but say 300 X 12 = 3600 Rupees.

The

The expenses then which are not materially varied by the amount of work may put down thus.-

Interest on Capital =	1200
Wear of Establishment	1200
Rent	720
Superintendent	6282
One department of the Pay-list	3600
	13002

The wear of Establishment would of course vary with the amount of work. But I have brought it in as it facilitates the calculation. It is put considerably lower than in Mr. Webster's estimate. Less than half for wear and materials. What then is the amount of work likely to be done in the Office? Besides our usual English work Mr. Webster has made his estimate for getting the New Testament in Mahratta through the Press in 8 months – at the rate of two forms foer week. But is not this a too short a time? We have in the Office 3 Presses. In a week these will do 18 days work if kept in constant employ. 1000 forms is a days work for a Press.

In an Edition of 10,000 copies each form would therefore give 10 days' work. So that to print two forms a week in Mahratta would require 20 days work - whereas one can do but 18.

But suppose that the work will go on, one quarter faster after the first day. Then to print 1 form would require a little more than 8 days - 2 forms between 16 & 17 days. And this on the supposition that there is no interception.

Are we then likely to carry on our English department and to get through two forms of the New Testament weekly? Would it not be safer to calculate on getting through two forms in all?

Again it is not likely that the Bible Society would furnish the copy faster than one form weekly.

Again if they would furnish it, it would not be for our interests to do more than one form weekly. If an Edition of 10,000 copies of the whole New Testament should be printed in 8 months we should be likely for a long time to come to have little or no

work from the Bible Society. It is not for the interest of the Office to run a great quantity of work through the Press in a short time, and by so doing be obliged to employ new hands, &c., and afterwards to have little or nothing to do. It is better to go on regularly doing about the same quantity of work weekly. Suppose then that we put one form a week of the New Testament. That will take it through the Press in about 16 months. Suppose our other printing in English and Mah. during this time should be equal in amount. That would give 2 forms weekly.

The income from printing then according to Mr. Webster's estimate would be in 16 months for the New Testament Rs 8215

do for other 8215

Rs. 16,430

This would be about 1000 Rupees monthly income from the Establishment equal to - yearly. Rs. 12,000

According to the proposed rate "A trifle less than half of this would be paid to the workmen actually employed" (i.e.) for "Composition", "Presswork", "Prefsing

and "folding". This would be Rs. 6000 leaving to defray the other expenses a trifle more than

Rs. 6,000.

But according to the calculation the other expenses are annually Rs 13,002

thus leaving against the Office or a dead loss to the Mission at the end of the year nearly

Rs. 7,000

But a part of Mr. Coward's services are for the Treasury department, say 1/3 or 1/2 = Rs 50 monthly = Rs 600 yearly.

This will make it

7000 – 600 = 6400 so that the loss to the Mission will be yearly & = Rs 6400.

The proposed reply to Dr. Wilson as Secy. of the Bible Society is already before the Mission in which it is said that 10,000 copies of the New Test. can be printed on the New pica type for Rs 5260. On this the New Testament will consist of 400 pages and the cost of printing will be just as much by the page as in the type spoken of in Mr. Webster's last estimate. But it will be seen that there is a great difference between these proposed rates while the cost

cost of printing is the same by the page. If 10,000 copies of 400 pages are reckoned at Rs 5260. Then 10,000 of 504 pages will be 6627 Rupees. The difference therefore is the rate now proposed and that in the proposed letter to Dr. Wilson is Rs 1588.

Let then the rate in the proposed letter to Dr. Wilson be adopted, and the expense of the Establishment will be the same while the income yearly would be for work done on the New Testament one form per week Rs 5304. Allowing as much more for other printing the yearly income would be about Rs 10608. This is less than the income from the present estimate by Rs 1392. And accordingly the Mission instead of losing annually by the Establishment Rs 6400 would lose Rs 6400 + 1392 = making the annual loss

Rs 7792

What is the ground of difference between the rate now proposed and that in the proposed letter to Dr. Wilson now before the Mission?

Again what is the ground of difference between

the rate now proposed and that formerly charged to the Bible Society? In the proposed letter to Dr. Wilson Mr. Webster says "Our Mah. printing has been done at as low a rate as we could well afford." And the statement is probably correct. But as we have hitherto charged the Bible Society (see charge for Samuel) the proposed edition of 10,000 copies of the New Testament 504 pages would amount to Rs. 13293 (For this I depended on incorrect information. It is not so much.) instead 8212 or according to the rate formerly proposed Rs. 6627

Where is the data for this reduced rate? How does it appear that we can now afford to print one half or one third less than formerly? I have desired that our charges to the Bible Society might be greatly reduced - and have anxiously looked for reasons to justify the proposed reduction. But as yet I have looked in vain.

If the results here arrived at are erroneous I shall most heartily rejoice. Very possibly they are incorrect as my knowledge of these matters are very

limited. The calculation were entered upon with great reluctance. But there seems to be a necessity for making some calculation as none was furnished. Mr. Webster was repeatedly requested to furnish the data for his proposed estimate, and the process by which the result was obtained. But he felt a delicacy in doing it which led him to decline. This is much to be regretted as it perhaps might have removed all difficulties and prepared the way for intelligent and final action.

Perhaps we should not charge all of Mr. Webster's salary to the Printing Office. The most of his time is devoted to that, - but not all.

But let us charge the Office with only half of Mr. Webster's expenses; say Rs. 1500 less than the calculation. But after taking out one half of the expenses of Mr. Howard and of Mr. Webster there will still be according to the calculation formerly made a loss to the Mission of

Rs 4900

I intended at first to say but very little

and regret that my remarks are so extended.

Bombay
July 27th 1840.

(Signed) R. W. Hume

The calculations and remarks of Mr. Hume appear to me to be founded generally on correct views. Our printing for the Bombay Bible Society should be put on secure business-principles, - charging just what it cost the Board, including all those things and only those things which would be included in doing work at the cost-price in a private Printing Establishment. - I would remark that this estimate does not contain the expense of proof-reading which should be included in the Office expenses or in the expense of printing, - as well in doing English ~~&~~ or native work. On this point I made some remarks on the former Estimate which is still before the Mission.

I much regret that neither the former estimate [contained in a proposed letter to Dr. Wilson] nor this estimate shows the <u>data</u> on which it was made. This regret I have repeatedly expressed to Mr. Webster. On the former estimate I stated some

reasons

reasons why I could not approve of it. Those reasons are equally applicable to this now proposed. A comparison shows that this is considerably higher than that;- the difference between them if the work is done in the same type and extended to the same number of copies (10,000) being as stated by Mr. Hume on the 57 page of his remarks Rs 1588 or about that amount. I am quite unacquainted with the grounds of this difference.- Perhaps some may view things in a different light. They who sanction or fix a rate and communicate it to the Bombay B. Society will of course be responsible for consequences, to the Society and to the Prudential Committee where these things must ere long be revised

Bombay
July 27th 1840.

(Sigd.) D. O. Allen,

I have nothing farther to add to this already too long document than merely to say that I had and still have good reasons to prevent me from making any detailed estimate. Perhaps the wear and tear as put down is too high. If the brethren, from all the documents before them, think that the results of the last 5 years bear out my estimate they will act in view of it, or modify it

as they may deem best. As often as I have been urged to do what I believed was not consistent with my duty to myself, I have offered the books of the Office to those who have requested me to make the estimates they were so importunate for, and desired and entreated them to do as they liked. It seems to me a hopeless task to please, and I was discouraged from attempting it.

There is one thing farther upon which I cannot refrain from making a passing remark. I did not know before that any one was disposed to rank Mrs. W and our children as Office workmen. I was much grieved to see it and believe it to be a just ground of complaint. It seems to me to be just parallel to such a case as the following. We all know that for the recaptured slaves in the Boarding school at Bombay the Government give 3 Rupees per month. This has been considered (and I believe justly) as sufficient for their support. Now shall we tell the Government that we must have a larger grant for them because forsooth this sum will not pay the expenses of Mrs. Hume and one child, a pundit, and rent, and conveyance? I regret that I am compelled thus to write but justice to my family requires it. I exculpate the one who has thus written from a design or desire to injure my feelings or those

of my family, and cannot but ~~[illegible]~~ love and respect him for the general kindness which he has exhibited in my late trying situation, and I believe that had circumstances been somewhat different I never had been called upon for these remarks.

There is one thing more I wish to propose for the consideration of the Mission and it may as well be done here as on a separate Circular - viz:- the sale of the Office. I have within a few days been requested by an individual to ask if the Mission are willing to dispose of the whole concern in English & Mahratta, including both stoks and materials complete; and if so what is the price of the Establishment. This individual was the organ of several, among whom there is a desire of taking the Establishment. I wish the Mission to act, or at least consider this proposition and inform me if I may tell the persons to whom I refer that the Mission will consider any proposition they may make.

If the Mission wish to sell the Office I have no doubt but that a handsome sum might be obtained for the same, and perhaps it might in the

minds of some be thought a saving inasmuch as it would relieve the Mission of a "ruinous expenditure of Mission funds", as some have said.

July 28th 1840. (Sig.) E. A. Webster

I have felt a disposition to be pleased as far as possible with whatever might be proposed by Mr. Webster, and exceedingly regret that there should have been anything in my remarks to wound the feelings of any of them

I had not the least thought of intimating that Mrs. Webster's services were less valuable than those of the other female members of the Mission. And it is not right that she should be charged to the Printing Establishment. But as we always speak of a man's expenses as including those of his family it did not occur to me to make any distinction between Mr. & Mrs. Webster. I believe that if rightly understood my views on this subject agree entirely with theirs. In conversation with Mr. W. he expressed the opinion that it was no more, than right for the Bible Society to pay the cost of Superintendance And

And my opinion was that about one half of Mr. W's expences should be charged to the Establishment. If this is too much then charge it with one third. It was put down one half because at the time this seemed about right.

I hope this may be satisfactory to Mr. & Mrs. Webster and that they will pardon whatever has been inadvertently said amiss. It is gratifying to know that they are willing to exculpate me from any intention to injure their feelings. And I feel assured that whatever uneasiness I have caused them for the moment, I will speedily be forgotten.

July 28th 1840. (Sigd.) R. W. Hume

In making my remarks on the documents now presented, it seems to me of some importance to point out a few errors in the calculations of those who have gone before me, before I proceed to make my own calculations. It will be much more convenient for me to do this now than in the body of my remarks.

Mr. Hume has made two or three errors

which materially affect his result. – 1. In making out the expenses of the Office (see p. 53 of his remarks) he charges for Superintendent Rs 6282. By looking at p. 51 it will be seen that this sum embraces not only the whole expenses of Superintendent but also the items of rent, interest on Capital, and wear and tear. So that the amount of these three last items (Rs 3120) is charged twice over on page 53. in making out the annual expenses of the Office.

2. But again Mr. Hume, makes the monthly pay-list of the Office in case we were doing work on the New Testament at 300 Rs. + 500 Rs. See p. 53 where the amount paid out for "our department of the Pay List" during the year is set down at Rs 3600. and page 55, 56 where the amount paid during the year for the other part of the work done is put down Rs 6000. – This makes the monthly pay List 800 Rs. – 200 Rs. more than the pay List of the whole Establishment, including Foundry and all has been on an average for the last 5 years – and 200 Rs more than the pay list of the Printing Office alone including all the ex-

penses for Composition or setting up of type, was at its highest time during the last 5 years (See pay list for December 1837, in paper marked No 4. B.) – And this too Mr. Hume supposes that the work is being carried on as low as will be for our greatest advantage, that is without bringing in any additional workmen beyond those regularly employed. Here then is another error of 200 Rs. at least a month – or Rs 2400 during the year.

(Note. Mr. Hume has fallen into the error mentioned above partly from his adopting the principle that the amount paid out for the work done is about half the income received for printing. Mr. Webster has indeed said (see p. 48 of his last Circular) that "a trifle less than half of this estimate would be the wages paid to workmen actually employed upon the book." It will be seen that by a little calculation that this remark is not altogether correct. The actual cost of printing the whole New Testament is only Rupees 3181 ½, as I shall show hereafter from data furnished by these documents, while the <u>charge</u> for the work

is Rs 8.215 - much more than double the cost. Besides Mr. Webster made the remark referred to above in reference to Mahratta printing only - whereas Mr. Hume extends the principle to all the other printing done in the Office.

It will be observed also that Mr. Hume in setting down the amount "of one department of the paylist" @ 3600 Rs (see page 53) includes the pay of workmen in the Foundry. Now I am surprised that he should think that the Bible Society or any one else should pay any part of the expenses of our foundry whenever they have work done at our Press. It seems to me that the expenses of our foundry will be paid by the value of the type we make there & should not be charged against the income for printing. If the Bible Society should use the type that we make, we should charge them a proper interest on the value of the type thus used; and also the wear of type, but certainly in part of the original expense of making it in addition. We proceed on this principle with regard to the type purchased.

Now if you take the expenses of the Foundry out of the expenses of the Office as set down by Mr. Hume, it will make a still further reduction

a

a reduction which will include not only the pay of all the workmen in the Foundry, but as much as half of Thomas Graham's pay - & half of the expenses of Mr. Webster in addition)

3 But this is not all. Mr. Hume supposes the New-Testament to be printed at the rate of one form a week - and as there are 63 forms, the whole will require 63 weeks or just about 14½ months - instead of 16 months as Mr. Hume has reckoned. Let us notice for a moment the difference this would make in the result. The income of printing for 14½ months would be according to Mr. Hume's calculation Rs. 16,430 - or about Rs. 1130 a month - that 13560 Rs. a year, exceeding Mr. Hume's 12000 Rs. by 1560 Rs.

We have then three errors which added together will appear as follows

	Rs.
1. Error with regard to Superint.	3120
2. Error in the pay-list	2400
3. Error in the time of printing	1560
Total	Rs 7080

The balance against the Office at the close of

a year would be according to Mr. Hume, Rs. 4900 (see page 59). But the amount of his errors in calculation is at the least Rs. 7080. giving a clear profit to the establishment of 2100 Rs. a year on Mr Hume's own principles of calculation.

4 I will only add that Mr. Hume's plan of ascertaining the yearly income of the Office is not a correct one. He supposes that it will require one week to print off a form of the New Testament consisting of 10,000 copies - and that the English printing will about equal that in amount - and then from this supposition he derives what he thinks the annual income of the Office.

Mr. Webster supposes that he can print off two forms in one week. But suppose we take the mean between the two - and allow one form and a half to be printed off in one week or three forms in two weeks, the whole work will then be accomplished in 42 weeks or a little less than 10 months. The income of the Office then for that time will according to Mr. Hume's principles of calculation amount

to 16430 Rs. and at this rate the income during the year will be Rs 19716 - seven or eight thousand Rupees more than Mr. Hume makes it. I have made these remarks to show the looseness of Mr. Hume's calculations.

In the same way when speaking (H. 56, 57 ~~p. 17~~) of Mr. Webster's proposed reduction in the charges for Marathee printing on the smaller type, he supposes that the New Testament can be printed in one year, making the income of the Mahratta department 5304 Rs. the amount of the proposed charge for the New Testament - and then as the amount of English printing will equal that, the whole income will be 10608 Rs. But why should the amount of English printing necessarily equal the amont of Mahratta printing. And even though we should reduce our charges for Mahratta work, why should we necessarily reduce the rates for English printing also.

But without saying anything farther, I will proceed at once to my own calculations.

In the following calculations, I have endeavoured to proceed with as great accuracy as the documents furnished enable me to attain. If these documents are not correct of course I am not responsible for the errors to be found in them or for the erroneous results to which they may lead. The brethren at Bombay under whose supervision these statistics have been brought before the Mission, and who alone are in circumstances to verify them must be regarded as responsible for their correctness. We at other stations can only take the data given us, and from these draw our conclusions.

I. State of the Printing Establishment.

This forms the first subject for consideration. Has the Printing Establishment been an expense or a source of profit to the Mission during the 4 3/4 years commencing January 1. 1835 and ending September 30th 1839.

1. It will be seen from the "Balance Sheet" of the Press (on paper No. 5.) that after deducting all the expenses of the Press & Foundry both, the balance in

in favor of the Mission at the close of the time specified was Rs. 3734.

It will be observed here that in the expenses of the Press the whole of Mr. Coward's pay was charged - whereas half of his time is devoted to the business of the Treasury - Of course then in ascertaining the proper balance in favor of the Mission from the income of the Office, half of Mr. Coward's pay for the whole time must be added to the amount given above. Mr. Coward received 70 Rs per month from the commencement of 1835 up to October 1. 1836, and after that 100 Rs. The amount of 35 Rs per month for 21 months will be 735 Rs - and of 50 Rs. per month for 36 months will be 1800 Rs. making in all 2535 Rs - which added to Rs. 3734 give 6269 Rs. as the excess of the income of the Establishment above all its expenses during the 4 3/4 years under consideration.

2. It will also be seen from paper No 1 B that the amount of improvements and additions made to the Office during the time mentioned, after deducting

the stock sold and worn out, was Rs. 12,487- Here I take the statistics as they have been sent us by the Bombay brethren - for if I should take any other amount than that here given, it would be entirely conjecture. If the Bombay brethren thought this amount incorrect, they should have furnished the data for correcting it. As to the particular font of type which Mr. Allen thinks is set down too low ~~low~~ at the beginning of 1835, I know nothing except what these documents furnish - but even if Mr. Allen's remarks is correct it will probably make little difference in the result, as he would place its value much higher at present than Mr Webster does, and his principle of judging with regard to the ~~new~~ type would increase the present value of the new fonts considerably above that at which they are now placed.

It will be remembered that the expenses of the Office include the purchases made and the labor bestowed in making these additions and improvements. Much of Mr. Webster's own time has also

been devoted to the same object. Of course the amount of these additions comes properly on one side of the account with the establishment, just as properly as the amount of the purchases made, and the pay of Mr. Webster are charged on the other side.

3. It will be seen from the document marked No. 3 B. that the outstanding debts due to the Office at the close of Septr. 1839. amounted to Rs. 8310. To this add also the amount due for printing the Hagiographa Rs. 2300 and we have in all Rs 10,610 due to the Office at the close of Septr. 1839.

In this amount the Ayah Lady printed in 1838 – and Editions of Genesis* & Psalms printed in 1839 (mentioned by Mr. Allen in his remarks on these documents dated July 20) are not included although the amount must be considerable.

From the amount due to the Office as

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*It would seem that the book of Genesis has been reckoned – see paper No. 5 under the head of printing done for the Am. Bible Society in 1839.

mentioned above must be deducted 565 for bad debts (so marked on the list) - and also the probable amount of debts due to the Mission at the beginning of 1835, which in the absence of definite information we will put at 4000 Rs. - We then have remaining 6045 Rs to be added to the income of the Office for the time now under consideration.

The debts due to the Office at the close of 1835 are stated to have been Rs. 4938. Now as the debts seem to be constantly accumulating, it is not probable that quite the same amount was due at the commencement of 1835. And even though the amount should be considerably more than I have put it at, yet the excess will probably be cancelled by the amount due to the Office at the close of 1839 for printing the books mentioned above which have not been reckoned.

The Prayer Book was put to Press if I am not misinformed near the close of 1834 & therefore the amount received for it comes properly into the income of the Office during the time under consideration

The

The sum of the items mentioned above will be as follows.–

	Rps.
Balance in favor of the Office on the bal. sheet	3734
Half of Mr. Cowards salary to be charged to the Mission	2535
Improvements and additions to the Office after deducting stock &c &c	12487
Debts due to the Office Septr. 30. 1839 deducting amount of bad debts &c	6045
Total Rs	24801

This then is the credit side of the account with the Printing Establishment.

On the other hand the charges against the Establishment are as follows.–

1. Rent. 86 Rs a month for 4 years & 9 months amount to Rs 4902.

2. Interest on the Capital. The Capital is reckoned by the brethren at Bombay @ 15000 Rs. & the interest at 8 per cent. The amount then for 4 3/4 years will be Rs. 5700.

Mr. Allen says that 12 per cent. interest should be charged – But it seems to me that after deducting wear & tear of materials (as is done in the

paper marked No 1.B.) 12 per cent interest on the Capital would be very high indeed. We can only get 4 per cent. interest on the money we have in Forbes' hands - and when we obtain from him we have to pay but 9 per cent. interest - showing that property here will not bring 12 per cent, by any means and even 8 per cent. seems sufficiently high.

3 Charges in Mr. Allen's account for proof-read not included in the expenses of the Office as here exhibited - These charges have perhaps amounted to 15 Rs. a month (I am sorry that Mr. Allen did not state the account definitely - I suppose I have put down more than has been paid) At this rate for 3 years the amount will be Rs540.

4. Superintendence. The allowance and expenses of Mrs. Webster should certainly not be charged to the Printing Office. She has as much right to her allowances as an Assistant Missionary - & to her part of the conveyance, rent, pundit, and Phys as any other lady of the Mission.

Mr. Webster's yearly expenses have been at

down by Mr. Hume at 3162 Rs. This is doubtless very nearly correct at present, though the average of his expenses since his first joining the Mission have not probably been quite so great. - I will however adopt this rate in my calculation. Mrs. Webster's allowance at 46 Rupees a month will amount in a year to 552 Rs. - Half of the conveyance & other items mentioned by Mr. Hume, that is half of 115 Rs a month for 12 months will amount to 690 Rs. - & half of the Physician's bill and travelling expenses will be 75 Rs. - Adding these three items we have 1317 Rs. for Mrs. Webster's part of the allowance & expenses yearly - which being subtracted from 3162 Rs. will leave 1845 Rs. for the expenses of Mr. Webster alone. Taking this amount then - in 4 3/4 years the sum will be 8764 Rs.

These are all the items so far as I am aware which can be charged to the Establishment and the amount is as follows -

	Rps.
Rent for 4 3/4 years	4902

Interest on Capital	5700
Charge for Proof reader 3 years	540
Expenses of Superintendent	8764
Total Rs	19906
Amount of the Credit side (see p. 77)	24801
Deduct amount of Charges	19906
Balance in favor of the Estt.	4895

Here then we have a balance of Rs 4895 in favor of the Printing Establishment, after the whole expense of Superintendant, rent, interest, wear and tear, &c. have been taken into the account.

Now if any one will take the pains to add up all the Mahratta Printing (see paper No 5.) done for the Mission at our Press during the 4 3/4 years under consideration he will find that the amount of the whole is just Rs. 6100 - exclusive of the cost of maps lithographed at another Office - and by a little calculation it will be seen that the profits of the Establishment amount to a little more than four fifths of the whole expense.

I confess I was not prepared to see such a result

result. After hearing from Mr. Allen (see p. 18 of his remarks dated June 23) "that after reckoning all the work done for the Mission at the same rate as work has been done for Societies at other Missions the establishment has yet consumed a very considerable amount of Mission funds - and that if the whole expenditures of the Establishment were to be reckoned on business-principles, it would be much involved in debt, if not in a bankrupt state", I did not expect to find that the whole expense of Superintendence, interest, rent &c. and four fifths of the expense of all our Mahratta Printing for the last 4 3/4 years, had been entirely covered by the profits of the Office.-

II. Reduction of our charges for printing.

This is the principal subject before us for consideration; - and we should be careful not to act upon it without understanding well the grounds on which we stand - All our calculations on this point

should be made with the greatest care & regard to correctness.

It is certainly an astounding fact that we charge from two to three times more for the same amount of printing than is charged on the other side of India - and I for one feel that we have reason to be thankful to Dr. Heberlin for informing us of this, as well as for the kind way in which he did it. The investigation which has resulted from the information he gave, will, I doubt not, be very satisfactory to the Mission - and the reduction to which it will lead in our charges for printing, will I hope give satisfaction to all parties concerned.

How much then can we reduce our charge for printing with safety

It will be seen from the calculations which have already been made with regard to the state of the Office, that after paying all the expenses of the Establishment, rent, wear and tear of materials, & Superintendence we

have had a balance remaining in our hands of 4895 Rs. clear profit. It is then evident that we could have printed all the Mahratta printing done in the Office during the time under consideration for just so much less than we actually charged, and still completely covered all the expenses of the Establishment (the Mission of course paying the same for its own printing as other patrons). But the whole income for Mahratta ~~printing~~ work (octavo) during the 4 3/4 years (see paper No 5. B) amounted to Rps. 22822. A reduction of 4895 Rs. on this amount is a little more than one fifth or about 21 1/2 per cent.

From this then it appears that if the mean rate of printing at which we have charged our Mahratta work for the 4 3/4 years past had been reduced 20 per cent, the Mission would have suffered no loss but the whole expense of Superintendance &c would have been completely covered, the Mission of course paying for its own work at the same rate as others.

(Note. If all the duodecimo Mahratta work done in the Office during the time specified be put at one fourth the octavo work, which I suppose will be a high calculation, the income for Maratha printing of all kinds will amount to Rs 28527 - and a reduction of 4895 Rs on this amount will be at the rate of 17 per cent. So that on this calculation we could have reduced the charges for all kinds Maratha printing at the rate of 17 per cent. & still covered all the expenses of the Establishment.)

But I will not pursue this calculation any farther - as it will not lead to any result which we can depend upon as altogether accurate - and we have other data presented in these documents which afford the means of ascertaining much more conveniently and more correctly than in any other way, how much we can reduce our rates for printing with safety. I will only remark here that we could not have put our rates as low as the Serampoor rates and cover the expenses of the Office including rent &c. Our ~~charges~~ expenses are double or more than double the

the charges there, and we could not have reduced our income from Marathi printing 50 per cent. with safety.

On page 8 of Mr. Webster's first Circular, we have the cost of Mahratta work done in the Office, from which we derive the following calculations.

The cost of setting up, printing, preforing, folding and gathering 1000 copies of 1 form 8vo is there put down at 10 Rs. The cost then of 10,000 copies of one form is 50½ Rs. (5½ Rs for setting up of type, paging & imposing + 10 × 4½ Rs for press work) – The cost then of the whole N. Testament consisting of 504 pages or 63 forms will be 63 times 50½ Rs = 3181½ Rs. This includes only the actual cost of labor bestowed on the book.

Mr. Webster's proposed charge for the work is as follows

Composition (of one form) 10 Rs. –		(63 forms)	630 Rs.
Press-work, 10,000 copies 70 Rs.		"	4410 "
Prefoing & folding	50.6.4		3175
Amount for one form —	130.6.4.	63 forms —	8215 Rs.

Compare with this, the estimate for the cost of

the work exhibited as follows.

Composition, paging &c (one form)	5 ½ Rs.		63 p.	346½ Rs
Press-work 10,000 copies	"	10 Rs.	"	630
Preparing folding &c	"	25 "	"	1575
Ink	"	10	"	630
Amount for 1 form of 10000 copies		50½ Rs	"	3181½

This shows that the proposed charge for the work is more than twice the actual cost in the Office or more accurately at an advance of 158 per cent. on the cost to the Mission for the labor actually bestowed upon it

Mr. Sampson's charges would be 1½ Rs more for Press-work on every 250 sheets - that is 1890 Rs more on the whole New Testament than Mr W. has charged or 10105 Rs. in all, more than three times the cost of the work.

But besides the money paid out for work done on the N. Testament several other items must also be taken into the account. The following items are as set down by Mr. Webster -

		Rs.
Type 800 Rs. wear 50 per cent		400
Press board 419 Rs. wear 10 per cent		42
Presses 2214 Rs. wear 10 per cent.		221
	Total wear & tear	Rs 663
	Incidentals	250.
Interest on 3433 Rs. @8 per cent for 1 year		274
		1187

The wear of materials is certainly put at a very high rate, as the type will not wear half out in doing the work.

It is allowed by Mr. Hume also to be rather high (see page 8 of his remarks). What the "incidentals" can refer to, & how they can amount to Rs 250, I do not understand - But I put the items down as Mr. Webster has given them.

I have given the interest for a year as it is more convenient to take this period for calculation - and I shall show hereafter that a difference of 2 or 3 months in the time of completing the work will not make a great amount of difference in the expense.

Besides I see no reason why the work should occupy more than a year in printing — as even at the rate of three forms in two weeks it can be accomplished in less than 10 months — and I regard a year as a large allowance.

But a part of the pay List of the Office must also be brought into this account. I will take the pay list of 1839 and from that make my calculations. Half of Mr. Coward's time is devoted to the Treasury — and of the remainder not more than one half should be charged to this particular work. This also is a large allowance. More than one half of Thomas' time I suppose is devoted directly to the Foundry — and of his labor in the Printing Office more than half is probably devoted to the English Printing. Of course it will be sufficient to charge one fourth of this pay to the Mahratta work of the Office — The English proof-reader & English Compositors should of course be paid by the English work. Half the pay of the head Folder should be

be charged to the Mahratta department. The Pressmen binders, folders, paper presser, and Compositors on contract will all be paid by the work they perform & should not be brought in here. No part of the expenses of the Foundry should be charged to this work. Of the pay of the Sepoys less than half should be charged – say 6 Rps.

The pay list or the part of it which should be paid by the Printing of the New Testament will then stand as follows –

One fourth of Mr. Cowards pay	25
One fourth of Mr. Thomas' pay	20
One half of the pay of the head folder	9.
Part of the Sepoys pay.	6
Total Rs.	60

Besides these items, the expense of Mahratta proofreader, say 15 Rs. a month should also be charged. After the present month no expense will be incurred for rent for the Office, but as Mr. Allen thinks (see p. 17 of his remarks dated June 23) that we should

calculate the rent at 60 Rs. - I will take one third of this to be charged to this particular work - and this I think a sufficiently high calculation. We have then the following items -

Part of the pay list	60 Rs	per month
Proof-reader	15 "	"
Rent	20 "	"
Total	95 Rs.	

This will amount in a year to 1140 Rs. ~~in~~

Of the expenses of Superintendent, one fourth may perhaps be charged to this particular work - One fourth of 1864 Rs is 466 Rs. which added to 1140 Rupees amount to 1606 Rupees

All the items may then be exhibited as follows -

Cost of labor actually bestowed on the New Test. (see p. 22)	Rs. 3181½
Wear & tear, incidentals, & interest (p. 85	1187
Proper proportion of pay list, rent, proof reader & Superintendent	1606
Total Rs	5974½

Here then after reckoning in every thing that can be properly charged to the work at as high rates as any one can desire, we have only 5,975 Rs. as the whole cost of the work – 2240 Rs. less than the estimated charge – Mr. Webster proposes to charge 8215 Rs for the work, & of this sum 2240 Rs is more than one fourth – We may then safely reduce the estimated charge 25 per cent. & the Mission will experience no loss.

(Note. If we suppose that we can print only one form a week and that the work will therefore require 14½ mos. for its completion the difference in the charge will be as follows.

	Rs.
Interest for 2½ months more	57
Pay list for " " "	150
Proof reader & rent " " "	88
Superintendent	98
Total Rupees	393

This then will be all the difference on the

supposition that the work will require 14½ months for printing - and this added to the sum given above will make the whole charge 6368 Rs. so that even then the charge of Mr. Webster will admit of a reduction of 22 per cent.)

If the work be printed for 5975 Rps. the charge for each page will be 11. 13. 8 or R. 1. 12. 10 for the first 1000 impressions, and Rs. 1. 1. 10 for each succeeding 1000. This it will be perceived is still much higher than the rates at Serampore & Madras. It is also much higher than the charge of the Calcutta Baptist Mission Press for 5000 copies of the Bengali New Test. containing 652 pages which charge was Rs 2648, 12 - (see paper no 1.)

If we print the New Testament for 5975 Rs. the cost of each copy will be about 9½ annas.

In view then of the documents sent us by the brethren at Bombay - and of the calculations which I have made on the data they present, I venture to propose the following resolutions for the consideration of

of the Mission.

1. Resolved: That the Superintendant of the Press be authorized to reduce the rates for Mahratta Printing 20 percent below the present rates. And as Dr. Wilson in his letter to Mr. Webster dated July 17th requests that a definite agreement be made as to the charge for printing the New Testament I propose the following resolution.

2 Resolved - That the Superintendant of the Press be authorized to agree to print an Edition of 10,000 copies of the New Testament for 6500 Rupees provided the work extend to no more than 504 pages

In proposing these resolutions I would say that I may be mistaken as to some of the data on which I have founded my calculations - and I may have made mistakes in the calculations themselves. But I throw the whole before the Mission reserving to myself the right of giving a final opinion until I see the remarks of all

the other brethren on the subject. So far as I can see now, I think we shall be very safe in making the amount of reduction which I have proposed. I certainly do not feel satisfied with leaving the charge for printing the New Testament at 8215 Rs - so much more than the whole cost of the work including every thing will be to the Mission - and with the advice of my brethren here I have proposed the resolutions above for consideration

In the second resolution I have put the charge for printing the New Testament at 6500 Rs. or 72 Rs. lower than a reduction of 20 per cent on Mr. Webster's proposed charge would make it. It will be seen however that it is 525 Rs. more than the whole expense of printing the book including the proper proportion of pay-list, rent, &c &c. - And even should the work require 14½ months for its completion the expenses (see p. 9) will still be 132 Rs. less than the charge which I propose to make for the work. And again the

charge which I propose to make (6500 Rs.) is 137 Rs. more than double the amount paid out for the labor bestowed on the book (3181½ Rs.)

I should feel little hesitation in proposing a still greater reduction - and even should we reduce our charges 25 per cent, - and should we put our charge for printing the New Testament at 6000 Rupees, I should not fear that the Mission would suffer any loss. But as others may think we would be running too great a risk to make so great a reduction I have proposed to reduce only one fifth. - This I think we can do with the utmost safety.

(Signed) H. Ballantine

P. S. In all my calculations I have taken the whole of Mr. Webster's expenses as chargeable to the Printing Establishment, not because I regard it as right to do so, for I think Mr. Webster has done service enough for the Mission in other spheres than in printing operations, to justify the

putting one third or at least one fourth of his time to the account of the Mission. But I know that some of the brethren would not agree with me on this point, & I wished to make my calculations on principles which all would allow, and to show that even then the profits of the Office for the 4 3/4 years specified had been considerable, and that on the same grounds too a large reduction may be made in the rates of printing with safety.

Ahmednuggur
Augt. 10th. 1840.

(Sigd.) H. Ballantine.

I approve of the 1st & 2nd Resolutions proposed by Mr. Ballantine, provided no important errors in his calculations shall be discovered — I have not discovered any.

(Sigd.) A. Abbott.

August 11th. " C. Burgess.

I have examined the accompanying documents — also the remarks made on them by Messrs. Hume

Hume & Ballantine. Assuming that the documents are correct, and approving of the principles adopted in Mr. Ballantine's calculations, I think his results can be relied on. Should any essential error in the documents, or in the calculations, be found I reserve the privilege of altering my vote. I approve of the resolutions proposed by Mr Ballantine. I hope all the Mission will give this whole matter a critical examination, so that if there be error in data, calculations, or principles of calculation, it may appear. I hope the brethren at Bombay will not let any error in the documents escape their notice, as they only are in circumstances to compare these documents with the original records from which they are taken.

Augt 12th } (Signed) A. French.

In subscribing to Mr. Ballantine's resolutions on the conditions expressed by Mr. Abbott, I would remark that I believe the principles of Mr. Ballantines calculations are correct. If error exists I think it

is estimating the expense of the work in question too high rather than too low. If we were going to sell the materials used in printing the work after the work is done we should not reckon so high a percentage for wear and tear. And it is a question in my mind whether so large a proportion for rent and the Superintendent's salary should be charged to this work - and the work ought to be printed off in less than one year. Surely if the data and calculations are correct we are safe in reducing our charges for Marathee Printing 20 per cent.

And respecting the work of the Bombay Bible Society, I am more troubled with the fear that the proposed rate is still too high rather than too low.

The Mission will all doubtless rejoice (after what has been said about the Printing Establishment sinking the funds of the Mission) at the results to which these documents conduct us. Yet the fact that the funds of the Establishment

are now in a good condition does not of itself ensure the countenance of such a state. The fears expressed by the brethren at Bombay in relation to this subject were not probably without foundations. If, however there are irregularities at circumstances which tend to endanger the prosperity of the Establishment it is expected that the Printing Committee will see that what is wrong is rectified. If the expenses of the Establishment are greater than necessary, it belongs to the Printing Committee to make propositions for reductions.

Ahmedabad
August 12th 1840.

Sig.d J. E. Burgess.

I have looked over the accompanying documents, but have not gone into a careful examination of them. Others are much more competent to this than I am, and I feel confident that the Bombay brethren will do their best to ascertain whether Mr. Ballantine has arrived at just results in his calculations. I am not able to

discover any thing wrong in his principles of investigation, and I am much gratified with the results to which they have brought him.

Availing myself of his labor, I feel considerable confidence in the opinion that the Printing Establishment will ride out the storm, and that it will be found that there are false Prophets in these days. I mean no more by this last remark than that in my opinion too much confidence has been expressed in relation to the matter. I doubt not all have felt a desire to know what is the actual state of the Establishment. Mr. Webster I am confident desired this as really as any member of the Mission. I hope these predictions of ill omen have not been proclaimed out of the Mission. I find a letter signed by him and bearing date June 1st which intimates in pretty strong terms that the Press is in a ruinous condition; but I am at a loss as to whether this has been sent or not.

I

I hope not - until yet a proposed letter of Mr. W seems to convey the impression that it was sent at that time.

I have less confidence in Mr. Ballantine's calculations regarding the rates of printing an Edition of the New Testament. I am not able to point any incorrectness in the steps by which he arrives at these results which differ so widely from Mr. W but I am certain that if there are wrong steps in his calculation, Mr. W. will point them out, & so I will reserve my vote on these Resolutions until Mr. W has seen them, and remarked upon Mr Ballantine's estimate, if he wishes to do this. I will remark that I felt some difficulty in not seeing the expense of paper but this may be included though not specified. I do hope that we may be able to adopt these Resolutions - and if possible to come down to lower rates. I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ballantine regarding Dr Heberlin. He is not our worst enemy who tells

as our faults - especially if he does this in the kind manner which this gentleman has done

Mr Allen's remarks on this subject: In the matter of superintendance he is right. Some thing should be charged in the account of work done. The amount allowed by Mr. Ballantine I think is a proper proportion. I agree with him in the opinion that Mrs. Webster's expenses should be put to the account of the Mission. But ought not an estimate of the expenses of the Printing Establishment to include a part of Mr. Allen's allowances in consideration of his labors as "Editor of the Mahratta Press". I am unable to say what part of his allowances should thus be disposed of - but if the opinion of Dr. Anderson in relation to the importance of his being in Bombay, in preferance to engaging in tours be correct, it certainly should be no small part of them. This expense can be saved hereafter by appointing Mr. Webster to this situation

2 I regret that Mr. Allen did not refer

to the Circular on the subject of premises as he has thought it expedient to state some things regarding this subject for the information of some of the Mission. As I happen to be the only member of the Mission who was at Bombay that time, I may be supposed to know something about this. The reasons assigned by Mr. A. for taking these premises, could not have been other than secondary - they certainly were not the principal ones. The grand reasons for leaving the Chapel was its unhealthiness. Mr. Sampson was repeatedly assured by Dr. Smyttan that if he regarded his own health he must not continue to do business in that place, particularly in the rainy season. This was reason enough for Mr. S's leaving the Chapel - his health was suffering from continuing to do business there. The premises in question were taken because it was believed that they would furnish better accommodations for the then operations of the Station than could be elsewhere procured. It was

desirable that Mr. S. should live near his work. The sum paid is large - but the accommodations are ample - and a little experience which is soon to be had will show whether on the whole it was a bad bargain. Mr. A. had no part in it. He does not tell us why. If I recollect right the Nuggur branch declared that they would not object if the Bombay brethren judged it best to take them on these conditions. What could we do in Bombay? Now I and Mr. Sampson were greatly in favor of the measure but we consented for the sake of peace. Why does Mr. A. bring forward this matter? Cui bono?

I do not feel satisfied that 60 Rs. should be included in an estimate of rates in future. It would be proper to fix upon a certain per cent of the expenses of the late repairs and alterations - this should be sufficient to cover the expense of annual repairs - but this would fall far short of 60 Rs. per month. What you fix upon

above

above this, is so much taken from the Bible Society, Tract Society, & the like. If we make a saving by occupying the Chapel, why should we not employ it to reduce our rates?

3. I think 8 per cent under the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Ballantine sufficiently high - at this rate this kind of property is worth more to us than our bills

4 If Mr. B. has not allowed a sufficient sum to cover this kind of expense. Since Mr. A. has been in Bombay he can easily correct it.

I trust Mr. A will carefully examine Mr. Ballantine's calculations, and if he finds that his results are properly asserted by him, he will rejoice with us all in the distance which the Press was from bankrupted at the close of the last Financial year. We may still retain the expenses of Mr. Webster's superintendency and also reduce our rates in a manner which will be satisfactory to our

patrons.

Other Mission Presses do not get on without Superintendence - the Missionary Superintends, as did Mr. Stone, & the Mission pay for it. If the allowance of such Superintendants were put to the account of the Printing Establishment, as it properly should be, I dont see how a Mission is relieved by there being no one in the capacity of Mr. Webster. This is mending the slipper by putting it on to the other foot.

I reserve my final action on this subject until I see the remarks from the Bombay brethren.

(Signed) S. B. Munger.

Jalna
Augt. 17th 1840.

1 In respect to the remarks Mr. B allanten has made on the 82 & 83 pages of his statement I would say that I am in no way - no more than Mr. B. is - responsible for the correctness of the papers and documents which Mr. Webster has laid before the Mission about the Office.

These papers do not come before the Mission from the Committee on the Press. They are not authenticated by the Committee. The manner in which they are addressed to the Mission (in the form of common Circulars - and to Mr. Hume and myself as well as to the other members of the Mission) show this fact. If any one should say that these papers and documents ought to have come before the Mission from the Committee on the Press and in their name, I shall only reply that on this point I could say much, - but shall say nothing more.

2 The remarks I made on the estimated value of the Office in 1835 and at the present time had respect to the whole of both estimates. The remarks show this and it was with some surprise that I read what Mr. B. has written upon them. I believe the estimated value of the Establishment in 1835 is very far from what was its real value at that time. I believe any one who saw the Office in

1834 & 35 and the work done in it in those years (which was more than was done in the 2 years past) would be of this opinion. I remember that the probable value of the Establishment was our subject of consideration in the Mission in consequence of an Enquiry on this point concerning it (or its value) from the Missionary Rooms. No detailed examination of the materials of the Office was made. It was then supposed the value was Rs. 7000 or Rs. 8000. The then Printer was for putting its value higher than some other Members. I have forgotten the sum at which it was finally put. I thought I could find it on some Mission papers, but I searched in vain; and unhappily it so happens that I am the only Member of the Mission now, who was then an acting Member of it - Mr. Graves was then in America. I have no doubt could I find the estimate other made, it would be as high as Rs. 7000 - and I believe it would be higher, as this sum (Rs. 7000) was the

lowest

lowest mentioned when its probable value was the subject of consideration. [I have said "no detailed examination was made" - yet some of the most valuable things were mentioned so that the estimate should be near the true value]

The estimated value of the Establishment at the present time, I believe is too high. So I remarked on the former papers. I might refer to instance in support of this opinion but I do not wish as I see no sufficient object to be gained, to go into detail. My opinion is that the difference between the real value of the whole Establishment in 1835, and its present value is not more than one half the sum at which it is put in this estimate; - that instead of being Rs. 12437 it should not and does not really exceed Rs 6243½, and that a larger sum than this last mentioned (Rs. 6243½) should not be reckoned in any calculation for "improvements, additions &c". Such was my opinion when I

formerly examined these estimates and such it is after a renewed examination of them. My former remarks showed that I did not regard the estimate as correct. I did not express my views so fully as I now have, - for not attaching much importance to these estimates or to any use that would be made of them, I did not see occasion for saying more than I did.

On the 44th page of his statements Mr. Ballantine speaks of my having said "that 12 per cent interest should be charged". - I am not now aware of ever having made any such remark or had such an opinion concerning the Office. I cannot find it on any thing I have written on these papers. If Mr. B. saw it he will be able probably to find it again. And I wish he would point out where it is that I may see it.

What I said about interest was founded upon authority from the Missionary Rooms. The

question at what rate of interest property in the Mission belonging to the Board should be reckoned, was once referred to the Prudential Com. Some of the Mission said 6 per cent; some 7 & some 8. The reply was that the disposable funds of the Board ought to be reckoned in our calculations at more than 8 per cent, and after stating some reasons for this added in the way of illustrations and example the rent which the Committee were then paying for the other Missionary rooms in Boston. This sum was $350 yearly and it was stated that it would be better for them to continue to pay this sum that to purchase them for $4000. Since the reception of the abovementioned opinion of the Committee it has been the general practice ~~of~~ in the Mission to reckon the property of the Board at 9 per cent.

There are some other things in Mr. B's calculations and on these papers upon which, on receiving

to them ~~returned~~ I at first thought, I should make some statements. But on further reflection I believe it is prudent and expedient to omit them, - not however because I think these statements are not true but wholly for other reasons.

A few words in respect to what Mr. Munger wrote about my remarks on the Mission hiring the premises now occupied in Bombay. My remarks were made as they were because it appeared proper to speak thus in view of the manner in which I heard reasons assigned for leasing the premises and in which in my remarks I mentioned this reason. At the time the premises were hired I was engaged in a Missionary tour to Barsee & Berrinda and they were in ~~in~~ the occupation of the Mission & had been for 2 or 3 weeks when I first heard of their being leased. My remarks were not made to wound the Mission - or any members of it

(Signed) D. O. Allen.

Bombay, Augt. 27. 1840.

I am very glad that mistakes have been found in my calculations. My remarks were written in great haste, at the time of Mrs. Hume's confinement and when I felt scarcely able to attend to any kind of business. I expected that mistakes would be found and therefore requested Mr. Allen to examine my remarks that they might be corrected before being sent to the Mission. Otherwise I should have examined them myself. It appears that Mr. Allen did not examine them particularly.

The first error pointed out by Mr. Ballantine is obvious at first sight.

With respect to the second I am sorry that it does not appear to be as stated by him. One department of the Pay-list was put down at Rs 3600. But from this Rs 600 were deducted being half the pay of Mr. Coward. Not that I thought half his time devoted to the Treasury department. By no means. If we take the pay list as it stands - not including the workmen in

the Foundry nor those actually employed upon the work (ie) compositors, Pressmen, &c, it will be including the Mahratta Proof-reader Rs 266 monthly and Rs 3192 yearly. Mr. Ballantine thinks the New Testament will be finished, at all events, in one year and that the pay to Compositors &c. will be only Rs 3181½. Suppose this to be one half the work done during the year. Then the pay to this class of workmen will be during the year Rs 6363 or Rs. 530 per month. Add together the pay to these two classes and we have

Compositors &c.	Rs 6363
Other department of Pay roll	3192
	9555

This would give an error of Rs 45 instead of Rs 2,400. Should it be thought that we are not likely to do work to this amount during the year (and this is my opinion) then the case will be different. Our expenses will be less and so

will the income.

Again it appears to me that Mr. Ballantine is not exactly correct respecting the third error mentioned. It is indeed very certain that 63 weeks are just about 14½ months. My mistake arose from not making any calculations other than doubling the 8 months mentioned by Mr. Webster as the time required for completing the work at the rate of two forms per week.

The sum paid to Compositors &c. actually employed upon the work will be the same whether the time be 16 months or 14½. Nothing therefore is gained in this department of expense by making the time employed in completing the work 1½ month less.

Calculating on the principle of paying "a trifle less than half" to the men employed on the work, the error will only be about half the sum mentioned by Mr. Ballantine.

Mr. Ballantine's calculations (see page 80)

would give much less even than this. He makes the difference of 2 ½ months in the time of printing the N. Testament to be but Rs. 393.

Again (page 70) Mr. Ballantine says suppose we print one form and a half weekly "the work will be accomplished in 42 weeks or a little less than 10 months. The income of the Office then for that time will according to Mr. Hume's principles of calculation amount to Rs 16430".

By no means. We may print one form and a half in one week. But this will at least occupy the time of two Presses constantly without allowing any thing for interruption. And supposing the work to go on more than a quarter faster after the first day.

I fear the other Press would hardly do work enough to make the annual receipts Rs. 19716. Mr. Ballantine also mistakes in saying that I have supposed the N. Testament can be printed in a year (p. 71)

Perhaps

Perhaps it was hardly worth while to extend these remarks thus far - for after all Mr. Ballantine is right in saying that my "plan for ascertaining the income of the Office is not a very correct one." I am aware that there is too much supposed - too much uncertainty respecting the data.

Mr. Ballantine say "the brethren at Bombay × × × × must be regarded as responsible for the correctness" of the papers furnished by Mr. Webster. I do not regard myself as more responsible than any other Member of the Mission. Probably a full and close examination would discover many errors.

Mr. Ballantine's calculation gives Rs 4895 as the profits of the Establishment for the past 4 3/4 years. I have never gone into any examination of the Accounts of the Office - but I had received a very different impression from the opinion of those who had necessarily been led to make the examination. In a letter to Dr Wilson dated

June 1st 1840 written by Mr. Allen and approved by Mr. Webster it is said, "Since receiving your letter the state of our Office including expenditures and receipts for some years past has been carefully examined, and the result is that it has not been a source of profit, but the reverse."

In a proposed letter to Dr. Wilson, Mr. Webster says "We have examined the subject of our Office and its cost to ourselves, and find that it has only paid its way for the last five years and that our Mahratta Printing has been done at as low a rate as we could well afford." (see papers)

Again in a Circular to the Mission dated June 15th 1840 Mr. Webster after going into a calculation on the subject says - "From this it will be seen that our rate of Mahratta Printing is as low as we can afford to do it under our present Circumstances"

If those who expressed these opinions were in error it will be most gratifying to them and to us all

But how does it appear that the profits of the Office for the past 4 3/4 years have amounted to Rs 4895?

The additions to the Office are reckoned at Rs 12487 thus making its value in 1835 to be Rs 2513. To me it appears hardly credible that an Establishment capable of doing the work done at the Office in 1834 & 35 should be worth no more than this sum. See the remarks of Mr. Allen on this subject. If his statement is correct then the profits of the Office as stated by Mr. Ballantine must be reduced Rs. 6243. This will leave a balance against the Office of Rs 1348.

I think it might be shown that one or two other items should be added to this but will merely say that there appears to be some foundations for the opinions quoted above. In my view the opinion is correct that the Office has not been a source of pecuniary profit.

But the subject before the Mission is rather respecting the future than the past.

I would gladly vote for the resolutions proposed by Mr. Ballantine were I convinced that we could safely adopt these rates.

Some of the Brethren think that we could print the New Testament in one year. And so we can if the Bible Society will furnish the copy. We can do it even in less time than this. But in that case we must necessarily do less of other work

Can we print the New Testament in one year and do other work to the same amount? In that case the pay to Compositors &c will be Rs 6363. The other department of the pay roll including the Mah. proof-reader (not the workmen' in the Foundry) will be Rs. 266 × 12 = Rs 3192. Wanting a more fraction "this makes the monthly pay list 800 Rs. 200 Rs more than the pay list of the whole Establishment including Foundry and all has been on an

an average for the last five years and 200 Rs more than the Paylist of the Printing Office alone, including all the expenses for Composition or setting up of type, was at its highest time during the last five years (see pay list for Decr 1837)"

Is there a prospect of our doing work to this amount?

Suppose the above amount of work done in 14½ months and the expenses of the Establishment during that time will be

Compositors &c	Rs 6363
Other dep. of pay-roll 266 × 14½	4277
Interest 100 × 14½	1450
Rent 60 × 14½	870
Superintendant	2219
Wear	1200
	Rs. 16,379

This does not include the workmen in the Foundry nor any thing to be purchased for carrying it on, which during the year must amount to

quite a bill. At this rate I fear our expenditures would considerably exceed the receipts.

Substitute one year in place of 14½ months and instead of Rs-16379

we shall have 14485

difference 1894

Even then I fear that the Establishment as a whole would be carried on at a loss.

But I would not be tenacious of my opinion.

Others who have had more experience in these matters and who have paid more attention to the subject can judge better than I.

If it is the wish of a majority of the Mission then let the rates proposed by Mr. Ballantine be adopted. We can make the trial and if it shall succeed those who have the most fears will be most gratified.

With respect to the first resolution it

may be a question what "the present rates" are. The charges do not appear to be uniform.

The following are specimens of charges to the Bible Society.

January 24th. 1837. Printing Exodus 1500 copies 8vo.

Composition 106 pp. 9 ans.	56 . 1 . 25
Press-work 13½ f. @ 13.	175 . 2 . "
Preparing & folding 10225 s. @ 1	102 . 2 . "
Gathering into books (1500) @ 5 per 1000	7 . 2 . "

Ezekiel 1500 Copies 5vo. February 22nd. 1838.

Comp. 134 pp. @ 1¼	167 . 2 . "
Press work 17 f. @ 12.	204 . " . "
Preparing & folding 12410 @ 1	124 . " . 40
Gathering up in books 1500 @ 1.	15 . " . "

March 12th. 1839. Samuel 1500 copies 8vo.

Comp. 91 pp. @ 1¼	113 . 12 . "
Press work 11½ f. @ 10½	120 . 8 . "
Preparing & folding 8625 s. @ 10	86 . 4 . "
Gathering 1500 @ 4	3 . 12 . "

August 27th 1839. John 1500 Copies 8vo	
Comp. 68 pp. @ 1¼	83. " . "
Press work 9 ff. @ 10½	94. 8. "
Pressing, folding, & gathering 6750 s. @ 10	67. 8. "
March 26th 1840. Genesis 1500 copies 8vo	
Comp. 86 pp. @ 13¼	75. 4. "
Press work 11 ff. @ 9.	99. " . "
Pressing & folding 7601 s. @ 1	76. " . "
Gathering 1500 @ 1	15. " . "

Would it not then be better to propose a definite rate rather than a reduction of 20 per cent?

I have no doubt but all wish this question properly settled. Owing to circumstances it may appear as though some were desirous of making out a case for the Office and others against it.

But I am not conscious of any such feelings and am not disposed to impute them to others. Some appear confident that we can safely adopt the proposed rates. And if this is

the

opinion of the the majority I would again say let them be adopted. My remarks show how the subject appears to me. But it is very possible that my views are erroneous.

Should we mistake in fixing the rates the matter is not beyond remedy. They can be altered should it appear necessary.

Bombay
2d Sept. 1840 } (Signed) R. W. Keane

I have looked over the remarks of Mr. Ballantine with some interest and am pleased with the results he arrives at, think they are generally correct.

Of the remarks of Mr Allen on p. ~~62~~ 107 that these documents are not the work of the Committee on the Press, I beg to refer to the first Circular in which it is expressly said that it was by a resolution of that Committee that I drew up these papers. I did not do it

expecting to give them satisfaction. I only submitted to them facts and they have had all the books and vouchers to disprove or authenticate these statements which I had to draw them up from, and had there been points upon which they might have differed they ought rather to have brought forward the specific grounds of difference rather than general objections.

Concerning his remarks upon the estimate value of the Office in 1835 & 1839 I have only to say that the additions were taken from the Invoice book and to these were added what things have been made in the Establishment. There can hardly be an error in these things for I often put them (ie things made) lower than I know I could get them for in the bazar. If the Invoice book was collated it would I believe be found to agree with the statement of additions. So that if the Office in 1835

was actually worth 7000 Rs. it would now be worth more than 7000 + 6243½ by just the latter sum.

Mr. McCallum paid for the Gazette with only two worn presses which were far from new, no standing presses, no establishment for binding and no more type than we have & they much more worn 32000 Rs. and he had a subscription List of 250 patrons of the Gazette as an offsett to the other things wanting. This same Office was recently sold by the Auctioner after the death of Mr. McCallum for Rs. 13150 and the materials had in the mean time been in wear for 2 years nearly without any additions and was besides under all the advantages of a forced sale. Now no one who knows any thing of the two Offices would hesitate for a moment in the choice of the two and pay quite a respectable sum in exchange.

With regard to Mr Hume's remarks I wish to say nothing farther than that if we have not work for the Bible Society at all times in hand we may hope for some from the Mission and the Am. Tract Society to supply the intervals.

In conclusion I will say that if the Mission wish to confine me to the Office and make that pay for all my expenses together with those of my family and to reckon us all as Office Establishment we may be unable to do the work of the Bombay Bible Soc. or of any one else at Mr Ballantine's proposed rates. But if they are of the opinion that Mrs W and my children are not Office workmen, and if they at the same time assign me other labors, I believe we can afford to do work at this rate. If after a trial we find we cannot we may then hope the Bible Society will

upon

upon being shown the reasons for it be willing to do what is right.

(Signed) E. A. Webster

I am very much gratified to find that the brethren have discovered so few errors in the calculations and remarks I offered to the Mission under date of Augt. 10th. Some statements however have been made which render it necessary for me to trouble the Mission with something farther - In what I have to say I will endeavour to be as brief as possible.

1. Mr. Allen remarks that he was "in no way responsible for the correctness of the papers and documents which Mr. Webster has laid before the Mission about the Office". Now I did suppose that with the exceptions made by Mr. Allen in his remarks he regarded the documents as correct. The papers were brought before the Mission in the first place "by a resolution of the Committee of the Press" (see the first sentence of

the original Circular) The letter from this station calling for further information was addressed to the Bombay branch or in other words to the Printing Committee, and I suppose that the reply came from them - that they approved of the documents furnished by Mr. Webster, with the limitations contained in their remarks.

Now what is the design of the Committee of the Press, if not to pay particular attention to matters connected with the Press - and on whom can the Members of the Mission at other stations depend, for the accuracy of documents such as these, if not on those brethren who have access to the books, and who have been especially appointed to attend to these things

2. Mr. Allen believes "the estimated value of the Establishment in 1835 is very far from what was its real value" and that the estimated value of the Establishment at the present time is too high. He thinks the amount of additions

to the Office during the 4 3/4 years under consideration should be put down at only half the amount mentioned by Mr Webster that is at Rs 6243½ and that a larger sum than this should not be reckoned in any calculations for improvements, addition &c." It does not appear from Mr. Allen's remarks that he has come to this conclusion by an examination of documents. He says (p. 107 & 108) "I believe any one who saw the Office in 1834-35, and the work done in it in those years (which was more than was done in the two past years) would be of this opinion". The only reason he gives us then for believing as he does is seeing the Office and looking at the work done in it in 1834-5 compared with 1838-9.

But is this sufficient ground for believing as ~~Mr~~ Mr. Allen does? The comparison of the amount of printing done in 1834 & 5 with that done in 1838, 39 is certainly no sufficient criterion of the difference of value of the Establishment then

and now. The establishment would do just the same amount of printing without the foundry as with it. But no one pretends to say that the Foundry should be set down for nothing. And farther the fact probably is that we have printed much less during the two years past than we might have done - and that the small amount of work done is owing to bad management rather than to any other cause. Is it not Mr Allen's belief that this is the case? (I do earnestly hope that this subject, the management of the Printing Establishment, and the falling off of the Printing during the two years past will be thoroughly investigated at the next Annual Meeting - even though I myself as member of the Printing Com. previous to the present year, should have to come in for my share of the blame)

But there are documents before us which prove I think incontrovertibly that the additions to the Office for the 4 3/4 years past amounted to

more

more than Rs 6243 1/2. Suppose these documents are in a measure incorrect still there are a few items, about which no one can have much doubt; such as the Foundry, the two standing Presses, two good new Tufts' presses, all of which has been added to the Office since 1835 - & if Mr. Allen will take the pains to add up these items, he will find that they amount to considerably more than 6243 1/2 Rs.

But are the documents incorrect? If they are why did not Mr. Allen put his finger upon the items he thought wrong - Mr. Webster requested him to do this, the brethren here requested him to do it - Until some one points out to me, or till I can discover particular inaccuracies I must believe these documents generally correct. If any one will show me an error, I will freely admit it, even though it proves the Establishment to be bankrupt.

But apart from the documents themselves there are other considerations which make me think that the additions to the Office can not be put so low as 6243½ Rs. Mr. Allen mentions that the value of the Establishment before 1895 was about 7000 Rs. – This is doubtless correct – & this even added to 6243½ Rs. would give 13243½ Rs as the present value of the Establishment according to Mr. Allen's view. Now as Mr. Webster remarks, it is hardly possible that our Office with its bindry, foundry, &c. is of no more value than the Gazette Office was sold for at a forced sale. Besides Mr. Allen himself in his remarks on the first document (p 17) thought the Capital invested in the Office was "probably Rs. 15000 or Rs. 18000" (He was then calculating the interest on the Capital) This would make the amount of additions to the Office Rs. 8000 or Rs. 11,000. But Mr. Allen seems to have fallen considerably since

his first remarks. — And what is still more curious, Mr. Hume grasps at the idea held out by Mr. Allen, and supposing it to be correct remarks that this will leave a balance against the Office according to my calculations of 1348 Rs. Mr. Hume probably did not remember that in calculating the expenses of the Office I had calculated interest on Rs 16000 capital, whereas if his view is correct that the present value of the Office is only Rs. 13243½ and the value in 1835 was 7000 Rs. then the interest on the mean of those two sums (10122 Rs) will be 1854 Rs less than the sum which I put down as the interest on the Capital. So even then there will be a balance in favor of the Mission.

(If the present value of the Office is Rs. 7000 + 12487 = Rs 19487, as these documents seem to show, was I right in calculating the

interest on only 15000 Rs? It will be remembered that the value of the Establishment in the beginning of 1835 was Rs. 7000 - and that it has gone on constantly increasing - In the year 1839 as will be seen from paper No 5 - additions were made to the Office of lathe and types to the amount of Rs. 4884. Of course it would not be proper to charge the Office with interest on the whole present value for the 4 3/4 years mentioned - but if we take the mean of 7000 & 19500 Rs we have Rs. 13250 as the average Capital of the Office during the 4 3/4 years under consideration. In calculating the interest, then, on 15000 Rs. my calculation was very large/

I was very glad to learn from Mr. Allen that the Establishment was valued at 7000 Rs before 1835. Inquiries were made with regard to this very thing in the letter from this station to the Bombay branch asking for farther information - but the fact was not then furnished

us

us. Any fact of this kind was worth a great deal - and I have no doubt all will freely admit it. There is nothing in the present documents which militates against it. This fact furnishes us with the means of ascertaining the present value of our Establishment - about which we could only make a loose conjecture before In view of this fact and of the documents furnished by Mr. Webster the whole Establishment might be estimated at Rs. 19500 a trifle short of 20,000 Rs.

I regret very much that the Bombay brethren did not endeavour to give us all the facts within their reach bearing upon this subject. The "object to be gained" is of great importance - the settlement of things which now appear to be unsettled, and agreement of opinion on points where there is now a great difference.

Mr. Hume says "I have never gone into any

examination of the accounts of the Office - but I had received a very different impression from the opinions of those who had necessarily been led to make the examination". Now where is this examination which has been made? Are there any documents with regard to the Press more perfect than those now before the Mission? If so why are they not furnished us? Those are the very things we want. I should rejoice to see any thing in the way of facts and documentary evidence, even (as I said before) though it shows the Establishment to be bankrupt.

For the present I can not but put more confidence in the documents presented than in Mr. Allen's opinion, varying as it does in two months from Rps. 18000 to 13243 ½ Rs. - and in view of those documents I still think the Office was a source of considerable pecuniary profit to the 4 3/4 years mentioned. If any new light is furnished hereafter on this subject

I am ready to make the calculations anew no matter to what it may lead.

3. With regard to Mr. Allen's remarks that he did not say that 12 per cent interest should be charged, I suppose he is correct. - I had a very strong impression that he did make the remark, I thought I could turn to it at once, but looking for it I do not find it. I am glad that my mistake was pointed out, and willingly admit it.

4 The main question however is How much can we reduce our rates of printing. Are we able to make the reduction proposed in my former remarks?

On this point Mr. Allen has said nothing - Mr. Webster thinks we can afford to print at that reduced rate. Mr. Hume however thinks that at that rate "our expenditures would considerably exceed the receipts. He however does not touch the calculation which I made on this subject before, nor point out any one item in that calculation which he thinks is set down wrong. He states

up a different mode of calculation – a mode in which I fear "there is too much supposed, too much uncertainty respecting some of the data", to enable us to place much dependance upon it.

Mr. Hume supposes the N. Testament & an equal amount of English work to be printed in 14½ months and sets down the expenses of the Establishment as follows.

"Compositors &c.		Rs 6363.
Other dep. of pay roll	266 × 14½ =	4277
Interest	100 × 14½ =	1450
Rent	60 × 14½ =	870
Superintendant		2219
Wear		1200
		Rs 16379

"This does not include the workmen in the Foundry"

1 "Compositors &c". The cost to the Office of printing off the N. Testament would amount to Rs 3181½. There is no doubt about the accuracy of this amount

amount. But would an equal amount of Eng. work that is, an amount of English work bringing in the same income of the N. Testament cost just the same. That is would an amount of English work, for which we charge 6500 Rs. (the amount of my proposed charge for the New Testament) cost just 3181½ Rs. If Mr. Hume does not know that it would, how can he proceed in his calculations here ~~without~~ with any certainty. I have always supposed that our charges for English printing were higher than for Mahratta. But even supposing they have been the same hitherto yet as no one proposes to reduce the English rates below what they have been, it will be seen by a little calculation that the cost of English printing bringing in an income of 6500 Rupees would according to those rates be only Rs. 2517 – that is 664½ Rs. less than the cost as set down by Mr. Hume.

Of course I think this item of "Compositors" entirely too high. But the want of accurate information as to the real cost of English printing, makes it difficult

to proceed in this calculation with any confidence. "There is too much supposed, too much uncertainty respecting some of the data" – But as it will probably satisfactory to some of the Mission to see that even on Mr. Hume's own principles of calculation, the case will not be so bad as represented – and as in the end it will rather be confirmatory of my proper conclusions, I proceed to the other items –

2 Other dep. of pay roll 266 × 14½ = 4277.

Here is a mistake in simple multiplication of 420 Rs. The product of the two quantities is only 3857. But there is another still more important error here. Where does Mr. Hume obtain his 266 Rs. This amount (see pp ~~70~~ 49 & 50) "does not include the workmen in the Foundry, nor those actually employed upon the work i.e. Compositors, Press men &c." It includes then the following items (see pay roll for Decr. 1839.)

Mr. Coward's half pay	50 Rs.
Thomas' half pay	40
Eng. Proof reader.	20

	110
Head folder	18
Two Depoys	13
Mahratta proof reader	15.
Total Rs.	156

Half of Mr. Coward's pay is charged to the Mission. Half of Thomas' pay to the Foundry which is not included here. The other workmen in the Office are all paid by the work they do. But Mr. Hume puts down 266 Rs. as the amount of this part of the pay roll – thus making an error of just 100 Rs. too much per month.

Now if we take 6363 Rs. as the expenses of the Office for "Compositors &c" during 14 1/2 months, this part of the Pay list will be at the rate of 439 Rs. per month, & the other part of the pay-roll as I have just shown is 166 Rs. these two together make 605 Rs. – for the monthly expense of the Office. This is the case even allowing that English printing bringing in the same amount of income as the Mah. New Testament will cost the same to the Mission – a supposition which

as I have said above is probably far from the truth. But supposing it to be correct, it shows that even as Mr. Hume's own principles of calculation the amount of the monthly pay of all ~~would~~ employed in the Office will fall very far short of 800 Rs. which Mr. Hume still thinks would be the amount (see p. ~~84~~ 120). It shows too that the amount of Mr. Hume's second error which I pointed out in his previous calculations, is just about what I stated it to be.

(Mr. Hume is correct in remarking that the amount of his third error is only half at which I put it at (page ~~76~~ 115) I freely admit the correction. Before making the remark however, which is found on the bottom of p. ~~76~~ 115, Mr. Hume should have called to mind that I was showing the amount of his errors according to his own principles. My calculation to which he refers (see p. ~~74~~ 80 of my remarks) proceeds on entirely different principles - & besides has reference to only part of the work done in the Printing Office, while his embraced the whole. But the Mission will feel little interest

interest in my criticisms on Mr. Hume's remarks.)

3 "Interest". Mr. Hume calculates interest on the Capital @ 100 Rs per month, or 1200 Rs a year. The Capital then invested in the Printing Office apart ~~from~~ the Foundry (which cannot be included here) is put at Rs. 15000. This a little too high as the value of the Foundry being 4924 Rs would make the whole Establishment 19924 Rs - 400 Rs more than these documents make it.

But did Mr. Hume intend to put the present value of the Printing Office alone apart from the Foundry at Rs. 15000. He supposes (see p. ~~80~~ 119) that the present worth of the whole Establishment is Rs. 7000 + 6243 = 13243 Rs. ~~Substituting~~ Subtracting from this the value of the Foundry 4924 Rs. we have a little less than 8500 Rs. as the value of the Printing Establishment alone. And on this amount Mr. Hume according to his own principles should calculate his interest which would then be only 822 Rs. instead of 1450.

But as it is best to proceed as accurately as possible, I will remark that the establishment being

considered only as worth 19500 Rs. and the foundry being put at 4924 Rs - the value of the Printing Office alone will be 14576 Rs. and the interest on this for 14 1/2 months is 1409 Rs.

4 "Rent". Mr. Hume charges the rent of the whole Establishment including Foundry and all to the Printing Office alone. We certainly ought to allow 20 Rs. for the Foundry and this will give Rs. 40 X 14 1/2 = 580 Rs for the Printing Office.

5 "Superintendent." Mr. Hume here again takes the whole expenses of Mr. Webster (exclusive of Mrs. Webster's allowances) not allowing any of his time to the Foundry or to the Mission. I think that only half of Mr. Webster's expenses should be charged to the Printing Office apart from the Foundry. This item will then be Rs. 1109 1/2.

Mr. Humes calculation will then stand as corrected thus

Rs 6363

Compositors &c

brought forward	6363
Other dep. of pay list 166 × 14½	2407
Interest	1409
Rent 40 × 14½	580
Superintendant	1109½
Wear	1200.
Total Rs	13068½

The income of the Office for the same time will be 6500 Rs for the N. Testament & R. 6500 for the other work in the Office – that is 13000 Rs.

Mr. McLure by calculating interest on 8500 Rs his estimated value of the Printing Establishment that is by putting the interest at 822 Rs instead of 1409 will make the expenses of the Office 12481½ Rs while the income will be 13000 Rs thus leaving some profit to the Mission.

It will be remembered that the calculation just made goes on the principle that English work bringing in the same amount of income as Mahratta work, will cost the same as the Mahratta – a supposition which as I

have mentioned above is probably much too high.

(If this error is 664 1/2 Rs in 14 1/2 months (see p. 49) it amounts to 45 Rs per month. But it is probably still more than this) But even granting the calculation to be correct, the expenses of printing the N. Testament, & the same amount of any work will be only 68 1/2 Rs more than the income.

This view only confirms me in the conclusion to which I arrived in my former calculations. Those calculations are based upon much more certain data than this are, & I feel the more confidence in them as nothing there, has been shown to be wrong.

I feel then prepared to say without hesitation that I am in favor of adopting the resolutions which I proposed in my last remarks. I am glad to see too that Mr. Webster thinks we can make the reduction I proposed with safety.

I entirely agree with Mr. Hume in thinking that the rates at which work has been charged at our Press are

are very far from being uniform. The facts which he has given, and the documents themselves show this. I do not understand why it should be so - why we should charge more for Press-work a thousand, at one time than another - or more for folding per 1000 &c &c, - It seems to me that whether the work be large or small these rates should be the same.

Now my proposition in the first resolution is this - Taking the rates of printing as given by Mr. Webster in his last Circular page 47 reduce these 20 per cent, and let that be a uniform rate for charging all Mahratta Printing done at our Press. The rates given by Mr. Webster when reduced 20 per cent will stand as follows.

Comp. of 8 pp.	8 Rs.
Press work of 500 sheets or 1000 copies	5 3/5.
Pressing & folding 500 sheets or 1000 copies	4
Charge for 8 pp. or one form, 1000 copies =	17 3/5 Rs.

This will make Rs 2 1/5 for each page for the first

1000 copies of any work and Rs. 1 1/5 for a page of each succeeding 1000. This should be the rate whether the work be large or small.

The above rate applies to all octavo work. In duodecimo* work the only difference will be that the Composition of one form should be 12 4/5 Rs. instead of 8 Rupees (see the original Circular of Mr. Webster p. 8)

If new facts can be presented on this subject, the calculation should be given over again.

My remarks have extended much farther than I anticipated, but I hope the brethren will bear with me.

(Sigd.) H. Ballantine

Ahmednuggur
Sept. 10th 1840.

In reading the remarks ~~of~~ made by Mr.

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*It is 1/3 more work to fold 12mo than 8vo. But this is a trifle. After it is composed the Printing & Prefoing are the same.

(Signed) E. A. Webster.

Allen, I felt as though he had taken an unjustifiable course in the examination of the state of the Printing establishment, but in looking at his remarks more carefully I think I must have misunderstood him. Surely he does not mean what his language naturally implies. I feel I ought in justice to Mr. Allen to point out some of these things which appear strange to me, that he may have an opportunity of explaining. Possibly others may take the same view of these remarks as myself.

Mr. Allen has for a long time exhibited a praise-worthy zeal to have a thorough investigation made of the whole concern of the Office and on p. 18 of his remarks dated June 23rd he shows the same feeling. Now I rejoiced to see this spirit and I presumed all did and from Mr. Allen's remarks we had a right to expect that he would do all he could to help on this matter.

And we have not only a right to <u>expect</u> this

of him but as a Member of the Committee on printing operations we have a right to require him to give a full and satisfactory account of affairs connected with his department of labor. I need not say how surprised I was to hear from him expressions like the following. "I might mention various items but will mention only one" that was to prove the estimate of 1835 too low. And again referring to the documents that had been laid before the Mission after implying that not much confidence could be placed in them, say "I might say much but I shall say nothing more". And again "the estimated value of the Establishment at the present time I believe is too high - so I remarked on the former paper I might refer to items in support of this opinion but I do not wish, as I see no sufficient object to be gained". What does this language mean?

Does Mr. Allen mean to say that the subject is not of importance enough to demand his time & attention? See his own testimony. Does he mean

mean to say that the facts regarding the estimate of the Office in 1835 & 39 although incorrect, will not make much difference in our calculations and therefore are not important? He says "not attaching much importance to these estimates or to any use that would be made of them, I did not see occasion for saying more." But when the papers were circulated it would appear that he did attach much importance to them and though them generally correct. (see remarks dated June 23) he thought "it would enable us to judge with a good degree of accuracy whether the Office has been a source of gain or loss." Does Mr. Allen think that facts would not be noticed and therefore it was not important to mention them? But has he mentioned any facts which have not been noticed?

Does he think that facts are unimportant because we should take his opinions and

impressions in preferance to facts, when facts could be given as he asserts? Surely he cannot think so. Does Mr. Allen after mentioning all the facts that he can think of, that are of any importance take it for granted that there are other reasons and therefore adds "there are other reasons that might be mentioned", or does he say this from the force of habit. Or does Mr. Allen fear to share in the responsibility of fixing a rate for printing and therefore wishes to record his opinions so that when we break down, he may say that he is not responsible for it, as he disagreed with the brethren - in the rates fixed for printing. But instead of getting rid of responsibility in this way he shoulders the whole of it. If we do break down because we have not the correct data for regulating our prices for printing we must throw all the blame on those who have the means of correcting our data and

refuse to do it.

I trust Mr. Allen will, if he has any facts that he thinks will materially effect the results to which we have arrived will fully communicate them. Mr. Allen says on paper dated 27th August, "I am in no way - no more than Mr. B. is - responsible for the papers & documents"... "laid before the Mission about the Office".

Now if he is not responsible for them except so far as he entered his dissent, he has treated the Mission most unkindly.

And now as a member of the Mission, who have a right to know the standing of the Mission operations and am joint responsible for their management. I respectfully call on Mr. Allen a Member of the Com. on printing operations to furnish the Mission with additional facts as far as he is able that we may act intelligibly in fixing the rates of Mahratta Printing. - Till further facts

are given I approve of the rates as proposed by Mr. Ballantine.

Ahmednuggur } (Signed) A. Abbott
Sept. 14. 1840 }

When this Circular first went round the Mission I approved of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Ballantine on condition that his calculations and the data upon which they are based should be found to be correct. I thought the calculations correct but had not the means of verifying the data. Since that time no differen data or calculations have been furnished, which in my mind materially affect the basis on which those Resolutions were founded. I am in favor of making those resolutions the basis for regulating our charges for Mahratta printing. I think with Mr. Ballantine that our charges should be uniform.

I approve of his additional remarks (modifyg the original resolutions) as expressed on the

latter part of page 149.

Ahmednuggur
Sept. 14th 1840 } (Signed) E. Burgess.

Septr. 19th 1840 (Signed) S. B. Munger.

I do not perceive that any essential error in the documents or in the calculations of Mr. Ballantine under date of August 10th has yet been discovered; therefore I do not see occasion for altering my vote already given on this subject.

September 16th 1840. (Signed) O. French.

Appendix No. 1.

Extract of Minutes of Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society on 11th November 1839.

"Dr. Haberlin directed the attention of the Committee to the charges made for printing the Scriptures at Calcutta and Bombay. He was requested to commit his observations to writing that a copy of them might be furnished to the Missionaries, connected with the Mission Presses in Bombay and Surat, with the request that they may furnish this Committee with a statement, as to how far they may be able to bring about a reduction in their charges, and particularly with a view to the extended operations of the Society."

Extract from Dr. Haberlin's letter 27th November 1839.

"I willingly comply with the request of the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society to commit my observations regarding the charges made for printing the Scriptures, to paper; and in so doing. I of course ~~blame~~ either from blaming the presses at Bombay for overcharging or for accounting for the great difference of prices that exists, I merely point out to you the fact and earnestly beg of you to take the necessary measures to bring about a reduction in the charges if practicable. Another preliminary remark I wish to make is that not having had sufficient documents respecting the charges of the Surat press. I confine my remarks to the American Mission press."

"The case then as between the various Calcutta (Mission) Press and the American Mission press stands thus: In many instances the Bombay charges are 3 to 1. or 2/300/ per cent above the Calcutta ones The Serampore

~~[illegible]~~ Press has printed 7,000 of a Gospel of about the same number of pages for a trifle less than the B. American M. Press charged for 1,000 Copies of the same, or to give you the sum we paid for certain works.-

"The Serampore Press charges for an edition of 1,000 copies of the Hindee New Testament of p.p. 610 every thing included Rs. 1001. 13. 2.

"The Calcutta Baptist M. Press, for an edition of 5000 Copies of the Bengali New Testament p.p. 652 including alterations transpositions, and frequently recompositions of whole pages Rs. 2648. - 12. - "

"The Church Mission Press on an average 5% less, than the other presses, and for a work of say 48 pages 1,000 copies Rs. 75.

"The actual charges of the Bombay American Mission Press you have in their bills in your hands, and the Surat charges you may easily ascertain.-

"I now leave the case to the consideration of the committee, hoping that you will use your best efforts in a reduction of the charges, and that the Presses may find it practicable to second your wishes in multiplying the word of God, and distributing as many copies as your funds well managed will allow.

/Signed/ John Haberlin,

True Extracts

/Sd/ John Wilson

Bombay 15 December 1839

My Dear Sir

I have been requested to forward to you the preceding documents, and to request from your Mission ~~which~~ such information respecting the subjects to which they refer as you may wish to be communicated to the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society

I am my dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Sd) John Wilson
Secretary Bombay
Auxiliary Bible Society

To
Mr E A Webster,
American Mission Press
Bombay.

No 2.

Pay List of the Printing Establishment for April 1840.

No	Names	Employment	Pay due			Total			Remarks
1	John Coward	Overseer	100	"	"				
2	Thomas Graham	Asst. Printer	80	"	"				
3	Domingos Rodrigues	Proof Reader	20	"	"				
4	Thomas Whiting	Ditto	20	"	"				
5	David Brown	Eng. Compositor	20	11	2				
6	Thomas Underwood	Ditto	15	10	8				
7	Wittoo	Ditto	10	7	2				
8	James Brown	Head Folder	18	"	"				
9	Rustomjee	Pressman	17	6	6				
10	Atmaram	Ditto	14	8	"				
11	Bugwan	Ditto	8	11	2				
12	Mahdoo	Do	6	12	3				
	Carried over	Rupees				232	2	11	

No.	Names	Employment	Pay due			Total			Remarks
		Brought up Rupees				232	2	11	
13.	Hiraji Tranjee	Binder	9	10	8.				
14	Anton Pereira	Do	7	7	5.				
15	Beekiah	Paper Presser		9	7.				
16	Ballo	Do	5	6	4.				
17	Luximon	Folder	6	"	"				
18	Myputtee	Do	2	1	7.				
19.	Bawoo	Do	2	"	"				
20	Gunnoo	Sepoy	7	"	"				
21	Sun thoo	Do	6	"	"	378	6	6	

Foundry

1.	Mahdoo Chrushnaji	Dresser	13	12	"				
2.	Juwan Rinchord	Mould Maker	22	"	"				
3	Anton de Silva	~~Carpenter~~ Master Carpenter	10	"	"				
4	Betoo Argoon	Carpenter	12	"	"				
5	Loraji	Blower & Stoker	6	12	9.				
6.	Miguil Fernandes	Type Rubber	3	4	"				
7	Jacob Fernandes	Ditto.	2	3	2	69	15	11.	

Compositors on Contract

1	David Brown	Eng. Compositor	1	3	6				
2.	Cawaji	Ditto	20	12	3.				
3.	Shoodoo	Ditto	18	5	6				
4	Curaetjee	Ditto	20	3	6				
5.	E. Khan	Ditto	9	3.	"				
6.	Luximon Wittoo	Mar. Compositor	1	6	8.				
7	Beetta Sonoo	Do	2	2	8.				
8.	Franjee	Eng. Do	2	11	9.				
9.	Luxmon Nuttoo	Mar Do	6	12	8.				
10.	Francis	Binder	4	8	1.	87	3	7.	
		Total Rupees				535	10	"	

No. 3.

Bombay June 1st 1840.

To The Revd Dr Wilson,
Sec. of the B.A.B. Society
Revd and Dear Sir,

We regret that so long time has passed before replying to your letter of Decr 16th. The important subject of your letter has engaged our attention. We are still occupied with it and regret that it is not yet in our power to furnish the Society with the result of our inquiries. We feel it proper however now to communicate to the Society some facts connected with this subject.

As our Mission press was established with a view to the diffusion of Christian knowledge among the native population, it has been a principle from its first going into operation that printing for Societies which have the same common object in view, should be done at as low a rate as it could be, consistently with the support of the establishment. And such we know was the rate at which printing was done for the B.B. Society while Mr Garrett had the superintendence of the press a period of 10 years. Six years ago Mr Sampson took the charge of the press. Previous to coming to Bombay he was some month in Bengal while there he made enquiry concerning the price of labor, cost of materials, and manner of managing the printing establishment in Calcutta and it vicinity, with a view to his contemplated connection with our press. On arriving in Bombay and assuming charge of

our press be found some things which affected the price of printing to be different from what he expected. In these circumstances he wrote to his friends in Bengal for information on those points not ascertained when he was there.

In view of information thus obtained by observation and Correspondence and after a careful examination into the state of our printing establishment Mr. Sampson determined the rate of printing the scriptures. This rate was designed to be at the exact cost to the press, - including those things which are essential to its support and continuance. This rate was also believed to be as low when composed with those things on which its cost depended, as the price charged for printing the scriptures in Calcutta and Serampore. The rate thus fixed some years ago has continued to be the rule for charges unto the present time.

Since Receiving your letter the state of our office including expenditures and Receipts for some years past has been carefully examined, and the Result is that it has not been a source of profit to the Mission but the reverse. We have also engaged in correspondence with several printing establishments in different parts of India, which are engaged in printing the scriptures with a view to ascertain those things on which the cost of printing must depend, and then as far as possible to use such information in printing the Scriptures at a reduced rate. We regret that we are unable now to inform the Society what this rate will be, but we will inform them as soon as we have the means of doing so.

Praying that the blessing of God may rest on

the operations of the Society and upon every effort to make known his word.

I remain Dear Sir Yours &c.
In behalf of American Mission
(Signed) D. O. Allen.

No. 4.

Bombay ——— 1840

Revd Dr Wilson,
Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of Decr 16th we would beg to say in addition to the communication of Mr Allen of the 1st of June, that we have examined the subject of our office and its cost to ourselves and find that it has only paid its way for the last two years, and that our Mahratta printing has been done at as low a rate as we could well afford.

We beg herewith to inclose a specimen of a new type for which we have the moulds and materials ready, and which is now casting; It is one third smaller than the letter upon which we have been accustomed to print, and being got up in a different manner we hope to be able to get it composed for the same price per page as the larger letter and as it is one third smaller it will consequently reduce the price of a given amount of reading matter in the same proportion

On this letter the New Testament will make a book of about 400 octavo pages of which number of pages, we can print 5000 Copies for 2,880 Rs or about 9¼ Annas per copy

exclusive of paper and 10,000 Copies for 5,260 Rupees or about 8 annas 5 pies per copy while 2500 Copies will cost 1,815 Rupees or nearly 11 annas 8 pie per copy, If larger letter is used we cannot as our typia are now cast print at a less rate per page than the preceding which is for 10,000 copies one Rupee five annas (1-5-0) for 5000 copies one Rupee seven annas three pies (1-7-3.) and for 2,500 copies one Rupee thirteen annas (1-13-0) per 1,000 pages.

We are aware that this rate is higher than the rates of printing in Madras and Calcutta, but we do not think it disproportionate to the relative cost of labor in Bombay and the before mentioned places.

[This letter was only proposed, not sent]

Dr. Balance Sheet of American Mission Press. Cr.

1835	To. Wages of Workmen and materials purchased in B'bay	10494	3	1				1835	By Receipts for printing and sale of paper &c.	18328	1	2
	Invoice of supplies per Ship Sheridan	8516	.	1	19010	3	2	1836	" Receipts of Work and Sales	19697	.	9
1836	" Wages of Workmen and materials purchased in B'bay	8947	13	8				1837	" Ditto Do. Do.	24292	3	6
	Supplies from America	4873	12	2				1838	" Ditto Do. Do.	11469	7	10
	Do. " England	1091	7	4	14913	1.	2	1839	" Ditto Do. Do.	9218	3	6
1837.	" Wages of Workmen and materials purchased in B'bay	11165	.	9								
	Invoice from London	279	7	4	11444	8.	01.					
1838.	" Wages of Workmen and materials purchased in B'bay	14052	13	6								
	Invoice per Waverley May 7.	5319	15									
	Do. " Charles Act 13.	2357	12	4	21730	8.	10					
1839.	" Wages of Workmen and materials purchased in B'bay	7987	10	11.								
	Invoice per Waverley May 10.	868	.	3								
	Do. per Augustus June 1st 1839	3316	"	2	12171	11.	4.					
	Rs.				79270	.	7					
	Balance "				3734	15	5					
	Total Rupees				83005	.	2		Total Rupees	83005	.	2

The expenses of the foundry for 1835-36. were not kept seperate from the office expenses For 1837. the foundry expenses were 1839 Rs. 4 al. 5 pie and its Credits for work done for individuals Rs. 487-3 4. In 1838. the foundry cost Rs. 1304.-14-6. and was Credited for work done for individuals Rs. 512.1.5- In 1839 it cost Rs. 1632. 7.-8. and was Credited Rs. 401.. 10. 7.. In this time it has made for the Office two large fonts of Mahratta type besides leads, rules furniture, and the smiths and Carpenter work which has been required and a third font of type is now completely cut and fitted and the workmen are casting it. The foundry account is in inclosed in the Above.

Invoice per Shepherd & Co (Kinsman) Received Oct. 1835.

			$	cts
One	Box Cuts		33	73
35	Reams of Paper @	28 7/12	1017	75
100	Ditto " @	3.25	325	"
146	Ditto @	2.75	401	50
50	Ditto @	3	150	"
100	lbs of Ink		65	"
97	" Fine Ink		91	18
	Sundry Types		10	11
	Materials for foundry		1176	78
	Standing press		160	
One	Cask Antimony		208	63
			3639	68
	$3639. 68. @ 222 Rs per 100 $ = Rs	8079 1 5		
	Freight and charges $196. 81 = "	436 14 8		
	Rs	8516 " 1		

Invoice per Shepherd & Co (Gibson) Received Oct. 6. 1836.

50	Reams Common ~~Post Cap~~ @ 2.75		137	50
10	Dito Fine @ 3.50		35	"
5	Dito Letter paper		16	75
22	Dito Coloured do @ 4 75		104	60
4	Do Cover do @ 3 25		13	"
6	Do do @ 3 "		18	"
150	Do printing paper @ 3 50		525	"
	Emery Sponge &c		8	21
11	lbs 12 Pr Minion Type		29	22
7	lbs Flour		14	"
	[illegible]		33	"
22	lbs Copper bolt		[illegible]	"
[illegible]	[illegible]		8	58

Invoice per Waverly (Ward) Received May 7 1838.

		$	cts
	Articles for Bindry	113	88
1	Cask pot Ashes	26	72
	Sundries for Office	16	25
50	Reams Paper @ 4. 75	237	50
50	Do Do @ 4	200	"
100	Do Do @ 3 50	350	"
300	Do Do @ 3 37 1/2	1012	50
12	Gross Press Boards	18	"
900	lbs Binders Boards @ 5 Cent	45	"
	Oil Spit. Turpentine &c	9	46
60	lbs No 1 Ink @ 100	60	"
84	Do Do @ 75	63	"
60	Do Do @ 50	30	"
		2242	37
	Freight and Charges	154	06
		2396	37
	$2396. 37. @ Rs 222. per 100 $ = Rs 5319 15.		

Invoice per Cherokee (Smith) Received Oct. 13. 1838.

One	Cask pot Ashes	28	74
300	Reams Paper	775	
12	Do Coloured	54	60
12	Parchments	15	60
2	Reams Cover Paper @ 4 50	9	"
	[illegible] @ 5 [illegible]	11	"

12	do. Copper Roll	8	88.
	Types etc	225	41
one	Letter and one Lith. Press Complete	462	
	Moulds Cases Ink &c	217	75
		2,002	67
	$2002. 67 @ Rs 222 per $100. = Rs. 4445 14 10		
	Freight and charges $192. 72 = " 427 13 4		
	Rs. 4873 12 2		

Invoice from J. E. Spicer & Sons London per Andromache Rec. Sept. 20th 1836.

	£	s.
Type standing Pres. &c	103.	10/9

Invoice J. E. Spicer & Sons London received June 8th 1836 per Prince Regent

	£	
Type etc	5	12/2
	109	2/11
£109. 2. 11 @ Rs 10 per 1 £ = Rs. 1091. 7 4		

Invoice from J. E. Spicer & Sons London per Lady Fewersham Dec. 1837.

		£	s.
12	Cross Press papers @ 35	20	8.
1	Cut Cast Steel	5	10/5
	Freight and Charges	2	0/6
		27	18/11
	£27. 18. 11. @ 10 Rs per 1 £ = Rs. 279. 7. 4.		

	Freight and Charges.	945	91.
		116	15.
		1062	06
	$1062. 06. @ Rs 222. per 100 $ = Rs. 2357. 12. 4.		

Invoice per Waverley (Ward) received Aug. 10. 1839.

one	Engine lathe Complete $	350	.
	Freight & Charges	41	.
		391	.
	$391. @ Rs 222. per $100 = Rs. 868. " 3		

Invoice per Augustus (Millett) received via Ceylon June 1839.

	Type and Materials $	1493	70
	$1493. 70. @ Rs 222 per 100 $ = Rs. 3316. " 2.		

Printing done for Mahratta Mission in 1835–39.

Evangelist and Reporter for 1835.

January	20 " "		
February	95 " "		
March	80 " "		
April	80 " "		
May	80 " "		
June	80 " "		
July	80 " "		
August	90 " "		
September	85 " "		
October	85 " "		
November	90 " "		
December	88 " "		
First Book for Children	170 " "		
Maratha Catechism	199 " "		
Barakhadya	130 " "		
Maratha Mission Regulations	25 " "		
Mahratta Hymns	279 " "		
Experience of Balaji	254		
Articles of Faith	18 " "		
Geography and Astronomy	736 " "	2825 " "	

Evangelist and Reporter for 1836.

January	88 " "		
February	88 " "		
Supplement	33 " "		
Numbers	[illegible]		

For 1838.

Mr. Munger's Catechism	109 2 "		
Childs 2d Book on the Soul	412 11 "	521	13

For 1839.

Hymns for public Worship	257 " "		
Catechism Mahratta	104 2 "		
Spelling Book	100 10 "		
Ditto Word	130 " "		
Discourses to the Jews	462 8 "		
Good Tidings	67 8 "		
Three Worlds	91 7 "	1173	3 "

American Bible Society for 1835–39.

1835

Romans and Corinthians		478	8 "

For 1836

Leviticus and Hebrews	814 " "		
Genesis	842 10 "		
Psalms	444 1 "	2,100	11 "

January	88 " "		
February	88 " "		
Supplement	40 " "		
Mip. Reports 1834 - 35	171 " "		
Blank Orders	8 " "		
Spelling Book	214 12 "		
Summary of Scriptures Doctrines			
Do. with Questions	671 12 "		
Map of the World	67 " "		
Hindustan	87 " "		
N. America	57 " "		
S. America	57 " "		
Plate Solar System	49 8 "		
Paper of the above	91 " "		
Reprint of Pages Comp. Bible	8 " "		
Childs Book on the Soul	434 8 "		
Domestic Guide &c	424 " "		
Map of Asia	54 " "		
Great Britain	54 " "		
Africa	54 " "		
Maharashtra	91 4 "		
Regulations Mahratta School boys	4 " "		
Do Do Girls	4 " "	3257	12

For 1837

Regulations and Bye Laws	16 " "		
Arithmetic	785 " "		
Brief view of the American Mission	64 6 "		
Bara Kadya	184 9 "		
Blank Bills	6 " "		
First Book for Children	176 7 "		
Spelling Book	160 9 "	1392	15 "

Numbers	829 4 "		
Deuteronomy	325 1 "		
Isaiah	551 1 "		
Joshua	195 15 2		
Judges and Ruth	237 6 "		
Binding 75 Copies New Test.	65 10 "	2994	4 2

For 1838

Sewing and Binding Scriptures as per American Bible Society Account		132	12 "

For 1839

Gospel of John	256 6 8		
The Book of Genesis	469 4 "		
Sewing and Binding Scriptures as per American Bible Society Account	299 3 8	1024	14 4

American Tract Society for 1835—39.

For 1835

Henry and his Bearer	454	"	"

For 1836

Henry and his Bearer	38	"	"		
In whom shall we trust	208	"	"		
Relief to the Sin Burdened	165	"	"		
Moral Stories	519	"	"		
On Prayer	238	"	"		
First Book for Children	127	10	"		
In whom shall we trust (Litho.)	143	4	"		
Great Inquiry (Mord)	156	12	"		
Do Do Balbhood)	143	8	"		
Spelling Book (Litho)	273	"	"		
Compendium of the Bible	507	"	"		
Scriptures Narratives	490	12	"		
Prayer and Hymns	288	10	"	3298	8

For 1837

Brought up Rupees	1772	10	"				
Ten Commandments	30	"	"				
Three Worlds (Litho)	184	"	"				
Good Tidings (Do)	97	12	"				
Do Do (Mord)	101						
Do Do	85	12	"				
Do Do Mord	89	8	"				
Three Worlds (Bal. and Mord)	182	11	6				
In whom shall we trust	173	8	"				
Compendium of the Bible (Litho Mord)	422	8	"				
In whom shall we trust (Litho)	175	10	"	3314	15	6	

For 1838

First Book for Children	171	"	"			

For 1839

Three Worlds	91	7	"			
Good Tidings	67	8	"	158	15	"

For 1837

History of Our Saviour	1588	10	"

No 6.

Paper Warehouse June 1840

26 Reams 17 quires (Finest)
10 ___ do
76 ___ do
100 ___ do
74 ___ do ___ Cherokee
11 3/4 do Superfine
78 ___ do ___ Middling quality & Old

Coloured Paper

4 Ream Purple
2 do ___ Green ___
4 do ___ Tea ___ } New
2 do ___ Blue ___
2 do Purple superfine Royal size
6 Quires Tea

Coloured Paper

18 ___ Quires Blue paper Royal
19 ___ do " Coarse
2 ___ Reams (about) Marble paper Demy size
2 ___ do Wrapping do
10 1/2 ___ Quires Rose Coarse
11 ___ do ___ Yellow ___ do
4 ___ do ___ Red do
6 ___ Reams Green
5 ___ do ___ Blue
3 ___ do ___ Purple ~~[illegible]~~ damaged

---

50 ___ do English Demy Fine quality
29 ___ do do do
17 ___ do Foolscap Flat

Ink in Kegs about 283 lbs
do ___ in Canisters 90 do
Binders Board
15 Bundles 50 to 58. in each 750 lbs
1 ___ do ___ Cartridge paper.

List of Materials deteriorated by use since 1835.

Weight	Names of Articles	Cost £	Cost s	Cost d	Cost $	Cost cts	Cost Rs	Cost A.	Cost pie	Condition at this date	P. Cent. for wear	Present Value Rs	Present Value A.	Present Value pie	Remarks
	Department of Composition														
lbs															
264	Bourgeois (England)	39	12	"	"	"	435	9	7	Rather worn	50.	217	12	9.	
403	Ditto (America)	"	"	"	185	38	463	7	2.	Ditto	50.	231	11	7.	
444	Ditto Ditto	"	"	"	239	76	599	6	4	New	"	599	6	4	
427	Long Primer Ditto	"	"	"	204	96	512	6	4.	Ditto	"	512	6	4.	
323¼	Brevier Ditto	"	"	"	206	88	517	3	2	Ditto	"	517	3	2	
448	Small Pica Ditto	"	"	"	194	92	487	4	9	Ditto	"	487	4	9.	
429	Pica Ditto	"	"	"	180	"	450	"	"	Ditto	"	450	"	"	
121	Nonpareil Ditto	"	"	"	121	"	302	8	"	Ditto	"	302	8	"	
118½	Ditto (England)	"	"	"	"	"	300.	4	"	Worn	33⅓	200	"	"	
	50. Pairs Cases (English)	"	"	"	"	"	300	"	"	Good as new	"	300	"	"	
	12 Ditto (Maratha)	"	"	"	"	"	96	"	"	Ditto	"	96	"	"	
about 1,000	Great Primer Nagru (B'lay)	"	"	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	Good.	20.	800	"	"	
200	Double Pica Do. Do.	"	"	"	"	"	175	"	"	Ditto.	20.	140	"	"	
800	English Do Do.	"	"	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	Ditto	10.	900	"	"	
150	Great Primer full face Do.	"	"	"	"	"	150	"	"	Ditto	10.	135	"	"	
150	English Do Do Do	"	"	"	"	"	150	"	"	Ditto	10	135	"	"	
	36. Copper Galleys Do.	"	"	"	"	"	144	"	"	Ditto	"	144	"	"	
	Scriptural and other cuts	"	"	"	33	73	84	5.	2.	New	"	84	5.	2.	
	1 Case for Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	Do	"	10	"	"	
	8 Galleys Racks	"	"	"	"	"	56	"	"	Do	"	56	"	"	
	5 Pairs Case Racks	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	Do	"	100	"	"	
	4 Brass Galleys	"	"		12	"	30	"	"	Do	"	30	"	"	
	Carried over Rupees						7,363	6.	6.			6448	9.	1.	
	Sundry ornaments London Ex.	10	11.	5.	"	"	116	4	5.		25	87	3	3.	
	Do. Do. America Ex.	"	"	"	84	99	212	7	7.		25.	159	5	7.	

The charges for shipping, freight, insurance &c. have been more than 10. after their arrival here. The expenses of finishing in cases and of printing amounts when it was 5¾ and nine per cent. I have therefore computed the net cost (which is given in this paper) at Rs 2½ per ℔. and Rs 11 per ℔ which is I think about right.

Do.	Do.	America	"	"	"	84	99	212						
1	Tufts Royal Press Complete	"	"	"	221	"	652	8	"	Good	"	652	8	"
1.	Ditto Sup^r Royal Do.	"	"	"	285	"	712	8	"	Do.	"	712	8	"
1	Brass Cylander for casting Roller	"	"	"	24	"	60	"	"	Ditto	"	60	"	"
1	Stand for Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	Ditto	"	4	"	"
1	Copper Pot for boiling Glue	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	Ditto	"	10	"	"
2	Sets 8vo Stereotype blocks	"	"	"	34	"	85	"	"	"	"	85	"	"
2.	Ditto 12mo	"	"	"	38	"	95	"	"	"	"	95	"	"
2	Pairs Litho. Stones	"	"	"	44	20	110	8	"	"	"	110	8	"
					Rs.		1729	8	"		Rs.	1,729	8	"
	Bindery													
1	Tufts Standing Press	"	"	"	160	"	400	"	"	Good	"	400	"	"
1	Iron Ditto (England.)	46	10	"	"	"	511	8	"	Ditto	"	511	8	"
4	Tables for Bindery @ 30 each	"	"	"	"	"	120	"	"	Ditto	"	120	"	"
4	Standing Shelves	"	"	"	"	"	20	"	"	Ditto	"	20	"	"
2	Binders Sewing stands	"	"	"	3	50	8	12	"	Ditto	"	8	12	"
2	Do. Presses and Ploughs	"	"	"	23	"	57	8	"	Ditto	"	57	8	"
2	Gallding Rollers	"	"	"	13	50	33	12	"	Ditto	"	33	12	"
1	Pallet	"	"	"	3	50	8	12	"	Ditto	"	8	12	"
1	Rumisher	"	"	"	1	50	3	12	"	Ditto	"	3	12	"
1	Dozen Press Boards @ 18.	"	"	"	"	"	18	"	"	Ditto	"	18	"	"
24	Binders Boards for Pressing books	"	"	"	7	20	18	"	"	Ditto	"	18	"	"
1	Pair Shears	"	"	"	6	"	15	"	"	Ditto	"	15	"	"
12	Gross Mill Board	20	8	"	"	"	224	6	4	Ditto	"	224	6	4
12	Do. Do.	"	"	"	78	"	195	"	"	"	"	195	"	"
1	Stabbing Machin	"	"	"	"	"	35	"	"	Ditto	"	35	"	"
				Rupees			1669	6	4		Rupees	1669	6	4

Weight	Names of Articles	Cost Rs	Cost as	Cost pie	Cost $	Cost cts	Cost Rs	Cost as	Cost pie	Condition at this date	P. Cent of wear	Present value Rs	Present value as	Present value pie	Remarks
2	Setts 8vo Blocks	"	"	"	34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	Ditto 12mo Ditto	"	"	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2200	lbs Iron Castings	"	"	"	132	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6	Stereo. Pans	"	"	"	69	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
40	Chases	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Dressing Bench	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3	Do. Rods	"	"	"	46	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Lead Cutter	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	Finishing Planes	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Figure Guage	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Leading Do	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Square	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Dressing Knife	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
100	Flask Screws	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	[illegible]	"	"	"	[illegible]		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9	Type Moulds	"	"	"	225	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Side Lead Do	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Flask Do	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6	Dressing Planes	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	Setting Sticks	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Kerning Machine	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Do file	"	"	"	"	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Standart Guage	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Jointer	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12	Spoons	"	"	"	"	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Die and Taps	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6	Chipping Chisels	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Pair Markers	"	"	"	"	80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
20	Repairing Chisels	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12	Punchers	"	"	"	4	80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Pair Dividers	"	"	"	1	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Pair Nippers	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	Tool for Barings	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	[illegible]	"	"	"	[illegible]		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	Hammers	"	"	"	[illegible]		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

1	Tool for Barings				5											
2	Hammers	"	"	"	1	25	"	"	"							
2	Lead Moulds	"	"	"	48	"	"	"	"							
2	Backs Sticks for Dressing	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"							
	Saffard and Lewis Bell Pull for clamps for pans handle to ladles &c	"	"	"	14	6	"	2	"							
	Castings for Ladles & Skimmers	"	"	"	5	50	"	"	"							
1	Sterbolife shaving machine	"	"	"	125	"	"	"	"							
1	Pair Smiths Bellows	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"							
2	Screw Drivers	"	"	"	"	50	"	"	"							
1	Pair Shears	"	"	"	1	13	"	"	"							
2	Try Squares	"	"	"	1	13	"	"	"							
1	Sett Chissels	"	"	"	1	25	"	"	"							
1	Sets Brace and Betts	"	"	"	8	17	"	"	"							
4	Saws	"	"	"	3	92	"	"	"							
3	Planes	"	"	"	4	47	"	"	"							
2	Pair Compasses	"	"	"	1	75	"	"	"							
1	Vise	"	"	"	4	84	"	"	"							
1	Square	"	"	"	1	75	"	"	"							
1	Hammar	"	"	"	1	12	"	"	"							
2	Mecrosespes	"	"	"	1	25	"	"	"							
3	Scives	"	"	"	2	87	"	"	"							
1	Sett Turning Chissels	"	"	"	1	78	"	"	"							
1	Do Do Gouges	"	"	"	2	31	"	"	"							
1	Lathe	"	"	"	55	"	"	"	"							
	Apparatus for Crane	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	"							
3	Pairs Blacksmith Tongs	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"							
2	Pairs Pincers	"	"	"	2	50	"	"	"							
2	Soldering Irons	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"							
2	Grindstone Shafts & Cranks & Composition Boxes	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"							
1	Forge Hammer	"	"	"	1	75	"	"	"							
1	Hammer and Chissel	"	"	"	1	25	"	"	"							
1	Finished Grindstone	"	"	"	5	14	"	"	"							

Carried over $

Weight	Names of Articles	Cost. £ s d	Cost. $ cts	Cost. Rs as pie	Condition at p. cent this rate of wear	Present value Rs as pie	Remarks
	Brought up		$				
1	Common Grindstone	" " "	4 42	" " "	"	" " " "	All this as good as new.
1	Engine Turning Lathe	" " "	350 50	2740 9 "	"	" 2740 9 "	
2	Scales and Weights	" " "	20 50	" " "	"	" " " "	
1	Anvil	" " "	9 10	" " "	"	" " " "	

List of Types &c. in the office in 1835 which have depreciated in value by use.

		Cost $	Cost cts	Condition 1835	Value 1835 $	Value 1835 cts	Condition 1839	Value 1839 $	Value 1839 cts	Amount wear $	Amount wear cts
275	lbs Small Pica	111	"	Worn 50 per cent	55	50	Worn out	24	75	32	75
200	Do Ditto	88	"	Good	88	"	Do 50 per cent	44	"	44	"
200	Do Long Primer	96	"	Ditto	96	"	Worn Out	18	"	78	"
300	Do & Do	144	"	Worn 50 per cent	72	"	Ditto	27	"	45	"
400	Ditto Burgeois	216	"	Do 33 Do	144	"	Ditto	36		108	"
300	Ditto Minion	240	"	Worn out	27	"	Ditto	27	"	"	"
75	Ditto Nonpareil	75	"	Ditto	6	75	Ditto	6	75	"	"
	about 100 ornamental letters for Title pages	75	"	Worn 20 per cent	60	"	Worn 50 per cent	37	50	22	50
		$ 1045			$ 549	25		$ 221	"	328	25
		= Rs 2612	8		= Rs 1373	2		= Rs 522	8	= 820	10

Mahratta

		Rs	as	p.		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p.
250	lbs Great Primer	300	"	"	Worn out	30	"	"		30	"	"	"	"	"
2000	Do Do Ditto	2,000	"	"	50 p cent	1000	"	"	Worn out	400	"	"	600	"	"
300	Do Long Ditto	600	"	"	Ditto	300	"	"	50 p cent	300	"	"	"	"	"
		2,900	"	"		1,330				730	"	"	600	"	"

Abstract.

Additions to Priforoom.		1729	8	
Ditto Composingroom.		6695	1	11
Ditto Binder		1669	6	4
Ditto Foundry		3679	9	2
Ditto in Bombay (as below)		1245	"	"
		15018	9	5
Deduct Prifses sold. (as below)	1110 " "			
Ditto Wear of type	820 10 "			
Ditto D°	600 " "	2530	10	
		12487	15	5

13 Bombay Moulds	900 " "	
1 Furniture D°	70 " "	
1 Brass Rule Machine and planes	200 " "	
1 Figure gauge	15 " "	
1 Lining D°	17 8 "	
2 Squares	25 " "	
1 Standard Gauge	17 8 "	
Rupees	1245 " "	

Sold since 1835.

1 Columbian Press	550 " "	
1 Wells Ditto	450 " "	
1 Ramage Ditto	100 " "	
1 Broken up worth	25 " "	
Deduct one Stone bought to use	15 " "	10 " "
Rupees		1110 " "

No. 2 B.

Account Stock of Paper on hand 1st Octr. 1836.

			Reams
Paper	No. 1	Coarse American Paper	76
Ditto	" 2.	Ditto Ditto	102 "
Ditto	" 3	Superfine Ditto	79
Ditto	" 4	Do English Ditto	14
Ditto	" 5	Do American Ditto	50
Ditto	" 6	Do Ditto Do	47
Ditto	" 7	Do Do Do	40
Ditto	" 8	Coarse Do Do	16
Ditto	" 9	Superfine Do Do	6
Ditto	" 10	Do Do Do	2
Ditto	" 11	Waste Do Do	12
Ditto	" 12.	Superfine Do Do	150

Stock in 1837.

Paper	No. 1	(None)	
Ditto	" 2.	" "	20.
Do	" 3	" "	58
Do	" 4	" "	9½
Do	" 5	" "	20½
			39

Do	" 10	" "	2
Do	" 11	" " Stone	"
Do	" 12	" "	118
			331

American Foolscap	23	Bundles
Ditto Ditto	5	Do
New coloured paper green	5	Do
Dark green	1	Do
Legh't Blue	2	Do
Sky Do	4	Do
Dark Do	4½	Do
Old coloured paper Marble	45	Quires
Rose Coloured	35	Do
Nankin Do	10	Do
Dark blue	6	Do
Yellow	20	Do
Red	6	Do
Europe brown Do	2	Reams & 16 quires
Large blue	1	Ream
Small Do	1	Do
7 Canisters of Printing Ink		
13 Kegs Do Do		

No 3. B

Outstanding debts to the Printing Office from 1st Oct. to 30th September

To. Printing of the Oriental C. Spectator for 21 months being from June 1838 to February 1840	3645 2 1.		
By Collection of Subscriptions to the Oriental C. Spectator from July 1839 to 12 March 1840	1404 3 "		
" Deduct sundry expenses on account of Do	365 6.	1367 13 6	
Balance due			2277 4
To. Printing Evangelist and Reporter, second series 21 Numbers Vol I Complete and part of Vol II & III	3,837 2 1.		
Deduct amount paid in part at sundry times	2,350 " "		
Balance due			1487 1
" Mr. McLeod Printing Army List 150 Copies 44 pp. 8vo exclusive of paper (a second reduced bill)			240 3
Mr G. Collett, Do Formula of Lunar Observations 1 pp. Dimi quarto 150 Copies including paper			Rs 22
Ditto printing Labels for Books exclusive of paper 1837			Rs 10.
Mr J. Hunt, Printing Mothers Catechism of useful Knowledge 133 pp. 18mo 850 Copies including Sewing in printing covers exclusive of Paper	350 " "		
Deduct paid in part at sundry times	300 " "		
Balance Due			Rs 50
Mr Anton Simao Pereira for printing printed Sheets			Rs 78
Captain W. C. Harris for printing Narrative of an Expedition into Southern Africa pp. 8vo Copies inclusive of paper &c	2,201 " "		
Deduct paid at sundry times	1950 " "		
Balance due			Rs 51
Bombay Courier.			
7½ lb of Lead 9 to pica short @ Rs 1-1-	7 15. 6.		
15 lb Ditto long @ Rs 1.1	15 15. "		23
Rev. J. Jackson, printing Circular Bombay Diocesan Church Building Society 200 Copies 2 pp letter folio	13 " "		
Lithographing Tables for Do	14 " "		27
Mr Anton Simao Pereira 12½ lb Lead 3 to pica @ 11 Annas per lb			Rs 7.
Carried over Rupees			4,273

Brought up Rupees	4273	13	8
Bombay Courier Office			
12½ lbs Lead 25 to pica @ 8 Annas per lb.	8	8	6
Lieut Colonel J. H. Dunsterville			
Printing standing Order 7 Regiment N.I. 22 pp. 8vo 50 Copies in paper	Rs. 77	3	10
Mr W. Cannon			
Printing Baptismal Certificates Letter folio 950 Copies inclusive of paper	Rs. 18	"	"
Ditto Ditto Marriages Certificates 941 Copies inc. of paper	Rs. 20	"	"
Doctor J. Burnes			
Printing address to Free masons 8 pp. 8vo 200 Copies in paper	21	8	"
Ditto Do Circular Letter to the Masonic Brethren 200 Copies letter paper	15	"	"
Cards for Ditto	4	"	"
	Rs. 19	"	"
J. F. Webb Esq. Sec.			
Printing Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society for May 1839. 127 pp. 8vo 800 Copies in paper	Rs. 517	2	"
Ditto from the proceedings of the B.G.S. Mr Masons articles 50 Copies 90 pp in paper	Rs. 35	"	"
Ditto Ditto Title page and Contents of the Bay Geo Soc. 8vo 3 pp 250 Copies in paper	10	"	"
Binding in Stiff printed cover 200 Copies	50	"	"
	Rs. 60	"	"
R. F. Webb Esq Printing American Almanac for 1840 24 pp 18mo 500 Copies in paper	Rs. 117	4	"
Revd Dr Wilson Printing Anti-Conversion Petition 25 pp. 8vo 100 Copies exclusive of paper	11	"	"
Revd George Candy Do Report of Seamen's Friend Association for 1839. 18 pp 12mo 300 Copies	Rs. 63	8	"
Mr D. A. Eisdale Do principles of Geography 3d Edition 500 Copies 16mo	Rs. 83	4	"
Captain D. G. Duff Printing proceedings of a Court of Inquiry 50 pp 12mo 100 Copies lin. paper	116	"	"
Durpum Office 1 lb single Matras	3	8	"
½ lb Bog	1	12	"
	Rs. 5	4	"
Mr A. Harrington, Printing Pew rent bills including paper and binding for Byculla Church	Rs. 14	8	"
Carried Over Rupees	5451	"	4

Brought up Rupees		5451
To Mr A Viegas		
100 Lead 5 lbs 5 to pica @ 13 Annas per lb	4 1	
201 " 10 lbs 5 to do @ 13 Annas per lb	8 2	12 3
The Bombay Temperance Society		
Printing from the O.C. Spectator Appeal in behalf of Temperance Society 8 pp. 8vo 1500 Copies		46 8
Rev Dr Wilson		
Printing School lessons No II. 43 pp 18mo 500 Copies in paper		98 1
Mr A & R Eisdale		
Printing School Dialogues 41 pages 16mo English and Mahratta 300 Copies in paper		76 10
Rev Dr Wilson,		
Printing Idiomatical Exercises in English and Mahratta 330 pp. 12mo 800 Copies including Binding exclusive of paper	865 " "	
Deduct paid in part at sundry times	507 " "	358
Raghunath Shastree		
Printing Shaliwan Charitra 525 Copies 8vo		140
Rev Dr Wilson,		
Printing Parsee Sermon		209
Bombay Bible Society		
Printing Scriptures and binding 4to from 8 March 1838 to June 1840 being a balance acct		1051 1
Rev W K Fletcher		
Printing prospectus Bombay British Magazine or Quarterly Register		119
Late Mr W. Chapman Printing 100 visiting Cards		2
Nowrojee Dorabjee		
4 Reams American Bible Society paper @ Rs 10		40
Mr E Kane balance for one Ream of paper		pd 2
Ruckmajee Lithographer		
5 Reams American Bible Society @ Rs 10		50
Mr W McCallum		
50 Reams American Demi @ Rs 11¼		562
Mr J. S. S. Robertson,		
4 Ream American B. S. paper supplied to Ruckmajee for Lithographing the Hindustani Tracts		pd 40
Carried over Rupees		8260

Brought up Rupees	8260	7	8
To Aron Gindell 1 quire marble paper ——— Rs	1	12	.
Revd Mr Winslow Madras			
on account of Subscription to Oriental Christian Spectator	4	"	.
Bombay Times Office			
3 Quires coloured Demi paper @ Rs 1½ ——— Rs	4	8	.
Aron Gindell			
1 Quire coloured paper ——— 1 8 "			
½ " marble do ——— " 4 " Rs	2	5	.
	8310	1	8.

Since September last a considerable amount of these have been collected. In this account the printing of the poetical Books of the Old Testament is not included, although the whole bill for paper &c. is 2,300 Rupees, and upwards.

No. 4 B.

Pay List for the month of December 1834

Nos	Names	Employment	Pay per month	abs.t days	Pay due		
1	J. Coward	Overseer	70	"	70	"	"
2.	Thos. Graham	Compositor	28	"	28	"	"
3.	James Brown	Do	18	4	11	1	60
4	Rustonjee	Pressman	18	"	18	"	"
5	Atmaram	Do	15	"	15	"	"
6	Manockjee	Do	12	2	11	"	80
7	Nusserwanjee	Do	8	"	8	"	"
8	Rowjee	Do	9	24	1	3	20
9	Bugwan	Do	9	"	9	"	"
10	Santiago	Folder	10	3	9	"	"
11	Coorjee	Do	10	"	10	"	"
12	Mewanjee	Do	9	1	8	2	40
13	Ramajeewanjee	Do	8	4	6	"	50
14	Ramaji	Do	8	"	8	"	"
15	Jasant	Binder	12	"	12	"	"
16	Francis	Type Founder	10	3	9	"	"
17	Juwanji	Folder	5	"	5	"	"
18	Pestonjee	Do	8	"	8	"	"
19	Guimo Cuadum	Sepoy	6	"	6	"	"
20	Morabo	Folder	10	"	10	"	"
1	M. Salvador	Compositor	"	"	26 / 1	1 / 1	37½ / 50
2	Caetano	Do	"	"	27	1	75
3	Philipe Gonsalves	Do	"	"	14	3	68¾
4	J. Brown	Do	"	"	15	3	93¾
5	Richard Mariano	Do	"	"	10	1	23
6	Clement Seras	Do	"	"	"	3	75
7	Bassoo	Mahratta Chup	"	"	7	1	12½
8	Hooka	Do	"	"	16	3	12½
9	Pestonjee	Do	"	"	3	"	12½
10	Morgaba		"	"	"	3	25
11	Mahdoo				7	"	68¾
		Total Establishment Rs.			397	3	06¼

Pay List for the Month of December 1835.

Names	Employment	Pay per month	Absent days	Pay due		
John Coward	Overseer	70	"	70	"	"
Thos Graham	Printer	35	"	35	"	"
J. King	Proof Reader	50	"	50	"	"
Luxmon	Pandit Do	25	1	24	"	66
Cursetjee	Eng Compositor	20	"	20	"	"
Cantu Souza	Head Folder	21	"	21	"	"
Rustomjee	Pressman	18	3	15	"	80
Atmaram	Do	15	1	14	2	"
Rowjee	Do	9	2	8	1	60
Bugwan	Do	9	"	9	"	"
Hurry	Do	7	20	2	1	33½
Mahdoo	Do	7	3	6	6	20
Raggoo	Do	7	10	4	2	66½
Manockjee	Paper Folder	11	6	8	3	20
Canajee	Do	9	3	8	"	40
Merwanjee	Do	8	5	6	2	66½
Pestonjee	Do	7	1	6	3	6¼
Jeewajee	Do	5	2	4	2	66½
Santiago	Do	8	5	6	2	66½
Ramsa	Do	8	"	8	"	"
Jassint	Binder	12	3	10	3	20
Balloo	Office Keeper	8	"	8	"	"
Gunnoo	Sepoy	6	"	6	"	"
				335	"	11¾

English and Mahratta Compositors on Contract.

Salvador & Underwood		"	"	44	"	87½
Philips		"	"	14	3	25
Hunt		"	"	12	2	93¾
Mahdoo		"	"	3	2	68¾
Norris		"	"	6	2	12½
Bappoo Rooshai & Mahdoo		"	"	57	3	50
	Total Establishment Rs.			474	3	49¼

Pay List for the Month of December 1836.

No.	Names	Employment	Pay per Month	absent day	Pay Due			Total		
1	J. Coward	Overseer	100	"	100	"	"			
2	T. Graham	Asst Printer	45	"	45	"	"			
3	J. King	Eng Proof Reader	60	"	60	"	"			
4	Luximon	Mahratta Do	25	9	17	2	"			
5	Crustnaje	Asst Do	7	"	7	"	"			
6	Cursetjee	Eng. Compositor	23	"	23	"	"			
7	Hos Underwood	Do	18	"	18	"	"			
8	J. Brown	Warehouseman	18	2	16	3	20			
9	Enas de Souza	Head folder	23	"	23	"	"			
10	Rustomjee	Pressman	18	2	16	3	20			
11	Atmaram	Ditto	15	"	15	"	"			
12	Rowjee	Ditto	9	"	9	"	"			
13	Bhiqwan	Ditto	9	"	9	"	"			
14	Mahdu	Ditto	7	"	7	"	"			
15	Raggoo	Ditto	7	3	6	1	20			
16	Babajee	Ditto	6	2	5	2	40			
17	Manockjee	Paper presser	11	4 m.	2	3	"			
18	Pestonjee	Folder	8	"	8	"	"			
19	Pallanjee	Binder	10	"	10	"	"			
20	Bomanjee	Compositor	3		2	3	20			
21	Juwajee	Folder	5		4	2	66			
22	Rama	Ditto	8		7	"	80			
23	Luximon	Ditto	4		4	"	"			
24	Gopall	Ditto	3.2.0.2		3	1	6¼			
25	Ballo	Sepoy	8	"	8	"	"			
26	Gunnoo	Do	8	8	7	1	33			
27	Domingos Rodrigues	Eng. Writer	15	2	14	"	"			
28	Babaji Janardan	Lithographer	10	18	4	"	"	455	"	05¼
				Do						

Contractors

1	J. Hunt		"	"	13	"	43¾			
2	Shondoo		"	"	12	2	62½			
		Carried over		Rupees.	25	3	06¼	[illegible]	"	[illegible]

	Names	Employment	Pay per Month	Extra Work	Absent Days	Pay due			Total		
		Brought	up	Rupees		25	3	06¼	455	"	05¼
3.	Frampu		"	"	"	6	3.	75			
4	Mahdoo		"	"	"	6	3.	56¼			
5.	2d Do		"	"	"	1	2.	56¼			
6.	Raggoo		"	"	"	16	"	43¾			
7.	Limon		"	"	"	13	1	75			
8	Bappoo		"	"	"	10	1	93¾			
9	Rorsha		"	"	"	15	3.	93¾			
10	Rittoo		"	"	"	8	3	31¼			
11	Norris					2	2.	37½			
12	Francis	Binder				21	1.	87½			
									130	"	56¼
					Rupees				585	"	61¼

Foundry Pay List

Mr A. B. Cottell		75	"	"	75	"	"		
Madhu Crustnaje	Dresser	12	hours 16	0. 4.	12	2	40.		
Antonio de Silva	Ditto	12	4.	2 0	11	1	60.		
Wittoo Mally	Caster	7.	"	1½ 1¼	5	1	84.		
Beekiah	Do	6.	"	11¼	3	3	"		
Luximon Jamoo	Ditto	6.	4.	2	6	"	20.		
Juvan Kunchree	Ditto	22	7.	1 6	21	"	37½		
Bappoo Myputty	Mould Maker & Fitter	20.	"	1 2	18	3.	33½		
Narrayan Muckoon	Smith boy	7.	"	6	6	3.	30¼		
Soorje Ananjee	Blower & Striker	5	9.	2	5.	"	58½		
Rustomjee Cawasjee	Carpenter	13.	6.	5	11	1.	63¼		
Richard Crick	Tyre Rubber	2	"	3.	1	3	20.		
Fusloodeen Rasajee	Do.	3.	"	2¼	2	3.	"		
Joseph Silva	Do.	2	"	2¼	1	3	40		
Manuel Fernandes	Do	3.	"	5¼	2	1	90.		
Rama Boy	Do	2.	"	2.	1	3	93¾		
Wachumsen		.	"	"	"	2	"		
				Rs	188.	3	70¾		

Pay List for the Month of December 1837.

No.	Names	Employment.	Pay per Month	Absent Days.	Pay Due.			Total		
1	J. Coward	Overseer.	100	"	100	"	"			
2.	J. Graham	Asst. Printer	60	"	60	"	"			
3	J. King	Eng. Proof Reader	60	"	60	"	"			
4	Luximon Pundit	Mah. Do.	25	2 1	22	8	"			
5.	Curseljee Burjorjee	Compositor	23.	1 0	22	3.	8.			
6	James Brown	Ware-houseman	20	"	20	"	"			
7	Canos de Souza	Head Folder	23	"	23	"	"			
8	Domingos Rodrigues	English writer	15.	½ a	14	12	"			
9.	Rustomjee	Pressman	18	"	18	"	"			
10	Atmaram	Ditto	15	4	13	"	"			
11	Rowjee	Ditto	9	½	8.	13	7.			
12	Bhugwan	Ditto	9	½.	8	13	7.			
13	Mahdoo	Ditto	7	"	7	"	"			
14	Raggoo	Ditto	7	20.	4	10	8.			
15	Pallanjee	Binder	10	½. 4 ½.	8	5	4.			
16	Pestonjee	paper presser.	8.	½ 5.	6	8	6.			
17	Rama	Folder	8	½.	7	13	10.			
18	Luximon	Ditto	5	½ ½.	4	13	4.			
19	Gopalt	Ditto	3:8	"	3	8	"			
20	Gunnoo	Lipoy	8.	½..	7	13	10.			
21.	Beekiah	Ditto	6	"	6	"	"	427	12	4
	Compositors on Contract									
1	Salvador Handsworth				43	11	6.			
2	Joaquim Pereira				19	3	"			
3.	Dhunoo				12	13	6			
4	S. Brown				17	5	9.			
5.	R. Crick				"	3	9			
6	Wittoo				7	8	"			
		Carried Over Rs.			100	13	6	427	12	4.

Names	Employment	Pay per Month.	Absent	Pay due	Total
	Brought up	Do.		100 13 6	427 12 4
Norris		" " "	"	16 15 6	
Mahdoo		" " "	"	13 14 6	
Lurimon		" " "	"	2 15 6	
Bappoo		" " "	"	11 " 6	
Francis	Binder	" " "	"	17 15 9	163 11 3

Foundry

Mahdoo Crustnaju	Dryfoer	15 " "	"	15 " "	
Antonio de Silva		12 " "	2 3	10 " "	
Juwan Ramchore	Moulds Maker	22 " "	½	21 10 11	
Rustomjee Cawasje	Carpenter	13 " "	1	12 9 "	
Soorajee	Blower & Striker	5 " "	"	5 " "	
Ballaiah	Type Rubber	4 " "	½	3 14 11	
Minguel Fernandes	Do	3 " "	½	2 15 2	
Crusnaju	Ditto	3 8 "	1½	3 5 2	
Ramja	Ditto	2 8 "	½ 1	2 6 "	76 12 4
			Rupees		668 3 11

Pay List for the Month of December 1838.

J. Coward	Overseer	100 " "	"	100 " "	
Thos. Graham	Asst Printer	60 " "	"	60 " "	
Enos Lowe	Head Folder	25 " "	"	25 " "	
David Brown	Eng. Comp.	23 " "	4½	19 8 9	
Domingos Rodrigues	Eng. Writer	15 " "	"	15 " "	
Rustomjee	Pressman	18 " "	"	18 " "	
	Carried over Rupees			237 8 9	

No	Names	Employment	Pay per Month	Absent	Pay Due	Total
		Brought up	Rupees		237 8 9	
7	Atmaram	Pressman	15 " "	"	15 " "	
8	Bugwan	Ditto	9 " "	14	4 12 9	
9	Mahdu	Ditto	7 " "	"	7 " "	
10	Rama	Folder	8 " "	4	7 7 5	
11	Beekiah	Paper preser	6 " "	"	6 " "	
12	Luximon	Folder	5 " "	"	5 " "	
13	Balliah	Ditto	4 " "	"	4 " "	
14	Rama boy	Ditto	2 8 "	13	1 5 8	
15	Rustomjee Jamasjee	Binder	10 " "	21	3 " "	
16	Gunpoo	Servy	8 " "	2	7 11 8	298 15 3
	Compositors on Contract					
1	Shondoo	"	" " "	"	8 11 "	
2	Ganpat		" " "	"	6 " 9	
3	Nitto		" " "	"	12 5 3	
4	Richard Crick		" " "	"	10 14 6	
5	Morris		" " "	"	17 3 6	
6	Narayan		" " "	"	9 2 6	
7	Lawrence		" " "	"	. 5 6	
8	David Brown		" " "	"	1 1 7	
9	Celestine		" " "	"	. 4 6	
10	Antonio de Costa		" " "	"	2 " "	
11	Mahdoo		" " "	"	3 10 6	
12	Luximon		" " "	"	9 11 3	
13	Underwood		" " "	"	1 " "	
14	Francis	Binder	" " "	"	15 14 4	98 5 2
	Foundry					
1	Mahdoo Crustnajee	Founder	15 " "	"	15 " "	
2	Juwan Runghore	Machinists	22 " "	1	21 4 3	
3	Antonio de Silva	Diefuser	12 " "	1. 3	10 12 9	
4	Sorajee	Blower & Stoker	5 " "	"	5 " "	
5	Manoel Fernandes	Type rubber	3 " "	"	3 " "	
6	Rustomjee Cawasjee	Carpenter	13 " "	"	13 " "	
7	Joseph Fernandes	Apprentice	2 " "	6	1 9 7	
8	Allyputty	Ditto	2 " "	6	1 9 7	71 4 2
		Total Establishment	Rupees			468 8 7

Pay List for the Month of December 1839.

Names	Employment	Pay per Month			Absent	Pay due			Total		
J. Coward	Overseer	100	"	"	"	100	"	"			
J. Graham	Asst Printer	80	"	"	"	80	"	"			
Domingos Rodrigues	Proof Reader	20	"	"	"	20	"	"			
David Brown	Esty Comp.	23	"	"	7	20	5	"			
J. Underwood	Do	20	"	"	3	18	"	"			
Wittoo Cannoo	Do	11	"	"	7	9	11	6			
J. Brown	Head Folder	18	"	"	"	18	"	"			
Rustomjee	Press man	18	"	"	5	15	"	"			
Atmaram	Do	15	"	"	"	15	"	"			
Bugwan	Do	9	"	"	4	8	6	4			
Nanoo	Do	7	"	"	1	6	12	3.			
Hurjee Framjee	Binder	10	"	"	"	10	"	"			
Antonio J. Pereira	Do	8	"	"	3.	7	3	4			
Beekiah	Paper presser	6	"	"	1.	5	12	9			
Luximon	Folder	6	"	"	"	6	"	"			
Ally putty	Do	2	"	"	14.	1	8	6			
Bawa Gungajee	Do	2	"	"	"	2	"	"			
Gunnoo	Sepoy	7	"	"	3	6	10	4			
Santoo	Do	6	"	"	"	6	"	"	356	5	9.
Compositors on Contract											
Curseljee Burjorjee		"	"	"	"	60	3	9.			
Cawasjee Burjorjee		"	"	"	"	29	6	9			
Richard Grieks		"	"	"	"	29	9				
J. Stephen		"	"	"	"	14	3	6			
Gimput		"	"	"	"	9	8	9			
Wittoo		"	"	"	"	"	12	9.			
Shamdoo		"	"	"	"	"	11	6			
Norris		"	"	"	"	13	6	6			
Luximon Wittoo		"	"	"	"	28	8	1.			
Luximon Wittoo		"	"	"	"	6	10	11			
Bapoo		"	"	"	"	9	2	4			
Beekiah Sonoo		"	"	"	"	7	1	4			
Thos. Underwood		"	"	"	"	"	8	"	145	13	11.
		Carried over Rupees							532	3	8

No.	Names	Employment	Pay per month	Absent	Pay due	Total.
		Brought up Rupees.				532 3 8.
	Foundry.					
1.	Mahdoo Crustnaje	Dryer	15 . .	.	15 . .	
2	Juwan Rumchore	Mouldmaker	22 . .	2	20 8 6	
3	Antonio de silva	Dryer	12 . .	.	12 . .	
4	Beekoo Arzon	Carpenter	11 . .	.	11 . .	
5	Sooraje	Blower & Stricker	5 . .	.	5 . .	
6	Miguel Fernandes	Type rubber	3 . .	1	2 14 4.	
7.	Jacob Fernandes	Ditto	2 . .	.	2 . .	68 6. 10.
		Total Establishment Rupees -				601. 10 6

Statement of Work from 1835 to 1839.

	No. of books printed &c.	Total No. of pages printed	Rate of first 1000			Rate of second 1000		
1835	9	1654000	2	12	6½	1	8	6½
1836	11	2416466	2	12	6	1	9	4
1837	12	2753500	2	15	5½	1	7	10
1838	3	450000	2	14	10	1	2	4
1839	4	860500	2	15	8½	1	2	11½

Statement of the Income of the Office from 1835 to 1839 from Mahratta Printing

1835	3503	15	"
1836	7219	15	4
1837	7926	10	2
1838	1907	10	"
1839	2264	10	"
Rupees	22822	12	6

Works.	Size	Copies	No. of Pages	Total No. of Pages	Rate of first 1000 Copies			Rate of each extra 1000 Copies			Amount Received			Amount at Serampore			Difference	For Whom.
1839.																		
Typographic																		
✝ Samuel	8vo	1500	91	136500	2	12	8	1	8	8	324	4	"	170	12	"	"	
Gospel of St. John	"	1500	68	102000	2	13	5	1	9	5	245	"	"	110	8	"	"	Am. and B'bay B. Society
Hymns for Worship	"	1000	38	38000	2	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Am. Mahratta Mission
✱ Poetical Book of the Old Testament	"	2000	292	584000	3	2	8	1	6	8	1340	"	"	517	12	"	"	Church Miss. Society
Total	"	6000	489	860500	11	11	9	4	8	9	1909	4	"	799	"	"		
Average	"	"	"	"	2	15	8½	1	2	1½	"	"	"	"	"	"		

✱ This was on small type and the composition was half a Rupee per page more than usual and to make a fair comparison with Serampore Rs 146 should be deducted from the amount received

✝ There is an error in this item in the document now at Ahmednuggur owing to a mistake in charging the press work

209

Bombay Augt 10th 1840.

Dear Br. Ballantine,

The storm is now so far blown over that I may, I think, venture to write you upon a subject I have for some time wished to speak to you about, but circumstances have as yet prevented. You have before now probably written out your opinions upon the circulars, so that the facts which I may now mention can have no influence, ~~is that~~ and I will at once to the business in hand.

The course which Mr Allen has of late taken has had a most discouraging effect upon ~~both~~ Mrs W. and myself, but especially upon her. She is by no means willing to go home now unless I go with her, for she says that as matters now stand I must continue to be obnoxious to Mr Allen and he will not suffer any occasion to do me a good turn to pass unimproved. She is therefore anxious I should go. To this I cannot now consent, and she is now trying to find some plan of sending home the children and staying with me. I do not care so much, for Mr Allen, but there is no telling what may be the effect of a continual dropping, where every action is the subject of the closest observation, and where things in themselves destitute of all ill feeling are sharpened up until they have a point. I dont know what to do and I want advice on the following points.

While the post Office committee were setting and at the time they asked for hints &c. I drew up a paper upon the arrangement of a post Office and with diagrams for illustrating my views gave it to the Committee. I was asked if I would attempt to carry these into effect.

This was at the time Mr Allen was the most unreasonable (if I may be allowed the term) I gave no decided answer. I felt wavering and uncertain how to act, and I had but little expectation that Govt as I am a foreigner would notice me if I really wished for employ. But on Saturday evening Mr Farish was going past the house on Malabar Hill where I am at present living and came in for shelter from a shower. Among other things he mentioned my paper as having gone up to Government and spoke of it in such a way as to make me think that a situation in the post Office was at my command if I wished it. I did not accept or decline, but I may or I may not hear of it again. Now tell me plainly and kindly, had I better take the situation if it is offered or decline it.

If the Mission wish my services (as I believe they now do) I wish to stay. But if by the machinations or devices of any one there is to be a ~~[illegible]~~ revulsion of feeling, I had better go before it takes place. I am willing to do all or any thing they may wish either in the Office or out of it or in leaving them if they will give me an honorable discharge. Still I don't want to leave and I have

only been induced to write as I now have that you might know all my feelings. I cannot issue a circular on this business and I therefore write a private letter to you and I wish you to shew it to all your branch and if you wish it or think it desirable shew it to Mr Manger for I have confidence in his judgement. It must not go further for it is a private, not a public letter and if this place is by Government offered me (as it may not be) I wish to know what are your private feelings on this point, for I again repeat that if I can be useful I do not wish to leave over if it may be thought best to seperate me entirely from the press. You will allow me to add that I have now became a little conversant with Mahratta and are willing to use it in any way that may be thought best

I now leave this matter in your hands and shall be guided by your answer in all that I may have to say to Government. Be in no hurry in this matter for as large bodies move slow, there may be occasion for an answer for a month to come. The Post Office Committee have only yet reported progress and it will probably be some time before they fully report

Mr Hume is very feeble and does seem to endure the climate well Mrs H. is by no means doing well and we fear her child, Mr Allen has been so ill as to be unable to preach. I did it for him as well as I could. I have been half mad with the tooth ach for a week and am now

letter

Our children are much improved by the change we have taken Mrs R. is quite well. With best wishes to all I remain

Very truly Yours

Mr. E. A. Webster.

Documents forwarded by him from Bombay; relating to his proposed return. Sent by the hands of Capt. Ward, & Recd June 1841.

Acknd March 18/1842.

210

Victor Ont. Co. N.Y. Aug 29. 1842

Rev Dr Anderson

Dear Sir

We arrived at this place on the 25th inst. having hastened forward from New York on account of the state of Mrs. W's mother's health. We wish in all things to meet the wishes of the Board, and place ourselves entirely at their disposal as to our future course, and therefore await their directions for our future movements, and beg that whatever may be their decision with regard to me, it may be communicated at an early day, that my conduct may be in accordance therewith

I am dear Sir

Your obt. Serv't

E. A. Webster

103

Rev. Dr. Anderson
Pemberton Square
Boston, Mass.

Dickson, N.Y. Nov. 29. 1842
Recd. Dec. 2. 1842

Rev. Rufus Anderson
Corresponding Secretary

Arrived at New York, 19 August.
211

Victor Ont. Co. N.Y. Aug 29. 1842

Rev Dr Anderson
Dear Sir
We arrived at this place on the 25th inst, having hastened forward from New York on account of the state of Mrs. W's mother's health. We wish in all things to meet the wishes of the Board and place ourselves entirely at their disposal as to our future course, and therefore await their directions as to our future movements, and hey that whatever may be their decision with regard to me, it may be communicated to me at an early day that my conduct may be in accordance therewith
I am Dear Sir
Your obt. Serv
E.A. Webster.

Sept 24. 1842

The preceding is a letter written and despatched as dated, but owing to the time that has elapsed, I fear it may have miscarried. I last night received the inclosed, which as it may interest you I inclose. I have written nothing to India since my arrival in America and owing to my position I have not written fully and freely to you, not knowing how such communications would be received. Whether

how I complied with the requests which have been made by several in this vicinity to give an account of the operations and prospects of the Nabratta Mission, lest in so doing I might under present circumstances displease you or do that which would result in evil rather than good. I have thought of taking a school for the winter, but from the uncertainty of what your wishes may be I have not yet decided. As I must decide soon upon some employment, and can only do this after learning your wishes, I beg as early an answer as your avocations will permit.

Your obt. serv't.

E. A. Webster.

Aug. 29th Sept. 24, 1842

Rec'd Sept. 28, 1842

Ans'd Oct. 12.

Rev Dr Anderson
Boston, Mass.

Victor Ont. Co. N.Y.
Sept. 27. 1842

Rev Dr. Anderson
Dear Sir

Yours of the 21st ory came to hand last evening, and I should at once have proceeded to comply with your request to visit Boston had I been able to do so without borrowing the means from my friends. I have no wish to cover or excuse what I have done from you and leave it entirely to your direction, as to the manner of giving the whole detail of it, either by replying to written questions, or by verbal communication, as you may think cheapest, and most advisable. This must necessarily be a painful subject to me, but I shall not shrink from it, knowing that you feel anything but a wish to cause me unnecessary pain. I await your directions in this matter and shall be happy to comply with them at once.

Yours truly
E. A. Webster.

Victor Sept 29

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Rev. Dr. Anderson

Boston, Mass.

Victor, N. Y. Oct. 27. 1842

Pd. cts. 3 —

Cent. cts. 11

Montgomery Co. N.Y.

Proctor & Roo 17th /42

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Dr Anderson. Sir

Since I could not see you I have long felt a desire to write you in relation to what has taken place since my residence in India.

The facts you already know. I would not wish to have you look upon them otherwise than as a sin. But I have much desired to say why I could beg of you to show us as much clemency as you can & not injure the cause which I love & will cherish while I live (the Lord keeping me.) The truth came like a stroke to me & seemed more than I could bear. The shock injured my health & spirits I do not know how I should have borne up long had I not left India. Oh I can never cease to lament & mourn over this affair as sad & wounding to the cause

During the first five years of our stay in India the printing office was in the house where we lived, and I feel as if my testimony should be received when I say that Mr Webster was very diligent in his business. Dr Stevenson says "I will bring the testimony of Dr Willson who has been in the office very frequently I will bring Captain Shortrede than whom there is not a better Mechanic in India & I will bring my own ~~testimony~~ Mr / and I have often been in the office & observed it clearly to show that he has been very diligent & useful, & done much for the advancement of the establishment. But he never felt that Mr Allen sympathized with him & used sometimes to weep over the coldness & reserve with which he thought he was treated by him. His feelings were much hurt & wounded. When he made a new specimen of type & showed it to Mr Allen instead of being pleased he would be cold & often say something which if not intended did wound his feelings — I think Mr W too sensitive, & perhaps he has too much of the love of approbation but so it was

Finally he would not show him his work except he did it with as indifferent an air as he could, but go to Mr Candy Dr Willson or Mr Priest (editor of the Bombay Times) & so the breach widened. Although our houses stood near Mr Allen did not often come in & finally Mr W would not go to Mr Allen only in case of sickness in one of our families.

Mr Webster was often told how hard he laboured, had little compensation &c that his talents for business would enable him to do much better for himself

&c He had several rather flattering offers for situations ~~for~~ which would evidently have been of some considerable consequence to him.

His first misstep was sometime after Mr Hubbard left the country & first suggested to him in consequence of something Mr H said to him.

Our little girl was sick at this time & we were in debt having had a good deal of sickness for more than a year previous. The Dr thought we had better take a journey & we asked permission to go to Ahmednuggur. Mr Allen was very unwilling but the new Missionaries (this was just after the arrival of the last reinforcement) thought it right we should go but thought the child might be able to return to Bombay. Mr Allens unwillingness greatly disturbed his feelings & he sold a bill that day he has since told me, not to the usual bankers but in what Merchants call the bazar, for much more than he had ever before & kept a part of the cash & as I was out of money he gave it to me. Such was the beginning. You will see that his mind was not in a healthy religious state but sour & carnal. While I was at the Hills the year ago the coming winter he was less regular in the office & assisted in printing some poetry &c. but after he decided to stay & Capt Waters had left Mr Hume & Allen frequently wrote the Ahmednuggur brethren that Mr W did well & they were mostly satisfied with him. As they thought this would please Mr Webster they told him that Mr Hume & Allen had said

Yet he did not respect Mr Allen as a minister but frequently he felt gratified that Mr A felt so kindly towards him.

After the division of the Mission Mr Allen took the treasury & then commenced an investigation which resulted in those developements which you have been informed of. The human heart being what it is & he in a religious state with no ministry that he profited by & little christian sympathy What shall I say? that it was not strange but it was wicked: It was giving way to Satan. After our debt was paid off he thought he would build a conveyance, that I could ride out with the children, & that constituted reason for wanting money - & when we decided to come with Capt Waters we sold our things & had to get again. We also had sickness. My own health failed & we provided over little boy with a wet nurse so our expenses were increased. Our English friends offered to help me pay the nurse

but I said we should not need help. This proposal was through Mrs Candy who obtained the nurse for me.

Now Dr Anderson as it regards me as an individual, I feel like saying "We have sinned against heaven & before thee" we are not worthy of favor. — Still I for one am not aware of having been perverse. Will you not try to understand Mr Webster & if it will do let him off without public disgrace.

I desire it for my own sake as a favor from you who are over me as a father & senior in the Mission Society. I desire it for his sake that he may be restored in the spirit of meekness. I have always thought that he easily withered under trials. I think he has sorrowed over it. We held a day of fasting & prayer when it was first discovered & he was much alone afterwards with his Bible & I thought he humbled himself & considered his sin.

I desire it for my friends sake who are suffering affliction — & we expect still greater trials may be appointed us. as my mother seems far gone in a consumption. It seems to me it would be for the good of the cause not to spread this as we are surrounded by a large society of Universalists & scoffers who watch me & make their remarks when they can.

I could ask it for the childrens sake if it will do, When you have had talk between you & him alone to rebuke him & see if he repent.

I have something coming from my father & I trust we shall soon be able to pay you what we have drawn above what was first allowed us.

I desire to do it & to be able to contribute liberally to the Board it is what I look & think upon as one of my greatest privileges. I should have something now but father has endorsed for others & involved him about 800 dollars which has made way for all his ready money just now — but we shall probably go onto a farm next summer & my first desire is to see the right thing done by the Board. I have wished that Mr Webster could live & get work in Boston that you might watch his walk & if you would do so to give us a recommend to the Watch & fellowship of this Church.

Could you do this Dr A I should feel so grateful. We of course did not ask this in India. Mr Candy advised us not to — nor not to make a confession or any thing to the Bombay branch — he did to the Ahmednagger branch.

Mr Candy & Dr Stevenson said that had he told all the circumstances they could have managed his case differently. Dr Wilson said that as every body

look all they could get above the bankers from of bills that what made it wrong in his case was that he belonged to a minion. It is done & allowed in all business men.
& May you be guided aright & enabled to understand his feelings. Much has been said about your being severe or distant & unsympathetic with unfortunates but I told Mr Webster I did not believe he would find it so. Respectfully Yours

Mariette R Webster

Victor, Nev. 17, 1872.

Mr. Nov. 27. —

Received,

Read in morning of Nov. 18th.

Concerning husband, S. G. Webster.

Mrs.

care P.O.

Placerville, Cal.

Nov 28 1872

Victor N. Y. Dec. 12. 1842

Rev Dr Anderson
Dear Sir

On my return through Utica I called on the pastor of the congregation who worship in the house occupied by the Bleecker St Church at the period of my departure from America. I was unable to procure the attendance of more than one of the Session at the time I visited Rev. Mr. Spencer, the other gentleman being a physician and unavoidably absent.

I stated my case to them and asked what I should do. They said that the old Bleecker Street Church had been dissolved, and the church at present occupying the house was Congregational, and had no jurisdiction in my case, which belonged to the Presbytery of Oneida. I could of course at this time do nothing more than I have said, and now wish for your direction in what I am next to do, as I wish at the earliest possible time to connect myself with some church in this section of country, for I wish to be settled and at an early day as is consistent. I asked Mr. Spencer to correspond with you in relation to my case, but he said I had better do it. You can if you desire it, get his views in relation to this matter

You will not perhaps be surprised to learn that Mrs. Wis mother was buried on Sunday the 4th inst. The rest of our friends are in usual health

Yours truly E. A. Webster

Vienna, Dec. 12. 1842.

Rec.d Dec. 17. 1842.

Ans.d Dec. 29.

Mr Prof. Cand.

Rev.d Dr Anderson.
Boston, Mass.

(Duplicate)

D 15

Bombay June 20th 1838

To

The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

~~Have concluded for themselves, and believe it proper to introduce the subject of this communication~~ rather than by stopping the following Missionary document. "Circular — To the Members of the Maharatta Mission" Dear Brethren — The object of this circular is to acquaint you with my views & feelings in regard to forming a distinct ecclesiastical connexion & to ask your fraternal counsel & prayer for Divine guidance therein. Most of you are aware that I believe my preference for the Episcopal Liturgy & form of worship for the entire Church & congregations in as much as I expressed my views on this subject plainly at the last general meeting of the Mission, as well as to individuals before I sailed. For several years my mind has been turned to a consideration of the subject of Episcopacy in its adaptedness to the state of the Church & Christian India, & for more than the last two years past, especially so with reference to personal duty as a Missionary to the Heathen. The result of my anxious inquiries & prayerful deliberation has been that, should a way in the providence of God be opened for me to enter the ministry in connexion with the Episcopal Church, & be associated in labour with her Missionaries, it would be my duty so to do. Some of the reasons of this conviction are: — 1st In my view the Episcopal liturgy & form of worship, & constitution of government are better adapted to the Native mind, state of society & the permanent interests of the good estate, order, government, edification & harmony of the Church of Christ in India, than those of any other denomination. 2d In my view they are more in accordance with the Apostolic & Primitive Church, & better adapted to a state of society similar to what then existed, in all countries & in every age. Hence 3rd I am persuaded that I can better serve the Church of Christ & the cause of Christian Missions in India, & consequently labour more to my own satisfaction & views of duty by entering the ministry of the Episcopal Church, being associated with her Missionaries under her direction & patronage, than by remaining in connection with the Maharatta Mission & under the direction & control of the A.B.C.F.M. These have been my settled views for a considerable time; but I have not deemed it duty or advisable to disclose these publicly or to agitate the subject in the Mission, until I should see a way opening in Divine providence for an honorable & amicable separation from the Maharatta Church Mission (without embarrassing the operations of the former). As such a way is now apparently opening & the providences of God concurring, the wants appear so distinctly marked, I feel a still greater desire in my own mind that it is the will of the great Head of the Church that I should avow & state my views & feelings on a subject involving so many solemn & personal responsibilities as well as may be important results to the Church, to my Brethren in the Mission, & ask their fraternal counsel & an expression of opinion in regard to the withdrawment of my relation from the Mission & the Board.

Mr. Allen is the only brother in the Mission with whom I have conversed on the subject. I am not aware, nor do I believe, of the existence of any regulation of the Mission or the Board to prevent or render it inconsistent for any member of the Mission to withdraw his relation from the Mission & the Board, whenever his convictions of personal duty require him to do so. But each brother of the Mission I suppose can best express his own views & signify his approval or disapproval of such a measure subject to the confirmation of the Board. In order to present the subject to you in a definite form for action, the following proposition is respectfully submitted. — Whereas Mr. Stone, in behalf of himself & Mrs. Stone, has stated to us his expressed desire to have their relation to the Maharatta Mission amicably dissolved & from the date of this proposition being acceded to by the Mission to be withdrawn from all the duties, responsibilities, immunities & control of the Mission, Resolved, That we are willing Mr. & Mrs. Stone should act in this matter according to their own views of personal duty in the fear & love of God.

Praying dear Brethren that we may have Divine guidance in our doings on this & all other subjects connected with the promotion of the kingdom of holiness, & that it may please the great Head of the Church to have the connexion hitherto existing between us amicably dissolved & call us to labour in different connexion, that it may be for the glorious advancement of that cause, which, I trust, is dear to each of our hearts, above any worldly or personal consideration. I remain as ever

Bombay June 7th 1838. Yours very affectionately

C. Stone

Victor, Dec. 12, 1842.

"P.S. In order to obtain an expression of the views of the Mission as early as possible, a copy of this circular is sent to each Brancch of the Mission, with request that each Brother will express his own opinion & return to me at Bombay as early as convenient. C. Stone.

~~The Mission were not a party in bringing any of the members into communion~~

"The opinions expressed on the circular are as follows:— I write them in the order of dates as they appeared. H. Ballantine—A. Abbott." "Perfectly approve of Mr Stone's following the dictates of his own enlightened conscience upon this weighty subject. G. W. Boggs Ahmednagar June 9th 1838 — "The Mission were not a party in bringing any of their members into communion with them. In forming this connexion they acted as part whatever the connexion may form between each member & the Society which originates, controls, & supports the Mission: the engagement with the Society & their commission to him constitute him a member of the Mission. If any one, wishes to have the Mission no longer to be associated in operations, or supported by its funds,— he must act on his own responsibility to the Society with which he is engaged, by which he is employed & by whose funds he is supported. I see no longer from considerations of duty continue in the service of the Society what he is upon. It appears from this Circular that Mr Stone's views & consequent determination constitute a case of this kind, & I am not aware of any fact or circumstance connected with it, that call for any further expression of opinion on the part of the members or any of them. D. O. Allen, Bombay June 13th 1838."

"I subscribe to the remarks of Br. Allen, & (provided Br. Mitchell are sure they have had sufficient time to weigh the matter) I subscribe the resolution he has opened. But I think he should communicate his views fully to the Committee immediately. Allen Graves. E. A. Nelson. June"

"In my opinion Mr Stone has no right to make a change of this kind without the concurrence of Board. Besides such a step of this kind will have a most deadening effect upon the Churches here, & in this way will be the occasion of more injury to the cause of Missions than can be counterbalanced by the labours of an individual for the ordinary period of time in this country. Mr Stone is under special obligations to the A.B.C.F.M. & it is no excuse that he is in the same work & in the same field. I think the matter should be brought before the corresponding members in the same way as prescribed by our Bye-Laws. If this is not done, then Mr Stone should wait the decision of the Board. If the Church should receive him without such a decision I shall regard it as a breach of good faith. S. B. Munger June 11th." "True Copy. Attest. C. Stone."

"Dear Brethren,

On the return of my circular (17th Inst) sent to Satara Branch, I was to decide whether the subject of the circular should again be submitted to the Mission with the view of referring it to the Corresponding members as suggested by Mr. Munger, before the case be considered as properly decided, I laid the subject before the Branch of the Mission and asked their opinion. They not considering it a case which required to be referred to the Corresponding members, & having further contemplated the subject in various relations & bearings, it appears that I am authorized by the Board of the Mission, so far as the Mission has power to authorize me, to act in the matter of our withdrawal from the Mission according to our own views of duty. I do therefore from the present date, considered Mr Stone & my connexion with the Mahratta Mission dissolved — & we withdraw ourselves from its labours responsibility, immunities & control; & may God bless us in our labours & action, & ever more rest upon you & your work. I remain ever dear Brethren as ever Yours very sincerely C. Stone,

Rev. D. O. Allen Sec.
to the Mahratta Mission. Bombay June 20th 1838.

"In view of the reasons assigned in the preceding document, I trust, Gentlemen, you will cordially approve of the course we have adopted & heartily accept the resignation which we now tender you of the commission your Board has honoured us, to act as Missionaries under its auspices to the Mahratta people. In withdrawing from the Mahratta Mission, & from the patronage of your Board, be assured Gentlemen, it has not been for any want of confidence in the Board or its Prudential Committee or any dissatisfaction with any of their regulations & measures: I am happy in being able to say on the present occasion, that from the time of my entering my service, I have had the perfect confidence in the ability, the wisdom, & the kindness of the Prudential Committee, most of whom I have the honour of personal acquaintance, & especially in with the Secretaries of the Board in correspondence. Wishing the Board, the Prudential Committee, & all its Missions every

agents all that Divine guidance, wisdom & grace you need for a faithful discharge of your respective & responsible duties, & praying for a blessing to crown your efforts for the cause of Christian Missions with abundant success, & asking an interest still in your prayers for us & those whom we serve, I remain Gentlemen

Yours truly in the hope of the Gospel

C. Stone

P.S. Perhaps a few words as to my opinion as regards the proposed Stone.

present the subject in a three fold light. 1st as to the disheartening effect on the churches at home. 2d It appears to me that it will have no such effect, but contrariwise, as one inasmuch as it will enable your Board to send another Missionary & his wife into this extensive field, so by my change there will be four labourers instead of two in this field fast ripening for the harvest. I have consulted my friend the Hon.ble James Farish Esq.r, who is a correspondent & member of the Board, on the subject. He says his views agree with my own. — He could not see how it would have a disheartening effect on the Churches, unless the object of the Board in sending Missionaries here was sectarian which he had never supposed to be the case. 2d Mr. Stone is under special obligations to the A.B.C.F.M. " To what Mr. Stone here alludes I know not unless it be the kindness of my present wife to labour for the conversion of a native female also in this field. Well so be it. We both believe she will by the change occupy a station in which she can labour with fewer interruptions. The greater advantage for the attainment of the object for which she came to this country than she otherwise could.

" As above — C. Stone

Rev. Dr Anderson. Secy to the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir / It is with extreme regret, I have just learned, thro' my brother, Dr. Stone, of Newton, that my communication to the Prudential Committee of June 20th 1838, had not been received on the 1st of April 1839. It was forwarded, per Steamer, in July 1838, via England. I expected it would have reached you in September and that I should have received an answer to it, the early part of the present year. In this I have been disappointed; and now, I suppose, my communication is lodged in the London P. Office, as I have since learned that letters thro' England for America will not be forwarded from England unless they are addressed to some responsible person there, who who will receive them, pay the postage & forward them. The Rev. Mr Hoxtie, my colleague, will write to his friend in London, per next Steamer, to make inquiry at the London P. Office for such letter, & if it be found to forward the same to you. In the meantime I send the above duplicate of it, so that, in case the original should not be found, this may reach you. If I rightly recollect I made some few additional remarks in the original of which I have not a copy. I regret the miscarriage of the original more particularly as I fear you must still be ignorant of the circumstances of our withdrawal from the Am. Mer. Mission & the motives which induced us so to do. I fear this — painful as it is thus to think, — on account of what you intimated to my brother as your belief, in connexion with the unauthorized extraordinary proceedings of the Am. Mer. Mission towards me since our withdrawal from the Mission, I fear my supposed silence will only tend to confirm the impressions you have received respecting myself, from the representations of the Am. Mer. Mission, or some of its members. I trust, however, your Committee will grant me a woman's privilege, & not condemn me unheard. And here permit me, Dear Sir, to assure you, that the course pursued by the Am. Mer. Miss. or rather some of its members towards me since our withdrawal from them, has filled me with astonishment, deep grief, & continual sorrow of heart. as I doubt not it will yet, when you shall be acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. Had it been an enemy, I could better have endured it. But no: I have suffered most severely from the proceedings of those [illegible] familiar friends — with whom I had long been associated in labour, taken sweet counsel — walked to the house of God in company & to whom I have ministered in spiritual things. I am grieved to the heart on account of the development of feeling their proceedings have made towards me, and the injury I fear will result therefrom to the precious cause in which we are all professedly engaged. But why fear for this cause? Does not the Great Head of the Church still live & reign? And can he not bring light out of darkness, and cause the wrath of man to praise Him & restrain the remainder thereof? Yes surely; and in this assurance I have former consolation in my trials, — yea, I will rejoice in them, knowing that in due time the Lord will deliver me out of them all if I remain steadfast in the faith, & faithful in the work He has assigned me. For with purposes no doubt, I am called to go thro' this furnace of affliction — perhaps for the trial of my faith & principles; and my great concern should be, not so much as to get out of it, as to make the improvement my heavenly Father designs by this trial. The design of this communication is not to accuse my brethren, there is one who will judge between us all. I leave the cause — I rest ~~[illegible]~~ as a vindication of my character from imputations, which may have been cast upon it by any representations which have been

made to you; as I am still ignorant of them except what my brother suggested & hints which
been more out pen. You dear Sir, have not uttered a single syllable in my ear on the
subject. I may however state a few facts in relation to the proceedings of the Am. Mem. M
towards me since our arrival. The first intimation of these proceedings against me
communicated in a letter from a member of the Mission, dated July 20th last, in these words: "I
just tell you, but I do it confidentially, as a friend & Christian brother, — you must not me
it — now, — that the Mission is plotting something in relation to your leaving them & joining the
C.M.S. — Mr. Allen has issued a circular to the Mission proposing that Mr. Munger while
statement of the reasons which he believes induced you to leave the Mission, &c. In re
remember, that I supposed, I should have the privilege of seeing & marking my remarks
the said document before it was sent to the Rooms. I heard nothing further in the
until 16th Sept. when another member of the Mission informed me in a letter thus: — "You
may be aware a statement of circumstances which are believed to indic
the true cause of your having withdrawn from us, has been made out for the Hom
Among other things it was stated as a matter of belief that your love of money had
contributed to the production of this change". I merely remarked in reply, what had been
confidentially intimated to me as above; and I thought it a strange procedure to
to arrest the prerogative of opinion motives to the actions of others; but supposed I should have
a sight of such a document, in in case of its being sent to the Rooms unseen by me. I did
think that such doings in this matter would receive the approbation either of the Prudential Comm
or of God. As no document was sent me I supposed the project, on more calm & matu
reflection, had been abandoned. The next notice I had of the feelings & proceedings of the
Am. Mem. Mission was communicated in a kind letter received from the Rev. Mr. Lisgard
of Jaffna, dated Dec. 3rd 1838 — thus: — "You are aware, my dear Friend, of the angry feelin
which have arisen out of your separation from the Congregational Church & the Am. Mem.
and that in respect to those matters of dispute which are governed exclusively by Christ
in Churches I have in some degree been cognizant of what occurred. Capt. Parker
to me respecting the intemperate letter you received from Mr. M. before you left Jaffna.
Munger also subsequently called upon me confidentially & held a long conversation upon the sub
The result of my conversation with Mr. M., & of the information I received, satisfied my
that there was no ground for the grave accusations which he advanced against you
on my way to Bombay." Mr. L. continues] "I met Mr. & Mrs. Munger in one of the Bungalows
told me that the Am. Mem. Mission had made such a representation to the Corresponding
of the C.M.S. that he thought you would not be ordained. This, my dear Friend, is a sad
looked for state of things. May the blessing of the great & benign head of the Church be wi
you & bring you triumphantly thro' the painful trial which it appears to me must
ensue whether you be justly liable to any or all their imputations, or whether you
fallen victim, as much in the Lord's vineyard must with a disappointment, the result cannot but be
You will probably exclaim, how is it that I thus learn all this for the first time? Am I not the
most concerned & entitled to be consulted? Doubt not that you will experience the most perfe
fairness at the hands of the Church Committee. You will find them patient in investigation,
& open in their transactions, & guided by Christian love & truth. — The American Mission
entered the lists against you. May the Lord give you a clear conscience & an honorable issue.
— the love of the great Saviour, in whom you repose the salvation of your own soul, & to whom
you have devoted yourself for the work of the ministry." I have made so long extract from
letter, which was written at Bombay on his way from Jaffna to his new station at Cannanore, & on his leaving
Am. Mis. unknown to me had preferred "charges severe in the extreme" against me
of the C.M.S. that you may see something of the course pursued by the Mission
& the aims

[illegible]

former than charges against
appointed to investigate
Andrew Jeffrey — the Rev. James Jackson Chapman — and the Rev. Geo. M. Valentine Mitchell
was this Committee. On the 12th Dec. 1838, more than a month after the Am. Mem. had
accused me before the Church Committee, I received a letter from the Mission, containing
a strange specification of charges, & requesting a reply: but they did not so much as intimate to
me, that they had preferred charges or imputations against me to the Church Mission; on the con-
trary their letter was manifestly conceived & penned in language, with designs to conceal
the fact. To this letter I replied, thus: — "Dear Sir, Your official letter dated Nov. 24th addressed to
me, came to hand yesterday. And in acknowledging which, I beg, that the course which the Am. Mis. have taken by
preferring, unknown to me, serious charges against me, to the Mission Committee of the C.M.S. in their letter dated
Nov. 13th addressed to the Rev. W. K. Tweddell, Secy to said Committee, which charges deeply impeach my
moral & christian character, renders it improper for me to enter on a defence of my character in a letter addressed
to the Am. Mission, I stand indicted by the said Mission, of being guilty of immoral & dishonest
conduct, before another tribunal. Had the Am. Mission proceeded against me according to the rule laid down
(4 more than a month after date)

our Divine Lord & Master in the 10th Ch. Mat. I should have thought it my duty to have attempted a vindication of my character in a letter addressed to the mission. But in the present state & attitude of the case, it would in my opinion be as highly improper so to do, as for a person indicted for slander or libel before a civil tribunal, to attempt a defence of his character in a letter addressed to his prosecutors. I shall hope, the Lord helping me, to afford a satisfactory vindication of my character from the serious charges the Am. Mission have preferred against me, in the spirit of Christian meekness, integrity, charity, & forbearance, before the appointed tribunal in due time. Let the Lord be judge between brethren, and cause that these trying scenes may be so conducted as to result in his glory, the good of souls, & in righteousness & truth. The Lord be with us — in mercy pardon all that is wrong — grant repentance of the same unto life, and ever keep us humble, circumspect, prayerful.

Jonathan Stone. Nasik, Dec. 13th 1838. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly, J. Stone."

As I had been publicly accused to the Church Committee whose services I had entered, & they having appointed a Committee to investigate the subject, I thought, Dear Sir, that justice to myself, to the Committee and the Am. Mission, required that the said Committee should proceed in their investigation & report on the subject. Imputations deeply implicating my character & prejudicial to my usefulness as a missionary had been broached, & I could not be satisfied with any thing short of a full & impartial investigation of the subject. Had I made a reply to the Mission letter, which should have induced the Am. Miss. to withdraw their charges on the ground of having received satisfaction, which could hardly have been expected as they had previously committed themselves by the documents before alluded to, sent to the Rooms, still, the Church Committee might think, I had made confessions of guilt to the Am. Mission, which justified their charges against me; and my brethren on principles of Christian forgiveness & compassion might not choose to prosecute the subject further; and that I had been induced thus to do to avoid an investigation of the subject by the Sub-Committee; and that suspicions might have rested on their minds & the minds of others, as to the integrity & purity of my character, & thus have operated to abridge my influence & usefulness as a missionary. — "In a letter addressed to the Am. Mar. Mission, the Sub Committee, requested to be furnished with specific instances of the grounds of their opinion of Mr. Stone's character, supported by such evidence as they might possess. This the Mission declined doing; and referred the Sub-Committee to Mr. Stone himself, to whom they subsequently had communicated their charges against him, & from whom might be obtained that communication any other the Mission might address to him respecting his past conduct." The Sub-Committee applied to me for the same. It became my duty therefore, painful as it was to my feelings to make such a development of feelings & proceedings of the Mar. Mission towards me, to lay before the Sub-Committee, the Mission letter containing their charges, my answer to it, with my remarks on the charges, together with my correspondence with Messrs Allen & Munger on the subjects under investigation; also a letter from Mr Graves to me, declaring his dissent from the proceedings of the Mission against me. In the investigation by the Sub-Committee I gave the Am. Mar. Mission, & its members as full & impartial hearing as they enabled me to — let their communications speak for themselves. And by request of Messrs Allen & Webster, I met them before the Committee, when the Committee read over item by item the Mission letter & charges with remarks on the same, and requested Messrs Allen & Webster to reply to any of my statements in my [illegible] thorough investigation; and the Sub-Committee have since made their Report to the Committee of the C.M.S. which has been accepted. The Report fills 20 pages foolscap, a copy I shall hope to send you soon. — have time & space now only to extract the conclusion which is as follows: — "In forming their conclusion the Sub-Committee of Enquiry are in the first place quite unable to reconcile the spirit of the Minutes on Mr. Stone's Circular with the part of the Mission as a body that he was really guilty to the extent alledged in the above Minutes amounting to at least a negative testimonial to character, or otherwise having a tendency than one to which the American Mission could never have contributed, that of Mr. Stone himself, & all others to whom circumstances may have induced him to show it. In the second place, considering the charges on the ground of their own merits, the Sub-Committee cannot resist the impression, which may do not desire to express offensively, but

made to you, as I am still ignorant of them except what my brother suggested & hints which have been thrown out here. You dear Sir, never not uttered a single syllable in my concerning subject. I may however state a few facts in relation to the proceedings of the Am. Mem. Mis. towards me since our withdrawal. The first intimation of these proceedings against me was communicated in a letter from a member of the Mission, dated July 26th 1838, in these words: "I just tell you, but I do it confidentially, as a friend & Christian brother, — you must not mention it — now, — that the Mission is plotting something in relation to your leaving them & joining the C.M.S. — Mr. Allen has issued a circular to the Mission proposing that Mr. Munger write a statement of the reasons which he believes induced you to leave the Mission, &c. &c. &c." I remarked, that I supposed, I should have the privilege of seeing & making my remarks on the said document before it was sent to the Rooms. I heard nothing further on the subject until 16th Sept. when another member of the Mission informed me in a letter thus: — "You may be aware a statement a statement of circumstances which are believed to indicate the true cause of your parting withdrawn from us, has been made out for the Board. Among other things it was stated as a matter of belief that your love of money had greatly contributed to the production of this change". I answered, remarked in reply, what had been confidentially intimated to me as above; and I thought it a strange procedure to call the prerogative of opinion motives to the actions of others; but supposed I should have a sight of such a document, or in case of its being sent to the Rooms unseen by me, I did think their doings in this matter would receive the approbation either of the Prudential Committee or of God. As no document was sent me I supposed the project, on more calm & mature reflection, had been abandoned. The next notice I had of the feelings & proceedings of the Am. Mem. Mission was communicated in a kind letter received from the Rev. Mr. Lisgard of Jaffna, dated Dec. 3rd 1838 — thus: — "You are aware, my dear Friend, of the angry feelings which have arisen out of your separation from the Congregational Church & the Am. Mem. Mis. and that in respect to those matters of dispute which are grounded upon Mr. & Mrs. Spaulding's operations in Ceylon we have in some degree been cognizant of what occurred. Capt. Parker to me respecting the intemperate letter you received from Mr. M. before you left Bombay. Mr. Munger also subsequently called upon me confidentially & held a long conversation upon the subject. The result of my conversation with Mr. M., & of the information I received, satisfied my mind that there was no ground for the grave accusations which he advanced against you on my way to Bombay. [Mr. L. continues] "I met Mr. & Mrs. Munger in one of the missionaries' houses. Mr. M. told me that the Am. Mem. Mission had made such a representation to the Corresponding Committee of the C.M.S. that he thought you would not be ordained. This, my dear Friend, is a sad unlooked for state of things. May the blessing of the great & benignant Head of the Church be with you & bring you triumphantly thro' the painful trial which it appears to me must ensue, for whether you be justly liable to any or all their imputations, or whether your former fellow workers, in the Lord's vineyard meet with a disconsolate, the result cannot but be painful. You will probably exclaim, how is it that I thus learn all this for the first time? Are I not the person most concerned & entitled to be consulted? I doubt not that you will experience the most perfect fairness at the hands of the Church Committee. You will find them patient in investigation, honest & open in their transactions, & guided by Christian Love & truth. — The American Mission has entered the lists against you. May the Lord give you a clear conscience & an honorable issue. O! for the love of the great Saviour, in whom you repose the salvation of your own soul, & to whom you have devoted yourself for the work of the ministry." I have made so long extract from Mr. L's letter, which was written at Bombay on his way from Jaffna to his new station at Cannanore, that on his hearing the Am. Mem. Mis. unknown to me had preferred "charges severe in the extreme" against me to the Committee of the C.M.S., that you may see something of the course pursued by the Mission & the views of the writers of the letter. [illegible]

[illegible] obtained their charges against [illegible] appointed to investigate [illegible] Archdeacon Jeffreys — the Rev. James Jackson Chapman — and the Rev. Geo. M. Valentine, Missionary, was this Committee. On the 12th Dec. 1838, more than a month after the Am. Mem. Mis. had accused me before the Church Committee, I received a letter from the Mission, containing a strange specification of charges, & requesting a reply: but they did not so much as intimate to me, that they had preferred charges or imputations against me to the Church Mission; on the contrary their letter was manifestly concealment & evasion in language, with design to conceal the fact. To this letter I replied, thus: — "Dear Sir/ Your official letter dated Nov. 24th addressed to me, came to hand yesterday*. And in acknowledging which, I beg, that the course which the Am. Mis. have taken by preferring, unknown to me, serious charges against me to the Mission Committee of the C.M.S. in their letter dated Nov. 13th addressed to the Rev. W. K. Tetlow, Secy to said Committee, which charges deeply impeach my moral & christian character, renders it improper for me to enter on a defence of my character in a letter addressed to the Am. Mission, I stand indicted by the said Mission, of being guilty of immoral & dishonest conduct, before another tribunal. Had the Am. Mission proceeded against me according to the rule laid down

(* more than a month after its date)

our divine Lord & Master in the 10th Ch. Matt. I should have thought it my duty to have attempted a vindication of my character in a letter addressed to the Mission. But in the present state & attitude of the case, would in my opinion be as highly improper so to do, as for a person indicted for slander or libel before a civil tribunal, to attempt a defence of his character in a letter addressed to his prosecutors. I shall hope, the Lord helping me, to afford a satisfactory vindication of my character from the serious charges the Am. Mission have offered against me, in the spirit of Christian meekness, integrity, charity, & forbearance, before the appointed tribunal in due time. Let the Lord be judge between brethren, and cause that these trying scenes may be so conducted as to result in his glory, the good of souls, & in righteousness & truth. The Lord be with us — in mercy pardon all that is wrong — grant repentance of the same unto life, and ever keep us humble, circumspect, prayerful, & watchful. Nasik, Dec. 13th 1838. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly — S. Stone."

As I had been publicly accused to the Church Committee whose services I had entered, & they having appointed a Committee to investigate the subject, I thought, Dear Sir, that justice to myself, to the Committee, and to the Am. Mission, required that the said Committee should proceed in their investigation & report on the subject; imputations deeply implicating my character & prejudicial to my usefulness as a missionary had been broached & spread, I could not be satisfied with any thing short of a full & impartial investigation of the subject. Had I made a reply to the Mission letter, which should have induced the Am. Miss. to withdraw their charges on the ground of having received satisfaction, which could hardly have been expected as they had previously committed themselves by the documents before alluded to, serious to the Rev. Church Committee might think, I had made confessions of guilt to the Am. Mission, which justified their charges against me; and my brethren on principles of blind forgiveness & compassion might not choose to prosecute the subject further; and that I had been induced thus to do to avoid an investigation of the subject by the Sub-Committee; and hence suspicions might have rested on their minds & the minds of others, as to the integrity & purity of my character, & thus have operated to abridge my influence & usefulness as a missionary. — "In a letter addressed to the Am. Mar. Mission, the Sub Committee, requested to be furnished with specific instances of the grounds of their opinion of Mr Stone's character, supported by such evidence as they might possess. This the Mission declined doing; "and referred the Sub-Committee to Mr Stone himself, to whom they subsequently had communicated their charges against him, & from whom might be obtained that communication any other the Mission might address to him respecting his past conduct." The Sub-Committee applied to me for the same. It became my duty therefore, painful as it was to my feelings to make such a development of feeling & proceedings of the Mar. Mission towards me, to lay before the Sub-Committee, the Mission letter containing their charges, my answer to it, with my remarks on the charges, together with my correspondence with Messrs Allen & Munger on the subjects under investigation; also a letter from Mr Graves to me, declaring his dissent from the proceedings of the Mission against me. In the investigation by the Sub-Committee I gave the Am. Mar. Mission & its members as full & impartial hearing as they enabled me to — let their communications, speak for themselves. And by request of Messrs Allen & Webster, I met them before the Sub-Committee, when the Committee read over item by item the Mission letter & charges with remarks on the same, and requested Messrs Allen & Webster to reply to any of my statements in my [illegible] thorough investigation; and the Sub-Committee have since made their Report to the Com. of the Committee of the C.M.S. which has been accepted. The Report fills 20 pages foolscap, a copy of which I shall hope to send you soon; — have time & space now only to extract the Conclusion of the Report; which is as follows: — "In forming their conclusion the Sub-Committee of Enquiry are in the first place quite unable to reconcile the spirit of the Minutes on Mr. Stone's Character with the belief on the part of the Mission as a body that he was really guilty to the extent alledged in the above charges: The Minutes amounting to at least a negative testimonial to character, or otherwise having no other tendency than one to which the American Mission could never have contributed, that of deceiving Mr. Stone himself, & all others to whom circumstances may have induced him to show the document. In the second place, considering the charges on the ground of their own merits, the Sub-Committee cannot resist the impression, which they do not desire to express offensively, but which they

can only express by pronouncing them to be, for the most part frivolous. Besides which they all refer to transactions of long standing, some very long standing, and none so recent as to have rendered impracticable an earlier enquiry, if they had been thought of sufficient moment to require it; Moreover all the members of the American Mission by no means appear to concur in the opinions & proceedings against Mr. Stone which these charges involve. — One having virtually admitted, it being evident in regard to another, that in whatever degree he has appeared to concur in these opinions he did so rather from the representations of others than from his own knowledge of the circumstances; on the whole therefore your Sub-Committee can only form one opinion, viz. that the charges have fallen to the ground and that as far as they are concerned, Mr. Stone stands as clear as though they had never been brought against him. —

If the Sub-Committee would not be considered as exceeding the limits of their duty, they would further remark, that circumstances which have transpired in the course of their enquiry would seem to show that Mr. Stone is a person of rigid Economy and of great domestic frugality, and that this may have sometimes led to appearances in his intercourse with the Mission which have given ~~given~~ rise to misapprehensions of his character. But as a counterveiling circumstance against any vicious excess of this which is a virtue, there appears strong reasons before the mind of the Sub-Committee to induce the belief that tho' Mr. Stone be rigidly frugal in saving money, he is disposed to be generous in the disposal of it afterwards, and saves that he may have to give to purposes connected with his missionary work: of which this one fact may be taken as presumptive proof, that he himself voluntarily originated a proposal to reduce his own Salary for the service of the Mission; and with the expression of this opinion the Sub-Committee have the satisfaction of concluding their Report. —

Bombay April 1st 1839.

Signed/ Henry Jeffreys Archdeacon,
James Jackson, Chaplain
Geo. M. Valentine, Missionary.

(a True Copy)
John Campbell, Apt. Secy.

Here, Dear Sir, I would gladly close this communication, did not the insinuations which are made to my brother as matter of belief, require a remark or two, — viz. That in our "withdrawal from the Am. Mission & joining the Episcopal", I "was actuated by sinister motives inconsistent with the great & glorious cause in which I am engaged"; — that I was suspected of dishonesty in the trust I received respecting Geo. W. Ellis, that "Mrs Casey was making a great noise about his bills, and, as Mr. Allen said, was demanding an examination into his affairs"; — that the avarice I "had heaped up several thousand rupees in Bombay"; — and that "before joining the Episcopal Mission I had visited places to which I was not sent". —

Perhaps I ought not to touch on these unpleasant subjects in this communication, knowing as I do how little confidence can be safely reposed on reports founded on suspicions & evil surmises, and as you are silent on the subject to me. But if things are as above represented, justice to you, Dear Sir, to my ~~[illegible]~~ brother & other parties concerned, seem to require from me an honest avowal of the motives

~~[illegible]~~

1. Actuated by sinister motives in withdrawing from the Am. Mission & joining the Episcopal.

It would seem that the opinion of the Church Committee in Bombay, who are the most interested in the purity of my motives & integrity of character, — [some of whom as the Hon. James Farish & others have been personally acquainted with me & my missionary life ever since I have been in India] and who have investigated the subject, would be satisfactory & preclude the necessity of any avowal of my own. I would merely say, such a sordid motive I disclaim with abhorrence, and that my allowances are now less than when connected with the American Mission.

2. "Dishonesty in regard to George W. Ellis" &c. I need only refer you to Mrs Casey's own statement to the Sub-Committee, contained in their Report, in refutation of this calumny. Suffice to say here, that she assures the Committee of "her entire ~~[illegible]~~ satisfaction, & has no fault whatever to find with Mr Stone". — 3. Accumulation of money. True I have saved some from my allowance.

But whatever I have accumulated is the result of missionary simplicity, frugality, & self-denial in living: and has been saved, not to hoard up to idolize, but to aid me in my missionary efforts. It is sacredly consecrated to the service of Him whose Steward I am, and to whom as such, I feel my responsibility to appropriate any little savings I can make in such a manner as I think will best subserve the cause of Christian Missions & the glory of my Redeemer. Is the practice of pecuniary simplicity & frugality in living & manners, in order to have something to bestow in alms & for pious uses, for one's own household, & a judicious appropriation of the funds, a vice or sin which deserves rebuke. I could have expended all my allowances & funds, on self & family, and not been considered, perhaps, at all extravagant. What I may have saved above my brethren, if it be indeed so, ought to be a rebuke to them rather than a reproach to me; inasmuch as my allowances have not been above theirs, & in some cases less; and if I have been less hospitable, or liberal in the bestowment of alms, & in acts of beneficence than they, I will stand convicted. You, Dear Sir, will know that I did not receive the allowances for sending my children to America which other missionary brethren have received. And had not myself & dear wife, now in glory, practiced domestic frugality, our dear motherless girls would have been obliged to have remained in India, for ought I know, until they had sunk into untimely graves. For the Mission thought they had no authority to sanction funds for their removal to America. Other funds were voted to other members who wished to return home with their children. I do not mention this to complain, but as a fact. I did not ask the Board to defray the expense of their outfit & voyage to America, because I had funds in store of my own. Was it a crime to save funds to send them to America at my own charges, instead of the Board's? If so, pardon me the injury of actuated by love of sordid self, in saving money. Why did I make donations of some hundreds yearly to the Am. Mission, the earlier years of my missionary life? Why expend the money allowed towards my education, to the A.B.C.F.M.? Why send my dear children to America at my own charge, instead of asking the Board to do it? Why, even as I heard of the provision made for their support, by benevolent individuals, ~~why~~ did I assume the support of several native children & youth in this country to above the expense annually? When informed that the allowance made for one of my own children did not meet her current expenses, why did I pay the deficiency instead of applying to the Board for the allowance made for children? When the subject of salaries & allowances were under consideration, why did I advocate a less allowance? In the recent pecuniary embarrassments of the Board, why did I propose to the Mission a reduction of our salaries for a year, to support the operations of the Mission, & when this was not acceded to by the Mission, why did I, on joining the Johna Branch, propose it to that branch, which was acceded to, & the reduction made? Why make a donation to the Negro Seminary after withdrawing from the Am. Mission? To say nothing of other alms which as well as this, I prefer should be known to the left hand. So I leave it then as a fact; but the necessity & occasion for it you know.

You will ask, perhaps, why have you not expended all your savings instead of investing them in savings? My reply is for this simple reason: I thought, I could make them better subserve the cause of [illegible] in a day of need, and to appropriate them to the support of such operations, as in my opinion, as would promote the good cause, better than the ordinary operations of the mission. Almost from the commencement of my missionary life, I have felt the vast importance of educating some promising native youth & children in connexion with my family or a boarding school, with special reference to their becoming, by the grace of God, teachers, catechists, preachers; and as my views on this subject differed from most of my brethren, I could not obtain Mission funds for this purpose; & I thought it my duty to let my savings accumulate, for the support of such children & youth, where a way should be opened for doing so. What funds I have been enabled to save from my allowance, as I before said, are consecrated to the Lord, & are to be appropriated to such objects & operations, as, I believe, will tell most for Him. As I have just heard, however, that the support of my own children in America will, in consequence of my withdrawal from the Am. Board, revert back on my hands, I shall not be able, I fear, to support so many native children in a course of education for usefulness to their benighted countrymen as I had it in my heart to do. I now, I have for some years, as perhaps you are aware, support three

Tamil children in the Jaffna Seminaries, besides six promising children in the Nasik Mission School under my instruction & superintendence. But I would not complain. I hope that those good ladies who have so generously contributed to the support of my orphans so long, & now feel it their duty to withhold this support, will contribute the amount to other missionary children, who may be separated from their parents for the Gospel's sake. Please offer my best thanks to them for their past support, and ask a continuance of their prayers for them. I have no concern for their support. The Lord will provide for these lambs of His flock. Be assured of my sense of obligation to yourself, Dear Sir, for the interest you have taken in the welfare of my children, & accept of my warmest thanks. Your reward is high. The Lord bless you & your dear little ones.

4. Visiting places to which I was not sent. I suppose this refers to my going to occupy Ahmednagar, as a station by the Jaffna Branch of the Mission. I can only say at present, that I did so in accordance with a resolution of the Jaffna Branch, founded on their unanimous opinion that the cause of Missions in that region would be better promoted by one of their members occupying Ahmednagar as an operating station than by all of us remaining at Jaffna, and which resolution authorized my removing as soon as I could make arrangements so to do. I did so. And tho' the formal sanction of the Prudential Committee of the Mission had not been received, yet it was under circumstances which in all expectation they would sanction it. Whether I erred in proceeding there, I am willing the Prudential Committee should decide, when they shall have been put in possession of the Mission Circular on the subject, with the statements & remarks of myself & the other members on the same. I have these documents. Before my withdrawal from the Mission I applied to the Secretary of the Mission for a sight of them, but he refused to let me see them for the purpose of copying or taking extracts from them. You can obtain them from the Mission I suppose, as this was not included in the Mission's

Charges against me, it did not come under the cognizance of the Sub. Committee: tho' I felt it my duty to state to them the circumstances of it. I desire as I can have no object in so doing, to conceal nothing [illegible] whole subject, painful as it is, either from the Cor. Committee of the C.M.S. [illegible] to form an impartial & righteous judgment. I am aggrieved for reasons upon stated. I regret the interruption the Mission's proceedings occasion me in my humble & feeble missionary efforts, soliciting an early reply, & asking a continuance in your prayers for us & the perishing heathen, I remain, Dear Sir, as ever, Yours in the hope of the Gospel,

Nasik, Aug. 30th 1839. Lyman Stone.

P.S. I have cautiously refrained from speaking of the unhappy circumstances which have grown out of my withdrawal from the Am. Mis. Mission in my communications to my American friends, Dr Stone perhaps excepted, knowing the injury which might result to the cause, from their being reported publicly in the American Churches, as these proceedings have been gratuitous on the part of the Am. Mission & if publicly reported in America by them. I cannot share in the responsibility thereof. I trust however neither they nor the P. Committee will do any thing which shall render a public vindication of my character necessary. I shall still be most happy to have a free & full correspondence with Dr Anderson, should it be agreeable to himself. L. S.

This journal is designed for ~~my~~ the perusal of the Sec. of the ABCFM. should he wish, & for this purpose it may be retained in the archives of the Missionary Room 3 months then to be sent to my brother Mr. J. Stone New Bedford, who will circulate it among my relatives for their perusal, and it is requested it may be perused by my dear children.

Hilbery Apr. 22d 1837 — C. Stone.

Rev. Cyrus Stone.

Dated Albany, April 22, 1837.

Rec'd Aug. 20, 1838.

Ack'd in G. L. Nov. 17

Journals forwarded Nov. 17.

(Not to be published as I have not time to submit it to the examination of the mission according to its regulation. C.S.)

Extracts from C. Stone's Journal. 1836.

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Sept. 28th. Wrote letters in morning to Rev. R. Anderson in S. L. Aug. 28 — 1837 & my brother, & several notes to American friends. At 9 o.c. packed things for a tour to the schools on the continent. At 10 o.c. A.M. left home with Mr S. — called on Bros. W. & B. Purchased fruit in bazar — called on the American gentlemen at the office of Johan geer. — delivered my parcel of letters to Mr. Webb. At 12 o.c. came on board a Bunder boat, soon got under sail for Alibag, had a fine breeze — arrived here 3¼ o.c. 3 hours from B. 25 miles. Had the offer of the Raja's small bungalow; but as we had comfortable accommodations in boat, & purposing to proceed up the frith to Nagaum by the tide in night, did not think it best to accept the offer.

We proceeded immediately to Samuel's school, found 60 scholars. 4 of whom were Jewish girls. I heard the highest class of 28 boys. 18 of them were Jews, read in the 'Child's book on the Soul', which I have translated into Marathee & is just published by the mission. The children are highly interested in it. Mrs Stone heard the girls & conversed with the females who called on to see her. After hearing my class read, questioning them as to the meaning of what they read, it being rather dark in the school room, I met the boys paraded in the road in front of the school room to hear their catechism, 50 to

two natives stood around while I questioned
the scholars on the lessons they repeated in the Catech
I addressed the whole assembly 15 minutes, & di
tributed about two books to Brahmans & others
who asked for & could read them. Had an inter
ting season, at dusk we returned to the boat
to dine. We dined on rice & milk, bread & but
drank tea, having praised God for the mercies
of the day, asked His blessings upon our humble
labours, & commended ourselves, &c. to His gracious
care, we retired to rest in our little boat cove
much exhausted at 9 o.c.

Thurs. 29th. The boat moved up the frith at midnight
When we awoke in morning found the boat ~~assumed~~
anchor at the head of the frith near Nagarcoil
after our morning devotions & drinking a cup of
coffee we went on shore, & walked half mile to
school room. Found only part of the scholars
assembled. I examined the upper & Mrs J. the lower
classes. Spent from 7 o.c. to 11½ o.c. in examining the
school, & giving instructions to the natives — a
number came & went while we were there
more brahmans than usual called, asked for
books, & seemed willing to hear instruction. Di
tributed 150 books. The scene was highly gra
tifying to our feelings. The teacher is a Jew.
Abraham. — his wife can read. She seems

she would collect a girls' school if Madam would give her permission. Her request was readily granted – at 12 o'c. walked back to boat. Breakfasted on soojee made of wheat solong, & milk. At 1 o'c. the tide having risen so as to float our boat, we proceeded back to Abbing. where we arrived at 3 o'c. We went direct to Lammi's School. found 75 boys & 6 little girls. I examined the upper classes in front of school room. Mrs I. examined the lower classes at the same time in the school room, she was highly interested in the examination of the little girls. Gave each a choice (kind of short gown or jacket) they were mightily pleased. Mrs I. excites much interest among the females. They are not so afraid of her as they were last year. She speaks to them so kindly that it banishes their fear & secures their confidence. As we did not get thro' with the examination of the school till after sunset, were obliged to defer the examination of the other till to morrow. Had no less interesting time than yesterday. Returned to boat dined on curry & rice 7 o'c. Then took a walk on the beach – Tea'd at 8 o'c. Spent an hour in conversation & writing. Intended in the morning to have sailed to night to Broadlander; but as I could not have an interview with the Dessem to-day, till after I visit him to-morrow. My object in visiting him is to see if I can obtain per-

mission to establish a mission here. If permission is granted & the mission will sanction it, think I shall come here. I regard Hibing. & its vicinity of villages a promising missionary field. The Mission has had schools here for several years; many of the present inhabitants have been educated in these schools. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly brahmans & other high caste as workers in silver, gold, brass, & cultivators of gardens - cocoanut & rice plantations. There are a considerable number of Jews, & some mussulmans.

Trich. 30th In morning examined Benjamin's school. At 8½ o'cl. breakfasted. The Dewan's wife sent Mrs S. two large salvers filled with native sweetmeats, butter & milk; all very nice. At 9 o'cl. Mrs S. took a seat in a palankeen which the Dewan sent attended by two of his state officers & I mounted a beautiful white mare, caparisoned half English half native style, and proceeded to his palace. On our arrival at the palace yard, we received the honours of his body guard - Mrs S. was conducted to his wives' palace & I to his. He was sitting in a chair in the hall of audience, - the books I sent him yesterday were lying by his side. He rose & received me very courteously, & seated me in a chair at his right hand. His

costume was neat, silk & becoming an person of his rank. He is a brahman, intelligent, shrewd, & very gentlemanly in his manners. Between 50 & 60 years of age. Conversed very familiarly with him. He made many inquiries about Ceylon, (their famous Lanka) which I had recently visited. – about America, its government, people, &c. Europe &c. I showed him the situation of all these places on the Menitti Attas which I presented him yesterday. He was very much pleased with the Attas. Wanted to know how the map of the world could represent a globe. I showed him, He wanted to know how many miles round it – how many thro' it. Seemed surprized I could answer him so definitely. I reminded the Dewan of his promise to me last year, that he would consult the Raja & inform me whether it would be his pleasure to have me & my family come reside in Alibag as missionaries to open boys & girls schools for the instruction of the native children in those things which should make them useful & happy. I told him if it was his pleasure & he would furnish me a house as I & I would come, reside here, establish an English School, & incorporate this school. He said it was his pleasure we should do so, & he would let us have one of the Government bungalows if they would do.

I asked if he would give me a piece of ground on which I could erect a house, should I wish so to do. With the greatest pleasure he said, the whole place is open before you take that spot you choose. — Spent about an hour in conversation with him. After Mrs S. had paid her respects to the Devani's wives (he has two) whom she found very interesting for native females. She came into his palace. He rose, gave her his hand, & seated her at his right hand. He was much pleased to find she could converse with him so well. She sang to of our Christian hymns in Marathi and Urdu: he was highly delighted. He called his master singer to sing a couple of tunes, one of which we could sing. Having received the parting honours of Eastern Etiquette, viz. anointed with scented oil, sprinkled with rose water, & treated with "pân supâri," we took our leave. We went to look at a small one room bungalow which he offered us, should we wish to reside at Alibag & like to take it. We found its situation pleasant, open to the sea breeze but too small to accommodate a family, it will make a fine sleeping room. — Returned to our boat at 11 a.m. and immediately sailed for Revedunda, where we arrived 3 p.m. P.M. Having dined on curry & rice, we debarked,

walked thro' the ruins of this once proud & splendid Portuguese City, to Solomon's school, a mile from the Lundur. I left Mrs Stern to examine his school, & mounted a little native pony & rode 2 miles to Elias' school. found 90 scholars assembled. 5 girls. examined it, & rode back to Solomon's school at sunset. Mrs S. had examined it. We then walked to the beach. We are much amused at the novel appearance of bamboo fish stings clay on poles, like a rail fence in N. England. Owing to their phosphorescence quality they appear as luminous as a [illegible] of torches on the beach. Tho' much exhausted in body & mind, we have cleared out cause to record the goodness of our God to us to-day. We do feel the verification of the precious promise "Lo, I am with you always, and as thy day so shall thy strength be. It is both safe & good to follow the Lord in the path of duty.

Oct. 1st. Our boat got on its way 2 or. mom. as we found it impossible to reach Thulla before the flood would be out, proceeded directly to Nagotna. The tempting thought we should reach there by 4 or 5 or. P.M.: but at sunset we were 20 miles from Nagotna, & at anchor waiting for the morning tide to float us up the river. Feel disappointed, but it is well — The Lord directs our way — In him will we confide.

Neptune. Sab. 27. On awaking this morn, found ourselves at the wonder, Kawing dropped. I went down to the Travellers' bungalow - was happy to find it unoccupied. Called at the school room, found the scholars assembled & engaged in their studies as on other days. Told the teacher he should teach nothing on the Lord's day but the Christian lessons. It is contrary to our regulations to have the schools assembled on the Sabbath. Query is it not better to have the scholars assembled & taught the Catechism on the Lord's day, than to leave them the day in idleness, play, & practising their idol ceremonies? I went back to the boat. Mrs. J. accompanied me to the bungalows where we spent the day quietly. Mrs J. & myself - examined the school in Arithmetic in their Christian lessons. & gave them instruction. Spent the remainder of the day in pleasant social conversing with & giving religious instruction to several natives who called in. At sunset we took a retired walk - the air & all nature dressed in all the green livery of N. England spring. Thus another Sabbath has passed away - Have had some tender thoughts about my loved ones far away over the western sea. If the Lord hears a father's fervent prayer & remembers his covenant which is sure, I will one day return to India with hearts bound

love to the Saviour & desire for the enlightenment & salvation of these benighted pagan daughters of Mother Eve.

Nagothna Mond. 3d At 7 o.c. morn. examined at the classes in the school, in their reading & Christian lessons. Supplied the school with books. Returned to bungalow at 10 o.c. Made out the teacher's pay according to our School Regulations, which amounted to Rs32 for the last two months. Wrote a letter in Marathi per Sukoba, the Jew Superintendent of our schools, giving him directions respecting the examinations of the schools in Parlee, Jambulpada, Pane, &c. Dined at 12 o.c. came on board boat at 1 o.c. But here we must wait for the tide till 4 o.c. ——

Bombay Tues. 4th Arrived home at 11 o.c. A.M.; found the mission families well, & all things moving on as usual. The Lord be praised for preserving us in safety in our going out & coming in, and for all the opportunities we have had for making known the Gospel to our fellow men. We have examined 6 schools in 5 different villages, distributed 2000 books, — addressed the truths of salvation to many who assembled at the School rooms, &c. May the seed thus sown yield a rich harvest unto eternal life. Received letters from Am. per Shepherdess, which arrived last Thursday. She left Salem June 1st. Am greatly disappointed by not receiving a letter

from Br. Hoadley, about my dear children. Were Br. Hoadley situated as I am, & I as he is, he would then know better than he can now what are the feelings of a fond parent for his dear children, removed far from his sight, and would feel a strong inclination to complain of Br. Stone's negligence in not writing him very oft about them. — So it is with man in the plenitude of his enjoyments he thinks but little of those who are denied them.

Wed. 5th Called on the American gentlemen at Johanjee's office. — Went on board the Shepherdess & Eliza with Capt. Waters, who present me a bag of beans & a good piece of pork fresh from N. England. — Saw Mr. Bush & the Steward of the Shepherdess. — They appeared surprised as when I parted with them at Ceylon last June. Mr. Bush said, ~~to~~ when he parted with me at Colombo he little expected to find me alive on his return to India. ———

Thurs. 6th Rec'd a letter from my good friend & Christian brother Robert Nelson, Esq. Zillah Judge at Cuttack. He purposes to return to England with his family in Dec. Thinks he may go to America, & put his children to school. He wish to have them receive a thorough Bible education in connexion with a literary & scientific one — the latter to be second to the former. This is as it should be. Spent the day at home, Feel

the oppressive heat thro' the day very much - nights cool & comfortable. Not very well.

Fri. 7th Visited schools with Mrs L. Spent the remainder of the day in making arrangements to attend the General Meeting of the Mission to be held at Ahmednuggur. It is thought advisable on the score of health, that Mrs L. & myself should be on the high lands soon as possible.

Sat. 8th Spent the day uneasily. Mrs L. quite unwell. - not at all well myself - what frail creatures we.

Sab. 9th Preached in morning to 175 natives - baptized Bro. Ballantine's little daughter, Mary. & Francis Tescaat's infant daughter. Administered the rite of baptism to the former in English & to the latter in the Marathi language. The service attracted the attention of the natives much. Hope it may have a good effect. At 2 o'c. had my usual Marathi service at my house. Eve. Bro. B. preached in English.

Mon. 10th Spent most of the day in preparing to leave for Nuggur, on the morrow.

Tues. 11th. Spent the day till 4 o'c. P.M. in arranging superintending & domestic affairs, so as to permit my being absent from the Station 4 or 5 weeks to attend the annual General meeting at Nuggur. Mrs L. & myself left home at 4 o'c. and arrived at Panwell per boat 11 o'c. Eve.

Wed. 12th At sunrise left the boat & went to the traveller's bungalow - A.M. I examined the

Nipson Free School here. Found 95 boys, most of whom are of the higher castes of Hin some Jews. There are two teachers in the school both brahmans. This school appeared pretty well. Supplied the school with such books as I had with me. Distributed a few books to the people who called at the school room the bungalow. Very warm in middle of the Left Farewell at 4 o.c. and arrived at B 12 miles 7 o.c. At 8 o.c. luggage came up. Went to rest 11 o.c. prostrated in body mind.

Thurs. 13th Rose at 1 o.c. Started on my luggage and 2½ o.c. we started onward. Our ride to foot of the ghât 12 miles was cool, & pleasant as darkness would admit. Halted at a mu man's Inn, drank a cup of coffee. Obtain 12 coolies to take us up the ghât in our bugg We ascended 3 miles winding up the ghât our buggy drawn by coolies. Then dismi them & harnessed in my horse & proceed to Karadelle to the top of the ghât. 2 miles fur where we arrived at 7 o.c. We walked 1½ m up the steepest part of the ghât. (Bros. W. & B their wives who left B. day before us, and whom we past at the foot of the ghât ca up soon after us, being drawn all the way up the ghât in their buggies by coolies.)

I spent the heat of the day at Khandalla - took
peep at the sublime & grand scenery of the
ne at 5 o.c.; - air pure & cool - then proceeded
Karli 8 miles. arrived at 7 o.c. having trav-
ed 2 stages to-day 24 miles. Karli is a small
tive village. The bungalow here is commo-
ous & pleasantly situated.

Wed. 14th Thro' the goodness of God had quiet &
refreshing repose in night. Rose at 6 o.c. Morning
cool & invigorating. Wishing to preach Jesus
the poor villagers & distribute a few books,
intended not to proceed on till eve. At sunrise
J. & myself took an excursion thro' the village,
survey the place & give instruction to the people,
conversed with several at their houses - addressing
2 little assemblies, of some 20 or 30 each, at
different places, as I found but few readers, gave
out few books. After addressing the people, a
tive came to me & said he was a Christian.
asked who he was & whence he came. He replied,
y Christian name is Lewi. I came from Sawar,
was baptized by Rev. J. Taylor of Belgaum. Said
was a servant of Mr. T. was going to Bombay,
inquired if he had any books. - He said he had, and
ned his bundle of clothes, & took out a copy of
his Gospel in Tamul, & a Tamul Magazine, which

were done up & prescribed very carefully. He spoke Tamul & little Hindostanee. I could converse with him pretty well in the latter. He said he read his gospel & prayed to God daily in the name of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of poor sinners. He was very much rejoiced to meet me; and I no less so to meet a Native Christian brother. The pagans who witnessed our meeting seemed surprized at the mutual affection & interest we manifested towards each other; and seemed to say, 'Lo, how these Christians love one another.' Had worship at 10 a.m. in bungalow - about 15 natives present. Soon after a Native young man, a shopkeeper in the village called & asked for a book. I conversed with him an hour. Found he had no faith in the efficacy of ablution & several other of the Hindoo means for the remission of sin, but thought pardon of sin could be obtained by repeating the names of God. I showed him the absurdity of such a supposition, and declared to him Jesus & him crucified as the only atonement for sin. He was candid & listened with apparent interest. I gave him three books which I requested him to read attentively & pray to the true God in the name of J. C. to grant him the Holy Spirit to enlighten his mind & sanc

is heart that he might apprehend the truth & have it. He said he would read them carefully. I told him to read them also in the hearing of the cultivators who cannot read; for it is as important that they should hear of the Saviour as himself - neither could believe on him of whom they had not heard, and without faith in him neither could be saved. True, true, he said. May this prove to be seed sown in a good soil which shall yield fruit an hundred fold. —

We left Karli 5 o'c. P.M., and arrived at Wagaum 7½ o'c. 12 miles. Put up in Travellers bungalow —

Oct. 15th Left Wagaum 3 o'c. morn, & reached Bushire a small village, 10 miles, at 8 o'c. very much fatigued. Bushire is a walled village in a dilapidated state, 2 or 300 inhabitants. It is 4 miles from Darpore & 8 from Poona. Has no Traveller's bungalow, nor Shroff seller. We first stopped at a temple of Ganesh which was occupied by the Hindoles & 12 goats sempays. They furnished us some hot water for coffee, but could not give us a corner to creep into. The Hindoles procured a small room for us in a miserable native hut, where we spent 4 hours - conversing with a priving instruction

to the poor people who called in to see us. Found but 3 readers. Hope we have cast a little leaven into some minds which will ferment till the whole lump is leavened. Mrs S. conversed with the females who called into to see Madam Sahib, from motives of curiosity. She interested them very much in what she told them about the Saviour. Left Bushire at 4 o.c. for Lonee 14 miles. where we arrived 8 o.c. Our baggage did not come up till 9½ o.c. We were extremely exhausted. Mrs S. reclined on a wicket cot, I fell asleep & dozed in my chair till our things came.

Sab. 16th at the Travellers bungalow in Lonee, 12 miles from Loona on the road to Ahmednuggur. Had quiet repose in night. Rose at day break. Morning air pure & refreshing. Had a sweet season in devotion — Read & meditated on the 63 Ps. sung the 63rd Ps. Watts. "Early my God, &c., at 6 o.c. united in morning devotions with my dear wife. Especially the chirping of feathered songsters in the grove and the voice of idolatrous worship from yon pagan village, ~~the sacred stillness~~ reigned around. Prayed that this might be a day of Zions Jubilee — if not before of the coming of my dear little daughters to the Saviour — a day when the Gospel should make its most sig

conquests in pagan lands, &c. &c. It is good to pray for the enlargement & prosperity of Zion. Breakfasted 8 o'c. Spent A.M. in reading the B.S. &c. - at 12 o'c. had a service in Marathi with the natives who are journeying with me, and a few villagers who came in. Gave a few books to those from the village who could read. A Brahman last said there were only three Brahman houses in the village. Spent hours in conversing with & giving instruction to the poor pagans. How dark & depraved their minds & hearts are. How gloomy the prospect of their ever entering heaven. & how many thousands there are in this pagan land who are praying for lack of Gospel vision. and yet how little is the Christian church affected in view of these things! Hope & pray that some fruit unto eternal life may result from this day's labours. —

Wend. 17th. at 4 o'c. mor. left Lonee, rode to the next traveller's bungalow, 14 miles. Spent the heat of the day there, and proceeded on to Sarvor at 5 o'c. having travelled 28 miles, all very much fatigued - no hay to be obtained for horses to-night.

Thus. 18th. Sarvor, as no grass could be obtained for horses last night, shall not proceed on our journey till afternoon. Sarvor is a pleasant place. The native village is pretty extensive

I should think might be 4 or 5000 people, including a company of Native Infantry which is stationed here. It was formerly a large military station. There are four or five Europeans residing here: a physician, a magistrate, bazar master &c. The place is famous for its good leather shoes, boots, shawls, &c.

Ahmednuggur. Wed. 19th We left Sewar last evening 4 o'c. Had a terrible road to Ranjungaon 16 miles where we arrived 9½ o'c. Being overcome by fatigue we retired to rest immediately. I rose at 1 o'c. gave orders to have all in readiness to start at 2½ o'c. On leaving the bungalow we very fortunately fell in with Col. Mills commandant of the Nuggur station, & Dr. Graham: the former in a palankeen, the later on horse back; by the light of their torches we proceeded tolerably comfortably. Arrived here 10 miles 7½ o'c. Found our brethren & their families quite well. Mrs S. has considerable fever, has taken some cold & is overcome by the journey. Hope she will be better after a day or two rest. Thus the kindness of Bro & Sr. Boggs

occupy a small room in their house: and
ngs with Bro. & Mrs Mungen. Dr. G. called in
this Eve, & prescribed for Mrs S. The brethren & sisters
held their weekly prayer meeting at Bro. Boggs
this Eve. Rec'd a letter from Mr. Williams of the
Canton Mission: and a few lines from Bro. Tracy
Singapore.

Thurs. 20th Mrs S. appears a little better to day.
Bros & Bro. Ballantine & Webster arrived to-day.
Fri. 21st — Mrs. S. not so well on night & to day
as yesterday. — The Mission held its first Ses-
sion to-day in Mission Chapel. Present Bros.
Boggs. Allen, Ballantine, Webster. Abbott. Hub-
bard, Munger & Stone. — Bro. Boggs & appointed
chairman, Bro. Ballantine Scribe, Committees were appointed on various subjects.
at 5 o'c. we removed from Bro. Boggs by the
advice of the physicians to a Musulmans
house in town, where Mrs S. can have better
air & be more quiet than at Bro. Boggs.
Sat. 22d. Mrs S. is still quite low — fever continues — has much sickness at stomach & violent headache. Am quite unwell myself — have been deprived of my comforts ever since I left home — Retire feverish & prostrate in bed & faint. —

Feb. 23d. Had more opposition in night; but not at all quiet. Mrs. J. was restless. Had much headache & confusion of mind in morning - thought I could not fulfil my engagement to conduct the services in Marathi at the Mission Chapel at 9 o'clock as I had been appointed to the duty on the ground that no other brother was prepared and have oft experienced the verification of the promise, as thy day so shall thy strength be. I concluded to be at my post of duty. At the appointed time I was there. Preached to about 50 Natives, most of whom were school teachers of the schools, & scholars. Had more freedom than I feared - tho. the word was spoken in great weakness, may the Spirit of God give it a saving power. After the services. a prayer meeting was held by the brethren at Br. Boggs - 4 o'c. Eve Br. Stanger preached a good sermon in English at the chapel. a few Europeans present.

Mond. 24th. — Sessions of the Mission held at 10 o'c. A.M. & 7 o'c. Eve. The subject of labor of the brethren came up in Eve. After c

siderable discussion, the following disposition of the brethren was made. viz. Allen & Webster to Bombay;- Boggs. Ballantine, & Abbott to the mechuggur:- Munger & Hubbard to Jaulna: and Stone to a new station at Alibag. the Capital of a Native Prince. So this disposition of the members of the mission, has completely changed the character of our missionary operations in Bombay. What the result will be I know not. Hope the furtherance of the Gospel & the salvation of souls in this darkened region. Mrs S. has had less fever to day - is better mornings - fever returns in night.

Tues. 25th Two sessions — Mrs S. has more fever to-day. — has taken Col. & cant. powders.

Wed. 26th Mrs. S. had several dozens of leeches applied to her temples - they afforded her but little relief - Fever less this eve. —

Thurs. 27th at early morn took a walk with Dr Graham about 2 miles to his experimental garden of plants &c. He is making an experiment on the cultivation of cotton of different kinds - tea. & mulberry trees. His gar-

den is in its embryo. How it will succeed I think is very doubtful. Has a Chinaman who superintends it. — The morning air quite cold & invigorating. I feel the effect of this dry climate very sensibly. It keeps me in a feverish state. — Mrs Ham quite poorly again in bed — which prevents my attending the public services. Bro Bellamy preached the "communion" sermon before the sisters.

Friday, 28th. Had sisters at 10 o.c. A.M. & 2 o.c. P.M. Bro Allen — quite unwell of fever & ague. Have no more sisters till Monday. — I have a severe headache & pain in right side. Mrs S. not so well to-day —

Sat. 29th Mrs S. is no better — she had a restless sleepless night — on account of which her head was more confused to-day — I never weep when the Lord will raise her up from this illness I know not: at times I feel quite encouraged that she will be about again in a few days — and again my hopes vanish — & gloomy fears come over my mind that she will linger long, & perhaps never walk abroad with me again to enjoy the works of God in this lower world, or to

proclaim the Gospel to the perishing heathen. The will of the Lord be done this is best for her & for me - this cause. Have obtained a nurse to spend a few days with Mrs J. - but she cannot stay nights — I am requested to preach to the native congregation again to morrow - in place of Bro. Allen - I feel distressed about it - I have been so deprived of my rest as to be almost down sick, am not at all prepared have no time to prepare - Well I must preach extemporaneously as I do in Bombay, as the Lord shall enable me.

Sab. 30th Mrs J. had more rest in night, her head more clear & regular in morning, she is extremely weak. — At 9 o'c. I preached to the native congregation at the Chapel in my poor way - May some fruit result from the seed sown to the glory of God. — Spent the remainder of the day at my lodgings, in reading the Scriptures - conversations with my dear wife, &c. &c. - She wished me to sing with her the 66 H. 1 Book. "There is a land of pure delight" &c. I did so, & several other heavenly hymns - Her trembling notes in praise of the Saviour, affected to tears her nurse, who is a Roman Catholic. She said she had precious views of a risen & glorified Saviour to-day

The wicked metis read to her & the nurse, the dying scenes & sayings of Harlan Page. - I did so - the nurse was much affected - Mrs S.'s mind has been calm & full of heavenly meditations ~~thro' the~~ day; for which the Lord be praised. — Eve I attended the service of the Church in the Artillery Lines. the Chaplain Mr. Goodell officiated. He preached a good, plain, catechetical sermon. Mond. 31st. Mrs S. appears rather on the ascending scale as to her health, - Had two sessions to-day.

Tues. Nov. 1st Mrs S. appears better to-day — Spent the day in committee & session business. Cold & rainy. - The rain is greatly needed to bring to maturity the latter harvest. The people here will know what the former & latter rain means, as they have two harvests in a year.

Wed. 2d. Mrs S. continues better. The Lord be praised. Have made arrangements for leasing the Musulmen tomb to morrow for a more convenient house for a sick person. Had sessions forenoon & afternoon; and a prayer-meeting at Dr. Graham's in Eve. Had a good season. —

Thurs. 3d. Moved to new lodgings to-day - Had 2 sessions of the Mission. - Have taken cold feel quite drowsy sick this Eve. Mrs S. not quite so well - has also taken some cold —

Sat. 5th Mrs S. rode out in morning - Hope she is doing well - her fever has left her; but is still very weak. P.M. raining, it being the latter rain & very sorely needed to perfect the latter harvest. Had only one session to-day.

Sab. 6th 9 o'c. morn, attended the Marathi service at the Mission Chapel. I commenced the service by reading & expounding the 3d ch. of Matt. & prayed. - Bro. M. read a Marathi sermon he had prepared. also a prayer. At 2 o'c. P.M. administered several natives who are connected with Dr. Graham's Hospital & others who assembled at my bungalow. - At 4 o'c. administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the members of the mission & the native church. A considerable number of heathen had assembled to witness the celebration. All the members of the mission excepting Mrs M. & Mrs S. who were detained by illness, communicated. Spend the Eve at home. - have much headache - Had a good day - may the blessing of God attend all its services.

Mond-7. Sessions of the Mission at 10 o'c. A.M.
Eve. Monthly prayer meeting at Bro. Boggs'
Several Europeans present.—6 prayers were
offered 222 in succession. It is cheering to
pilgrims in this pagan land, to be assured
that ten thousands hearts are raised to God
in fervent prayer for us, & the heathen
whom we are sent, from morn till eve
Mrs J. still convalescent; but not able to
abroad—& so is denied the privilege of at
ding this holy convocation for prayer.
feels it to be a denial.
Thurs. 10th The Sessions of the Gen. Meeting
closed to-day. The sessions have cont
longer than was expected; but have
been of a highly interesting character
Hope the result of the same will be the
glory of the Saviour in the advancement
of His holy kingdom in this pagan l
Eve a special prayer meeting at Bro
It is good to commit our cause to
who alone can make it successful, v
united prayer.

ried. 11. — adjourned meeting of spiritual business
at the Chapel. — It is now decided that Bro H.
will go to Jalna shortly & station be established
there. — Mrs J. continues better. —

Oct 12. Spent the day variously — rode out with Mrs J.
at sunset. — she is still very feeble. Should she con-
tinue convalescent till Tuesday, I shall leave
her here, and accompany Bro. Munger on
his tour to Jalna Aurungabad, &c. Have
put up two boxes of Marathi books, about
two copies for distribution on our tour. —
My dear children, who dwell far away over the
western ghâts, the blue ocean, & africa's sable land,
have risen up before my imagination this eve.
awakened in my mind & bosom solicitude & e
motions known only to a fond fatherisheart
similarly circumstanced. O that I could
know just how they are this eve, or what would
still more gratifying to my feelings, that I
could have them in my presence one short
hour. — fold them in my arms, impress on their
cheek the warm kiss of paternal love, give
them a father's blessing, & in their hearing com-
mend them in faith & prayer to the guardian

care of a covenant God — Rev. Cyprian Bull Rev. Ely. 2d. 1844

privilege is not mine; I ~~[illegible]~~ not rep
nor complain; but Rev. Ely. 2d. 1844 be thy name
for the assurance I feel, that, as they are
separated from me for Christ's sake, He
will fold them in the arms of His power,
cherish them in the bosom of His love, &
lead them in the paths of His ordinances
He who is always present with them, & knows
infinitely better than I do what is best for
them, will do far better for them than
a fond parent could, were he present w
them. I do praise God for this heart co
soling assurance, & rejoice in it. —

Sab. 13th. Have enjoyed a precious season
the services of this day. How good show
portent it is to the prosperity of the soul
to abstract itself from earthly cares one
day in seven, & hold communion wi
the heavenly world. Surely the Lord's day is
set apart for the good of His people — for
preparation for heaven. How unfit mu
those be for that rest which remains fo
people of God who find the holy duties of the day
a meaningless to them.

Notes of a Tour to Aurungabad, Jalna &c. 1836.

Nov. 15. By request of the mission I take this tour. In company with Mr. Munger, left Ahmednuggur 5 o.c. P.M. and rode to Imamposr 12 miles in 3 hours. We arrived here 8 o.c. - take lodgings in the travellers bungalow. This bungalow is converted out of a large & once splendid musulman tomb. It has a hall & four small sleeping rooms; two on each side of the hall, united by arches. The insides of the tomb is so high & arching, that every word uttered in ever so low tones reverberates in audible echoes over your head. So far as I could judge from a moonlight prospect of the place, Imampoor is pleasantly situated - its scenery rural & picturesque. It is pretty well shaded by wide-spreading trees in living green. The mountains which surround at a little distance are of fanciful shapes, & give it the appearance of an amphitheatre. Very few houses in the place - we could obtain neither hay nor grain for our horses - Our servants & baggage did not come up till 10 o.c.

In the meantime Bro. N. reposed in slum
on a cot belonging to the bungalow; and, h
ing taken a bird's eye survey of the place
dozed in a chair an half hour. On
the arrival of our baggage, had a cup
tea, with a "bit" of cold beef & bread - relishe
Having commended ourselves, & then sel
to God in prayer, & sought His presence & bly
in our present tour. retire to rest at
16th Had pretty good sleep - Sent our baggage on at
mern. at 4½ a.m. we left Imampur & rod
to Chandsa, 10½ miles, where we arrived 7
The morning ride was delightfully cool
refreshing. Halted in a native choorsi,
the gate of the village. As our baggage h
not arrived, we took an excursion th
the village for observation. Like most of t
villages in the Dekhan, its walls & houses
in a state of more or less dilapidation. It
contains about 150 houses, & 5 or 6 shops. I
visited the only school in the village. 15 boy
were present, only 3 or 4 could read be
hand - they had no books - were learning
read & write Mord. the business characters
on sand boards & paper. I told the teach

he and the scholars wished, I would furnish
is school with books when my luggage
ould arrive. Desired, I should bestow a
eat favour on them. When my books
rived, he & the scholars called for them,
pplied them with such as I had. I asked
teacher how much pay he received monthly.
ere trifle", he said. only 3 or 4 boys pay
ything. He probably meant in money, —
is the custom of the land, for every boy who
tends school to give the teacher a handful
rice or other grain once or twice a week.
bably the amount of all he receives month
is not the value of Rs 3. or one half dollar.
leaving the school room, we ascended a
d of tower-like in ruins, from which we
d a good prospect of the whole village
rounding country. The fields adjacent
the village are irrigated & in a high state
ltivation. These gardens & verdure of
a pleasant relief to the eye while surveying
arid plains beyond. We visited Kumlobe's
ple - the most splendid one in the place;
is small, but quite neat. Conversed
the Brahmans & priests, & preached to them

Jesus as the only Saviour of sinful men. - They listened attentively, and, tho' somewhat disposed to cavil at the strange things they heard, showed us much respect. Saw nothing more in passing thro' the village worthy of note. Our baggage came up at 9½ a.m. Had breakfast at 10 a.m. Prayers afterwards. Then spent 2 hours in addressing the people, who assembled at the Chapel, - gave books to those as could read & asked for them. Had an interesting time. Hope & pray that the seed of life thus sown may not be lost, but in due time yield a joyful harvest. - Dined at 2 p.m. on curry & rice. at 3 a.m. despatched our baggage to Hawa, and at 4½ a.m. we left Lohandra, and after a pleasant ride of 1½ arrived at Hawa 6½ a.m. Eve. It is a considerable of a village: should think it contains 3 or 400 houses. We halted at a Mohammedan Mosque out side of the walls of the village which furnished us good accommodation with the help of our curtains. On alighting from our horses we repaired immediately to the most conspicuous object that presented itself to our view - a magnificent tomb, dilapidated. erected 110 years ago by the Nawab

khan Khan, as the Mufsulman Subaldar
joined us. The walls & towers are perfect — of
out thickness & from 30 to 50 feet high. As twilight
as receding we could take only an inci-
ent survey of the village & surrounding
untry from these lofty towers. Our Kit (bug-
ge) came up at 9 o.c.

— Pruwera. at the junction of the Pruwera &
Kaniry rivers opposite Yoka. Left Chandrà at
o.c. morning, and, after a cool morning
e of 11 miles, arrived here 7 o.c. The Dhuram
ra. or Chowrè, being frequented by a large
upany of musulmans, servants to His
ness the Nizam of Hyderabad, we halted
a small stone temple of Mahadeva, on the bank of
uwerì. As there was not sufficient room
the temple, we had our table spread
ront of the temple, on a floor of cut flag-stones
der the shade of a wide-spreading tree —
re we took our breakfast, united in prayer,
e preached the Gospel to a hundred or more
hmans & others, distributed 150 books, and
re I am now sketching. As I sit with
back towards the temple & facing the river
e opposit bank little to the left stands

Joka, a Brahmanical town of considerable
magnificence & celebrity – a place of pil-
grimages. Before me I see a large num-
of men & women performing their ablution
in the sacred waters at the sangum of the
Pruwera & Godaveri rivers. Here the waters
are supposed to have a doubble efficacy
purifying from sin. I have sent my p
there to drink & receive ablution, suppose
the waters will have as much efficacy
slaking thirst & cleansing his body, as
washing ~~the~~ away the moral pollution of
Hindoos. I was doubtful whether the b
means would permit my poney to acc
ablution in the same sacred waters & pla
with themselves; but I see he is thus
privileged, so I conclude they regard h
to be of a higher caste & less impure than
the Mhars who are not allowed to come
within some hundred yards of the plac
and to whom it would be death to pol
these holy waters by their ablutions. What he
superstition! How degrading to human
beings! On my right, 10 rods distant i
large temple of the god Ram. Here just

it. It is nearly deserted – as the brahmans
e too greedy of gain to defray the expense
upporting it. – While writing I am constantly
nterrupted, as I would be, by brahmans,
unchits, shastris, &c., who come to converse
ith me & obtain books – have just had
n interesting discussion with a young brahman
goswa, (spiritual teacher) who came across the
iver from Joka to converse with me & obtain
ooks. I gave him a copy of all the books
have, & requested him to read them & dis-
ribute them among the brahmans at Joka.
e promised thus to do.

Saturday, Jan. 17th After writing the above, & a sheet for Mrs S.
ndrejo about 50 brahmans, gave a few more
oks – then dined. After which we mounted
horses and crossed the river to Joka. On rea-
ing that sacred place, the young goswa to whom
ave books to read & distribute among the brah-
ans, came & taking me by the hand offered
conduct us ~~to conduct us~~ to their sacred
mple at whose shrines thousands & thousands
housands of brahmans & other pilgrims from
parts of the country have paid their devotions,
d to show us all the wonders of the place.
as not a little surprised on receiving so

warm & apparently fraternal grasp from the hand of one reputed so holy, & who, it is generally supposed, would be defiled by the slightest touch of a foreigner. However as he did not seem to think so, I yielded him my hand, and he led me along thro' a narrow & circuitous alley between blocks of high buildings to the famous temple of Maha deva, bro. M. & a train of brahmans followed us. This temple including its enclosures is magnificent & splendid — one of which, for the multitude of its & goddyses — its architecture, carvings, engravings & paintings, the most devoted worshipper of idols may well be proud. The temple, with its offs, is built of hewn & carved granite stone. On the outside of the walls of the temple, carved in stone, are elevations of the whole pantheon of Hindoo gods & goddyses. The officiating priest was very particular to explain each to us, and relate their wonderous feats. On inside of the outer walls of these sacred enclosures are rude paintings, designed to exhibit the different castes of natives in their costume, sports, &c.; and at one end of this gallery, on two hideous paintings appearing to represent "Sahib Loké" (English gentlemen, ladies) as they seemed said. One painting exhibited two fe

dancing much in the same style as Madame
Ristori was represented as dancing on the New York
Bowery Theatre some years since; and the
other paintings exhibited a gentleman &
two ladies sporting together — "see". The guide
kindly said to me, the gentleman has one
arm round the lady's waist, & the other
hand in the others bosom. These paintings were
drawn by a young native, who had been much
in European society in this country, with
design evidently to exhibit English gentlemen
& ladies in a most hideous aspect for the
amusement of those who visit the temple.
They afford no small sport to the brahmins
who hate the English. For gentlemen & ladies
to dance together is, in their view, very im-
moral & licentious — none but prostitutes
among the Hindoos dance. We had scarcely
entered the enclosures of the temple before
many a brahman sneeringly said do you
not wish to see the sportings of "sahib-loke"
Methought, if European ladies in India knew
how immoral their dancing is, in view
of the natives, & how much sport it furnishes
them, they would not be so fond of exhibiting
themselves in dancing attitudes to the
gaze of natives, who invite them to festive parties.

Having surveyed the temple & its appurten
we were conducted up to the battlements of
palace of the gods & goddesses, from which
had a fine prospect of the City, the seven
rivers whose waters unite & leave its base,
villages in its vicinity, & the surrounding
country. ~~stretching as far as the eye can~~
To the north & south the country is level
far as the eye can reach; and also to the
east & west to the distance of 30 or 40 miles
small ghât mountains are seen rising
the horizon. The appearance of the coun
at this season is cold – the eye, however
as it wanders over it is gratefully rele
by the tops of green trees, & green fields &
scattered here & there. From this emi
we were conducted down to the river
to survey the "ghats", as they are termed,
flights of hewn stone steps, extending 40 or 5
in length, & leading from a row of Brahm
palaces which stand on ground attributed
the banks of the Gadâwerî, down into its sac
waters. These flights of stairs are divided in
6 or 8 tiers, kind of tower-like pillars in a
parallel with the bottom steps of the ghats,
ding up 30 or 40 feet in height to a level with
door steps to the Brahmenical palaces. The

llars are semicircular, containing an
a on the top of each of 20 or 25 feet in diameter.
se are favorite resorts of the Brahmans morn
& evening to inhale the fresh air, to lounge
nverse about the news of the day & other
ts to their liking, while they witness the ablu
ns of the pilgrims & others in the sacred waters
w 40 or 50 feet beneath them. Millions have
orted & probably will continue to resort
is place of pilgrimage to pay their devotions
the symbols of Mahadeva, & to wash away
n sins in Godavari's holy waters. How
trary to the heart of a messenger of salvation
tand on these towers, & witnessing the soul-des-
ying superstitions of immortal beings;—now
hate at the feet of gods of wood, stone,
ys—now vainly attempting to wash
y their moral pollution in the pleasant
ters that flow beneath his feet!

is very pleasantly situated at the confluence
Pravara & Godavari rivers. The houses are
& magnificent compared with the houses
most of the Dekhan villages. On taking
ave of the young Brahman gurroo, who
shown me so much respect, I expostu-
d with him for teaching the people to wor-

ship these idols of wood, stone, brass, &c. as g
He replied it is true they are no gods, only the
nocent people regard them as gods, and they
will worship no god unless they can see his i
He said, he had read about the true God,
Jesus Christ, and he had no faith in these
I am inclined to think he speaks the truth -
he has little or no faith in them. But unt
the Spirit of the Lord opens his eyes to see his
wickedness in doing so, & renovates his soul
will probably continue to teach the dul
people to worship them, for filthy lucre's sake
We received much respect from all the bre
at Toka. - I was happy to observe, as I
thro' the avenues of the City, clusters of b
here & there, engaged in reading the books, I g
the gospel in the afternoon at Lawrence. As
read about Jesus Christ, many they hea
voice from heaven which John heard, -
is my beloved Son. hear ye Him". At the
ing of the sun we took our leave of Lawrence
rode to this place 1½ miles. Have taken
for the night in a native house. ——
Kagumu is situated on the opposite bank
of the Gadaveri from Lawrence - It is a
village; many of the houses large & in

ndition. Hence conversed with several
users, & given a few books. Several of the
llagers went to Prusura & obtained books
m us in the morning.

ed. 18th Left Kagaum 4½ a.m. in mem & rode
miles to Sahiganum where we arrived 7. a.m.
ulted in a half dilapidated musulmen
urque, where we spent the heat of the
y most uncomfortably. Part of the roof
d tumbled in, & one side was open to
sun & wind — besides we were greatly
noyed by the hundreds of sparrows whose
ts hung over our heads in the crevices of the
hed stone roof. — This is a mean village
t about 30 or 40 native huts — found no
lers in the place — spoke to a few peo
ple - but they seemed as indifferent to what
said, as the brutes that perish. — at 5 a.m.
we left Sahiganum, & rode 9 miles to
usej. This is a large village, containing about
houses & 16 shops or stores. Halted in a
y comfortable Chowri at the gate of the
lage - As it was dusk on our arrival
shall only part of the night, saw but
of the place & its inhabitants. —

Sat. 19th Aurungabad. – We left Walung's 5 a.m. in morning, and after a pleasant ride of 12 m. arrived here at 8 a.m. We take up our lodgings in a Garden-house, situated in Begpoor, near the splendid Mausoleum, kindly furnished us by Jamsetjee, a Parsee gentleman. The country between Walung & this place is very fertile & beautiful; – and the from the bird's view we took of Aurungabad in the morn, from of the lofty minarets of the Mausoleum, I am to the opinion that Aurungabad is one of the most picturesque & interesting places in India. I may say more about it when I shall have taken another survey of it. The house we have the privilege of occupying during our stay here, is beautifully situated in an extensive walled-in garden of a choice collection & variety of trees, shrubbery, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. It has fine gravel walks among the firs & cypresses – a refreshing fountain plays in front of the bungalow – in which several large-golden-fine fishes are seen sporting. There are several domes & towers along the garden walls – the bungalow is of yore a Mahomedan mosque of considerable splendour – afterward converted into

[illegible] house of the Nawab. The fair jewelled Mausoleum created 110 years ago by the celebrated Mahomedan Prince Aurungzebe, stands only 40 or 50 yards north of it. — Of this wonderful monument erected in honour of the dead, I can say little else than that, with its gardens, it surpasses, in magnificence & splendour, tho' partly in ruins, anything I before seen. What must have been its splendour in its pristine glory — with its gates & doors of fine wrought & burnished brass, its marble walls, carvings & sculpture, its lofty dome & minarets — its hundred fountains in full play — the spacious garden illuminated by ten thousand lamps & chandeliers — the nobility in their flowing robes of richest colours & texture, hundred priests of Islam in their sacred robes, chanting & paying homage at the tomb of departed greatness, — the place filled with the plaintive melody of a hundred minstrels — the air perfumed by the incense of spikenard & other fragrant spices, fancy cannot describe. — Spent the afternoon in conversing with natives who called, and distributed about 50 books to those who could read. How the grace of God to perform some little Master service here to-morrow. ——

Sab. 20th Soon after morning devotions should
several windows from the village called
asked for books, we catechised them at so
length, respecting the salvation of the Gospel, &
gave book to those who could read. These
scarcely gone, when others came, and then
others, & others again. so we have spent the
greater part of the day in making known
to them the way of pardon & salvation th
Jesus Christ. - have distributed about
150 books - May the seed of Life thus so
vegitate & yield a rich harvest of redee
souls. The Lord be praised for the privilege
have enjoyed to day of testifying the glorious
Gospel of salvation to this benighted people. -
I was gratified in passing thro' the streets in
village at sunset, to see small companies
of natives here & there engaged in reading &
learning read the books we gave them.
Eve. We dined & spent the eve with Captain T.
to whom we had a letter of introduction
from our good friend & Christian brother
Major L. - Capt. T. & his lady are amiable
persons. Conversed on various topics con
with missionary operations in this country
I was surprised to find Capt. T. - so entire
Gospel in his missionary views. He is of

missionaries itinerating in the Nizam's territories for the purpose of preaching the gospel of peace & distributing tracts which breathe good will to all men, for fear that the natives will think we are going to force a new religion on them, and the European officers who command all the Nizam's forces will lose their heads, as the result. He thinks generation after generation of Hindoos & Mahamadans had better sink to their graves without hearing the glad tidings of redeeming love rather than disturb them in their own religion or superstition. If the native governments will sanction the propagation of the Gospel in their territories by an official act, then he would have no objection to missionaries forming stations & carrying on operations in given limits, or as wide a field as they can properly cultivate. To some of his views I can accede, to others not at all — they are anti Christian.

Sunday. 21st. Spent all the forenoon & part of the afternoon in giving instruction & distributing books to the natives who called on me — At 4 o'c. dined with Mr Roper & family. After

which we took a horse back ride thro.
~~the~~ Aurungabad to the old palace &c.
The city is more extensive than I had supp.
Its walls are 5 miles in circumference.
Aurungabad two years ago was one of the
most splendid cities of the East; but its
glory has long since departed; — even
now, however, it is splendid in ruins.
Its present population is estimated to be
about 50.000 including Begumpoor. — of whom
three fifths are Hindoos, & the other two fifths
mussulmans. The squalid appearance
of the inhabitants generally — the number
of beggars — the tumbling down houses, bespe
the poverty of the place. There is howe
considerable trade carried on with
bazars which are pretty extensive.
Tues. 22d. Spent A.M. in conversing with the
natives, packing up & sending on our luggage
Dined on a dish of curry & rice at 12 o.
After which we went & took another rou
of the Museum. At 3½ o. started for Jalna
road 19 miles to Julgaum, where we arrive
7½ o. eve. Found a pretty comfortable

Chowrì to halt in.

Wed. 23d. Budnapoor. Rose at 4½ a.m. & rode to this place 10 miles. Halted in a Chowrì or Chaudry, in the centre of the village. It has one room & a square in its centre, surrounded by a verandah 6 ft wide. Three elder mussulman-female relatives of the chaudry reside in part of the verandah. The building is open, exposing us to the heat, wind & dust, & the gaze of the natives; but our greatest annoyance is the constant chirping & fluttering of sparrows about their nests over our heads. Have however passed the day thus far, 5 p.m. afternoon tolerably comfortable. Soon as our books came up in the morning, I took several of the Mersothi spelling-book, and other books, and went to the village schools a few roods distant. Found they had no books, so with the consent of the teacher, I supplied the schools with the spelling-book, which in addition to the Alphabet & spelling lessons, contains the Lord's Prayer, 10 Commandments, and easy reading lessons of Christian instruction; — gave also each scholar who could read another book, & distributed a few books to other readers who stood around. These are only schools in the village — in one of which

are 25 boys & 2 girls, in the other only 12 boys: and they learn next to nothing. If the children be to read & write the Modi, business character and to keep accounts a little they has a good education, in men of the natives. There are about 400 houses & 30 or 40 shops in the place. 30 houses of Brah Nearly one fourth of the inhabitants are musulmans. On my return from the schools a considerable number of natives assembled before the Chaw asked for books, we addressed a few words to th and gave a book to each reader, but very could read Balbodh, & not a large number Modi character. — The streets are wider & more regular than in most villages. The houses are & in a dilapidated state, except those on the m street, these appear in good condition. This said to be one of the largest villages in the vi of Jubrai. Should our mission succeed in estab ing a station there, this would be an important out post in its operations. We propose to leave this for Jubrai immediately.

Jubrai, Thurs. 24th. We left Budnapur at 5 a.m. and rode to this place 11 miles over an open country, poor road most of the way. Arrived at the Cantonments 8 a.m., We received a cordial welcome to the house & hospitality of Capt. Whymotes of the Madras European Artillery. On our arrival we were introduced

a few Christian friends who had assembled at
Capt. W's house, as their weekly custom is, for
reading the Scriptures, prayer & praise. We were
happy to find, that these professed followers of
the Saviour, who are deprived of the public
ministrations of the Gospel, adhere to the Apos-
tolic injunction, "not to forsake the assembling of
ourselves together as the manner of some is."
It was refreshing to our spirit to unite with
these dear brethren in prayer & praise. —
We take lodgings in a tent pitched for our accom-
modations in the compound of Capt. W's house,
& refreshing repose in night, took an early
morning walk with Captain Thompson thro'
the bazars & cantonments. The air was delight-
fully cool & exhilirating to health & spirits. The
cantonments are extensive & pleasantly sit-
uated. The parade grounds stretch along
a mile or more on the south of the canton-
ments. The barracks of the different Regiments
are arranged neat in order. — then the quar-
ters of the several troops; — then the officers
bungalows, separated from the soldiers quar-
ters by a wide road & extensive gardens
compounds. & to the north of the officers
quarters are the bazars. At present are

only 3 Regiments stationed here, viz. European Horse Artillery, commanded by Capt. Whinyates, Native Infantry, commanded by Major Tay[illegible] and Madras Native Cavalry, by Col. James, who is the commanding officer of the place. The situation of Jalna is elevated, & [illegible] — is reputed to be a very healthy station. The extensive gardens & flowers - shrubbery & trees round the European houses, & large trees scattered thro' the cantonments give it a rural & romantic aspect. The roads are fine - affording pretty extensive views. The European society, tho' small, is pleasant. There is a flourishing Temperance Society comprising about 80 members, a large portion of whom belong to the European corps under Capt. Whinyates. There is a [illegible] of a native church - several schools supported by private subscriptions, for the education of soldiers, half caste, & native children. No Chaplain connected with the station. Should we succeed in establishing a night

ere. the missionary will have a promising field, in course of the day received calls from several gentlemen of the station. Towards eve, in company with Capt. J. we took an excursion thro. Kyctiohard, a walled Fort, situated between the Cantonments & old Jalna. It is nearly half mile square, with strong gates on each side, containing about 1000 inhabitants, traders, bankers, mechanics, &c. a few Parsee traders reside here. The Menatha School, supported by Govt, is here; but at present is in a low state. Spent the Eve very pleasantly in the circle of a few Christian friends. -

Oct. 25th The nights & mornings are quite cold - enjoy them much - Took an early walk with Bro. M. across the parade, the European burying ground, Spent an hour among the monuments, sacred to the memory to those whose ashes sleep beneath them. Was surprized to find so large a

proportion – more than one half – have sunk to their graves, between the ages of 18 & 28 years: most of whom were young officers. Saw the record of only one, who was above 40 years of age. This is another corroboration of my former opinion, & of Dr. Johnson's too, that the European quality constitution is not so well adapted to this climate, as constitutions convoluted by more maturity of years. – Spent the day variously – Eve attended a religious meeting at Capt. Lawrence's: – enjoyed it much – This is a weekly meeting sustained by Capt. Lawrence, who has recently been as we trust savingly interested in the subject of religion, for the benefit of the half caste trumpeters & farriers in Regiment, and the children in Mrs. Wearne's school. It is highly interesting to witness the real & active piety of Europeans in this country, soon as they become personally interested in the redemption of Christ. Having tasted that the Lord is gracious, they are anxious that others should participate in the same blessings.

Jalna. Sat. 26th. In morn took a horse-back-ride in company with Captains W. & J., to Old Jalna. Rode thro' its principal streets, dismounted & visited the most splendid temple in the place; the temple of Maha Deve. It is built of hewn stone. The dome is adorned with the images of the whole pantheon of Hindoo gods. This temple, tho' more magnificent & in better condition than most temples in large Hindoo villages, is far inferior to the temple of Maha Deve at Poona. Saw not more than 5 or 6 worshippers about the temple. Addressed a few words to them on the absurdity & wickedness of worshipping such senseless gods, to the neglect of the only living & true God. Regretted I had no books at hand to give them. Old Jalna was formerly a place of much importance, & considerable splendour. Its buildings are larger than in most villages; built of hewn stone, lime, & brick: and those on the principal streets are generally two stories high. The walls of the village are high & strong. Should think the population 6 or 7,000, mostly Hindoos. In our return rode thro' Kydabad, & the bazars of the Cantonments. The whole native population of Old Jalna, Kydabad, & Bazars of the Cantonments is

probably 10 or 12,000. Field abundantly large for a mission station. Forwarded to Lt. Stewart the British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, a petition for permission to remain as missionaries in His territories, also the Reports of the A.B.C.F.M. for 1834 & 35, and two Nos. of Mrs. Rents. for May & June, 1836, with request that Lt. Stewart would lay the petition before the Nizam. The Lord direct in this thing. He has the hearts of kings in His hand, & can turn them whithersoever He will; our prayer is that He would so order this business, as shall be for the advancement of the kingdom of holiness on earth. Attended the Sit. Eve meeting at Capt. Lawrence's. Three Captains, one Lieut. two surgeons, three ladies, & 20 or so M. & myself compose the assembly. Had a sweet refreshing season.

Sab. 27th — At 11 o'c. A.M. attended divine service held at the Mrs.-house of Capt. Whingate's Corps, which is appropriated to religious services on the Sabbath & other occasions. 15 gentlemen, 4 ladies, 40 or so European soldiers, & a few Indo Britons, compose the assembly. I read the Church Service for the first time: supposed better than I feared. The service never before appeared half

devotional to me; the Litany is peculiarly solemn; &
so I can say from to-day's experience are all the
responses. I should like to introduce something
like the Church service into our regular Monthly
meetings. Think it would be appropriate & edifying
to the state of mind & experience of inquirers & converts
from Hindooism. They need some kind of written
forms of faith & prayer to aid their devotions, &
their inquiries after divine truth. They require
written forms, that they may read them over & over
again till they become acquainted with the
form of sound words, & the spirit of devotion or
correct thinking & feeling. The state of mind &
feelings of inquirers & converts from heathenism
very different from that of inquirers & converts
Christian lands; they need to be taught the plain
& at the same time the most simple truths in the serious
way. Bro. M. preached a good sermon from Luke
"what is your life?" The sermon apparently
produced a good impression on the audience
& really may it prove a word in season. —
6½ P.M. Eve. I preached to this people on the
subject of death & judgment. Solemn attention
as given. Much larger assembly than in A.M.
By the result of our feeble ministrations to this
people to-day be glorious: — the conversion of sin-

ness, the quickening & edifying of saints, & the glory of the Saviour in the advancement of His holy kingdom. The Lord be praised for the precious blessings vouchsafed to-day.

Mond. 28th In morning took a parcel of tracts and made an excursion thro' the bazars & Kydrabad. Conversed with the people, distributed my books, & visited the Maratha school which is supported by a revenue accruing from the sale of Arrack (ardent spirits.) This school was established by Capt. Alexander, a prious officer, when he had the command of Kydrabad. ~~Thro' his influence~~ A trifling percentum of the revenue arising from the sale of arrack is appropriated by Govt. for the support of this school. Capt. A. took a deep interest in this school; he endeavoured to give it a character which should make it a blessing to those educated in it, and thro' them to their friends & posterity: and believing that not only their eternal welfare but also their usefulness & happiness in this life depended very much on their receiving a Christian education, he made provision for this, by furnishing Christian school books

by requiring the scholars to study them, while under his supervision, these books were studied, & the school flourished. But after his departure from the place, and the school fell into the hands of those who have but little or no regard for the Christian education of the natives, the school became not only unchristian, but very inefficient. Religious books are still allowed to remain in school; but, with the exception of the Marathi spelling book & elements of Astronomy & Geography, published by our mission, they are scarcely ever read, & never committed to memory. This school has recently come under the supervision of an officer, who, it is hoped, will revive its former character, & thus cause it to be a blessing to the people. – A soldier requested us to baptize his infant child; but as neither parents are in communion with the Church of Christ, we declined. The Tamul Catechist called on us, and introduced introduced a Malabar man & three Moor women, i.e. native mussulmanee men, all of whom profess to have renounced Hindooism, & Islamism, & wish to receive Christian baptism. We conversed with them

thro' the Tamil Catechist, we were pleased with the evidences of Christian character the main exhibited; not so satisfactory were those of the females. There are two native Roman Catholics, servants of Capt. L. who desires to be baptized; but we think it inexpedient to baptize any of them at present. Should a mission station be established here, the inform will be better able to judge of their meetings for admission into the Christian church, & to give them guidance they need.

Towards Eve. I took 40 or 50 books, and in company with Dr. Goodall, started for Old Jaffna, to preach to the people. On our way there, saw a yogee, (a religious mendicant) in a state of nudity, climbing a rope suspended from a branch of a large tree by the wayside, & a crowd of natives gathering round him. Soon we saw him suspended by his heels with his head downwards, his hands tied of a rope fastened to a stake two or three rods distant by pulling this rope he swung backwards & forwards. We passed by without pretending not to see him, as his object was to excite attention & obtain gifts. We passed over the

river, and as we were about to pass a temple on its bank, seeing three or four persons in its verandah, whom I supposed to be brahmans, I halted to address a few words to them. I did so, but found neither of them could read. They said the gooroo (spiritual teacher) had gone into the village, & would be back soon - they solicited books for him to read. I gave them four different ones. While I sat on my pony talking to them, three brahmans came up, & hearing what I said to those in the temple, asked for books, ascertaining their ability to read. I gave them some, told them the substance of their contents, exhorted them to read them attentively, & pray to God, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Saviour, for the teachings of the Holy Spirit to enable them to understand them, & dispose their hearts to receive & obey the truth, while I sat on my pony addressing them, several other brahmans & other respectable natives came up - then others & others, till I had an assembly of 60 or 70 persons. I preached to them for an hour & half, Jesus Christ crucified the only Saviour of sinners, and distributed books to those who could read, & promised to send them. The sun had now sunk behind the western hills &

and we had not entered the gates of Old Jaitra.
We rode on; and having entered Jaitra, we
met two well dressed intelligent looking young
men. Having exchanged salutations, I inquired
if they could read. Yes, they replied, we are
Brahmans - we can read. I said, I have got
books which will tell you about the true God,
& the only Saviour of mankind, & how you can
be saved thro' him; and if you will read
them I will give you some. Give us some
they replied, that will be very good, & we will
read them. While I was hearing them read,
& explaining the same to them, a large number
of natives had assembled, & those who could read
asked for books, I distributed what I had without
supplying half the demand. Darkness had fallen
so we rode on to the temple of Bowna which
I visited on Sat. morn, expecting to have
found a large number of worshippers there
performing their puja at the close of the day
but on our arrival was disappointed. There
only 3 or 4 gosavias, & a few lads. So we turned
our faces homewards. On passing thro' the bazar
an elderly Brahman to whom I had given a
book on a former occasion, came up to me, & holding
up his book, said, I have read two pages, to

what is in the remainder part of it, I replied, if you will read the book thro' it will tell you who the true God is, how you must worship him, how your sins can be pardoned, your soul sanctified, & you obtain eternal heavenly rest. Good, good, then I will read it through, he exclaimed, so so, methought, & may God in the plenitude of his mercy, give you grace to understand, receive, & obey the truth, that your soul may be saved. I spent the Eve in the circle of a few Christian friends. The Lord be praised for the opportunities I have this day enjoyed, for scattering the seed of life among this people. may it yield a rich harvest, & unto Him will all the praise & glory redound.

Jus. 29th For morning exercise to a walk thro' the Horse Artillery lines, held an interesting conversation with one of the European Sergeants, on the subject of temperance. He said he had not joined the Temperance Society, but was a temperate drinker. – he thought his state of health required some stimulants, as his liver was in a sluggish state. On this very account, I said, you should abstain

from the use of ardent spirits. nothing
more injurious to the liver in such a state
than ardent spirits. He replied if he thought
they were injurious to his health he would
abstain from them in toto; but his physician
thought his health required the use of spirits.
I said, if you will abstain from the use of
ardent spirits six months, I presumed he
would find from happy experience, that
his physician was an ill-adviser, in this
case, and he would have no occasion
for health's sake to use them more. I will
promise you, I will make a two months
trial: and if I find my health no worse
will abstain 6 months.

At 11 a.m. visited Mrs Lawrence's charity
school, composed of the children Europeans &
& Indo Britons, belong to Capt. L's Regiment.
24 scholars belong to the school, equal
number of boys & girls. Examined them
in reading, spelling, catechism, writing &c.
They have made good proficiency for the
time they have been in school – 4 months

Mrs L. teaches them herself, at her house. I wish that all officer's wives similarly situated would imitate her example! — I took a seat with Capt. L. in his buggy & rode to the quarters of the trumpeters & farriers to conduct the services of a religious meeting held at the house of the trumpeter Major's, for the benefit of the families of the trumpeters & farriers belonging to the Regt. of Cavalry, who are mostly Indes Orientes & Portuguese. About 40 persons were present, which filled the trumpeter's little house to overflowing. Capt. L. was agreeably surprized to find so many present, and the solemn attention manifested. The trumpeter Major is a respectable person, and an exemplary Christian — his wife is like minded. Two others are seriously inclined. I commenced the services by singing 105 H. 2. B. Then made some remarks to impress the minds of the assembled, ~~specified~~ held up to view the object for which they professedly assembled — the presence of God, the sanctity of the transactions in which they were to be engaged, & the results, helping or wofful, of the same, &c.

according to the manner & spirit with which they engage in it & the improvement they make; a very salutary impression was produced on the minds of all, by these remarks. I then prayed, all kneeling after which read part of 14th ch. of Luke, preached to them Jesus, from the parable of the supper. Explained the parable: showed that the Gospel feast is prepared, — its provision abundant, of which they were all in perishing need: in the name of the Great Master of the feast invited them to a cordial participation of the same: — what is implied in praying to be excused; — the awful consequences of thus praying; and exhorted them to immediate repentance & acceptance of proffered mercy. Sung 106. H. 2 B. Prayer, and closed by singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all mercies flow" &c. & benediction. After the services, Capt. L. rose & told the people he hoped they would not forget the solemn truths they had heard, but would one & all come to the Gospel feast as they had been invited & exhorted to. He invited all present to attend the weekly meeting held at his house, for their benefit; — requested parents to send their children

them to his school; assured them that he felt a great interest for the temporal & spiritual good of themselves & their children, &c. &c. I was highly delighted in hearing a British officer speaking to his Native British soldiers & their families in so paternal & truly Christian manner. Three years ago his language to them was very different. He then had no serious concern for their, or even his own, souls' eternal well being. He is still a young disciple in the school of Christ; but thro' grace a promising soldier of the Prince of peace. O that there were many more such in the Indian army - Thanks be to God - the number of such is rapidly increasing; and this is one of the honorable omens of the approach of a brighter day to India.

Dec. 30th In my morning ramble, visited the Temperance Coffee House, in Capt. Why's Horse Artillery lines. It has been opened only a month. It is a neat bungalow, well fitted up, - has two reading rooms, furnished with tables & benches - only a few publications have yet been furnished it - Measures are being taken to procure a regular supply of temperance, religious, & political papers, &c. &c. European soldiers out of 100 are now mem-

bers of the Temperance Society here; and now visit the Temperance Coffee house, instead of the Sneak Canteen, that sink of pollution which stands near Lya. This is a good beginning & promises well. There are at present 79 members of the T. Society. - 5 or 6 of whom are ladies of the Station. Have spent the day variously - not at all well to day - much headache.

Thurs. Dec. 1st By request of Dr. Goodall, surgeon to the European Horse Artillery, accompanied him after dinner to the Hospital, for the purpose of ministering to the sick. I conversed personally with several individuals & addressed many more, on the concerns of the soul. The impression produced by my instructions on their minds was manifestly good: hope & pray it may be something more than mere any - But, O how awfully ignorant of the doctrines of the Gospel are these soldiers - how dark & stupid are their minds - how depraved their hearts. Most of them come to India quite young - and since their arrival in this country have been exposed to all the temptations to immorality & licentiousness

European soldiers, without any commanding moral instruction, many of them say they have not heard a sermon for years together, what slaves they are to their lusts & passions; We received a very kind Christian letter from Major Temple Keys of Kingdi, 32 miles S. E. from Salima. He expresses much joy in hearing that we proposed to prolong our tour to that place, & says Mr T. & himself will receive us most cordially to his house. His our visit to that place will be to the edification of the few brethren there — the establishing of seekers in the faith, & promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom. He writes with an excellent spirit — with all the warmth & sympathy of Christian love. I regret that we cannot visit that place; and especially as there are several large native villages between this & Kingoli, which have never yet been visited by a missionary. Relative this Em. quite unwell, — headache, pain in side & low spirits. —

Friday. 27th On morning visited the Hospital again. Conversed with several of the sick. They

acknowledged that they were sinners & stood in need of a Saviour; and hoped they had have an interest in His pardoning mercy before they should die. They are slumbering in refuges of lies; from which I endeavoured to drive them, & to make them feel the imminent dangers they are in of sinking to hell, so long as they remain at ease in sin. I held up to their view the fearfulness & fulness of the provisions of the Gospel for their salvation, their wickedness for neglecting them a single day: exhorted them to a cordial acceptance of them without delay - both from the awful consequences which would result from neglecting them, & the happy results of an immediate acceptance of them -. I address them in so audible voice that all the patients in the room could hear; and attention was given, & serious impression produced. They appeared grateful for my visit. I left them with bowels of compassion yearning over them, & heart uplifted to God in prayer for a blessing to attend the truths spoken to them.

Fried. 2d. Dined at Capt. Lawrence in company with a pleasant circle of Christian friends. - Eve. a religious meeting was held at Capt. Lawrence, 6 European officers, 5 ladies, 2 musicians, about 20 Indo Britons & Portugese trumpeters & farriers with their wives, & 15 or 16 children & youth were present, Trust the Spirit of the Lord was with us. —

A little blind beggar boy 9 years old, of the Mahar caste, with his sister 12 years old, called at our tent to-day: and having gone thro' his singing maneuvers asked alms, I called them into our tent; and in answer to my questions, he said, I am a poor blind father's boy, have a poor lame mother, a brother and two sisters. I am a gosavai, a worshipper of the good Vetoba, please give me a dusseen, offering or present, for him. I replied Vetoba is no god, therefore could not give him anything for his god. Bro. M. said we will give you two rupees for the string of beads around your neck. O, he said, I cannot part with these sacred beads, for they are my god's mundii, & should I sell them he will be angry, & what can I then do? I

said. your god is a senseless stone, he knows nothing, therefore if you sell them he never will know it. After demurring a time, & having a consultation with his sister, he concluded his god would not know the sacrilege he should commit by selling the heads, or if he should, his desire for 2 rupees was greater than his fear of the wrath of his god. So his sister took off his heads & gave them to us. We gave him his money, & told him not to go near his god more, nor to wear his mundi. Here was a conflict between the little fellows superstitious fear of his god, & his desire for money. The latter gained the victory; so it will in nearly quite all cases of Hindoo superstition when a temptation is held out.

Sat. 3d. Examined two native servants of gentleman here, as to their christian experience, knowledge, & fitness for admission into the Christian church. One is a convert from the Romish faith, the other a Hindoo. Their examination was satisfactory. I have now examined 6 natives, since my coming

who have requested christian baptism. 5 of
them give evidence of hopeful piety; but
under existing circumstances do not think
it expedient to baptise them at present.
Towards Eve took a solitary walk in the grave
yard, and there meditated on the shortness
of human life, & the evanescence of all earthly
splendor & glory, as the twilight faded away
in the western heavens. Felt somewhat
melancholly & depressed in spirits, as I thought
of my loved ones far away. Found con-
solation in turning my thoughts heaven-
wards. Eve held a meeting at Capt Wheir-
ts, preparatory to the administration of
the sacrament of the Lord's supper to-morrow
eve, had a precious season.

24th. At 11 o'c. went to the place of worship.
Mr. read the Church service; I preached
the duty of immediate reconciliation
to God. Rather larger congregation than
sab. - Enjoyed the Church service. In
preaching felt the yearnings of Christian
compassion towards my impenitent hear-
ers, a burning desire for their salvation,

the meltings of penitence for sin & lo
to the Saviour while descanting on the
manifestations of His unparalled love
to sinners exhibited in the Garden & in Cal
and a wrestling of spirit in prayer for
vouchsafement of the H. Ghost to subdu
the hearts of sinners & sweetly constrain
to become reconciled to God thro' the atoning
blood of Christ. — Man can speak
to the outward ear — God alone to the
heart. Think I realized this to-day,
that Paul may plant & Apollos water
in vain unless God gives the increase.
And well it is so, that the pride of
man may be abased, and all the
calling & power of saving souls may
manifestly of God, & not of man, to
riches of divine grace thro' J. Christ.
For this I pray: but alas, how cold
faithlessly my prayers. After the Eng. service
Bro M. & I called into the little chapel where
service is conducted in Tamil by
native Catechist. Our object was to
instruction to a few Tamuleen Christ
preparatory to their communicating
the Lord's Supper this Eve. The Catechist the

are interpreter. Only three of the 6 com-
municants were present - all females. -
Was pleased with the measure of christian
knowledge they possess & the reasons they gave
of the hope they have. - Four men & three
females who have asked for baptism
were also present. For special reasons
this baptism is deferred. Had service
with several natives in our tent at 10 o. P.M.
lasted 3½ hr. after which, visited the European
hospital with Dr. Goodall. & preached to the
invalid soldiers - 25 or 30 present - good
attention was given. and hope from their
appearance. a good impression on their
minds. as to the nature, doctrines, & duties
of christianity they are almost as ignorant
as the heathen. Capt. W. says they come to this
country young, & nearly destitute of any knowl-
edge of religion. since their arrival here
rarely heard a Gospel sermon. I preached
to them on the parable of the prodigal son,
improved. They are prodigals indeed.
Indeed the Evil servant. Bro. A. preached from
the verse, "what think ye of Christ? he not come
the first?" after which the Lord's Supper

administered to 30 communicants. It was a solemn & interesting season — such as these christians without a shepherd seldom enjoy. It is the first & probably the last time all the communicants present will participate this feast together on earth. If they are prepared to in heaven, this is of little consequence. This Eve my spirits flag — feel prostrate weary & minist. I fear that unfaithfulness where renovated spirits never tire.

Mond. 5th The incessant beating of the toms in the native village thro' the night interrupted my repose. — In the morning, took a few Menillhi books in my hot hands to distribute to the people I might find in my morning ramble. I directed my course out the fields towards old Fidsee. On the way visited the old fort. Found it without an inhabitant. The gun was unteaken, having gone out. The large massy outer gate was closed, but found without gate open. I ventured to enter

found the inner gate stronger still & shut, but finding the outer gate unbolted I opened it and went in, investigating the place. I found two large serviceable smaller guns lying on the battlements, covered with rust. — A large deep well in the centre of the fortress — flights of stone steps wound down into the bowels of the earth to the bottom of the well. I did not venture to disturb the passage apparently so gloomy, & I found the numerous gaps in those deep wells stagnant water. The construction altogether is such that the same is all the darker — strong & clumsy. On leaving the fort I met the subtreasurer with swords in hand returning to his garrison. He, with a stern look & voice asked what I was & if I had been into his citadel. I said yes. For what purpose he wished, seemed to suspicious, and in a formal manner I took the liberty to walk out into its intrenchments. Very little he said to

I bid him good morning & walked on.
I came to the temple on the banks of the
river where I addressed a large num
ber of natives last Monday Eve. & dis-
tributed several tracts. Found only
3 persons at the temple: one of whom was
a young brahman. a student. 15 or 16 years
of age. Finding him an intelligent
youth. & of an inquisitive mind, I
gave him a copy of the Summary of the
Bible, and requested him to read it to
the hearing of the people who should
come to the temple. He promised to
Having preached to them & others who
seemed thus to listen of the Gospel, I
proceeded to cross the river where a
large number of natives were perfor
ming their morning ablutions. On
approaching the water two intelligent
& respectable looking natives who I sup
pose brahmins met me; and after
exchanged the customary salutations, I
inquired if they could read the vernac
ular character: being answered in the affir

time. I told them I had good books which would tell them how to obtain pardon & deliverance from sin & eternal depravity, and if they wished I would give them some. We desire them, if so he will have compassion on us & give us some, it will be a great favour. I gave to one the Summary of Scripture Doctrines, & to the other Prayers & Hymns, — told them the contents of each, & preached to them & some 30 or more natives who assembled around Jesus & Him crucified as the all efficient & only saviour of sinners. The breakfast hour had arrived & the sun had begun to pour his scorching rays upon me, yet I thought of neither all I had delivered to them the message of salvation. Having distributed what books I had, I expected the men should return home, the gunning had breakfasted; but no matter for that, as I found plenty to eat, and what was still better Mrs W. was spared to have me returned in a good cause, she was the glorious news the little

wait hours for me when need be, to break to the perishing heathen the Bread of Life. After breakfast we concluded to start to-morrow morning on a tour to Hingoli, a military station about two miles farther East, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel & distributing books there & in villages between this & that, which have never been visited by missionaries. But soon after, we received a letter from Col Stewart, British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, acknowledging the receipt of our letter to him, stating that he could no longer make application to the Nizam for permission to establish a mission station in his dominions before him, till he had first obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government of India, — that he would write immediately to the Right Hon. the Governor & Council of India on the subject: and he supposed the

propriety of our suspending all missionary
operations, so far as the natives of the Nizam's
dominions were concerned. In the meantime
this letter has led us to alter our purpose of going
to Hingoli, as we do not think it advisable
while our application to Government is
pending to make further laws for preaching
the Gospel & distribution of books in the Nizam's
territories. We now purpose to leave
Jalna to-morrow for Aurungabad. Thence
on to the nearest boundary of the Company's
dominions where we can again lawfully
engage in missionary labour. It will be
a very great self-denial to me to pass thro'
large native villages without preaching
the Gospel of salvation & distributing books to
the people. It is very doubtful in my own
mind, even under existing circumstances,
whether I ought to keep silence, while passing
thro' the Nizam's territories, — so much so, I
think it altogether probable, I shall im-
prove every convenient opportunity as
a clergy to preach Jesus to the perishing
Jews, and give a few books to those who
sly for them. "Ought we not to obey God rather than men?"

Eve. attended the monthly Concert of Prayer
with the few Christians here, who are expe-
tants of the coming of the kingdom of God.
The season was refreshing to our spirits.
Tues. 6th In morn took a walk with Capt.
Thompson. After my walk married an In-
biton to a baptized native woman, acc-
ding to the form of the Church of England. Two
European soldiers & their wives were prese
as witnesses - they were dressed in full unifor
At 11. a.m. attended the christening of Capt. Thomp
child. Bro. M. performed the ceremony. - At
5 o'c. P.M. read the Church Burial servi
at the interment of Capt. Earle's child
Spent the Eve in the social circle - closed
our interview as usual with reading the
Scriptures, singing, & prayer. Took our le
of these dear Christian friends with whom
we have had delightful Christian fellowship
& retire to our tent, expecting to start for Ku
gaheel at 5 a.m. in morning.

Cummgaheel. Thurs. 8th Left Gaheel at 5 o'c
yesterday morn. Had a pleasant morning
ride 12 miles to Budnapoor, where we spend
the heat of the day comfortably in a small
Musjid in the enclosures of a mountain

urying ground without the walls of the village.
t 4½ o'c. P.M. left B. & rode 10 miles to Julgaon
here we spent the night in a small native
house. Left Julgaon this morn 5 o'c. and
rived here at 8½ o'c. having rode
9 miles in 4½ hours. The sun poured its
ays scorchingly hot upon us before we
ended this place; in other respects our
ide was pleasant. Had a fine view of
e country. The road from Julgaon to
unganbad lies across a plain between
wo ranges of mountains; — crossed several
nullas & rivers — part of the way the land
s fertile & under cultivation, & part of the
ery rather barren. As we came the road
hro' the cantonments we had a fine
iew of Aurungabad City off to the right.
he celebrated Mausoleum with its towering
inarets rising in proud majesty above
e village of Begumpoor; gardens spread
t before it shaded with verdant trees;
e old palace & royal gardens stretched
ng on a swelling eminence; the City
lf with its hundreds of mosques, minarets,
nes, temples &c. amid the green trees

presented an aspect of no ordinary magnificence. The lofty white mansion of the Brigadier, the cantonments of cavalry, some splendid gardens on the left hand; the Infantry & Artillery lines with the neat white houses, & gay gardens of the European officers, in front and the verdant fields & range of mountains beyond them in the back ground all combined presented a scenery which for its variety, setting, & novelty is seldom surpassed.

On our arrival here we received a hearty welcome to the hospitality of our friend Mr. Roper. Spent the day variously.

Friday 9th. In morning visited the caves cut cavated in the side of a mountain 3 m from Mr. Roper's. They are about half way up the range of mountains which stretch along in a circuitous course on the N. of Cuttaung abad: — say 400 feet from the base of the mountain. We found the ascent to them very difficult. We cl

not expect to find anything very wonderful, as Mr. R. had informed us that the excavations were apparently only commenced & then abandoned on account of the softness & fissures of the rock, which caused the rock to fall in on the excavators. — We found a temple of Budh excavated in a solid rock of the following dimensions. Outer court or verandah. 21 by 15 ft.

Inner temple. — 9 by 10 ..

Height. — 10 ..

Dimensions of the image of Budh, carved from a solid rock, & seated cross-legged on a platform in front of the entrance door.

From apex of head to chin —	3. ft.
— ear across forehead to ear —	3 — ..
— shoulder to shoulder across breasts	4-8 inches
— chin to umbilicum. —	3-6 ..
Round body below breasts. —	4-8 ..
— arm above elbows —	9-.. ..
arm shoulder to end of middle finger —	3-3 ..
—	3-3. ..
hip to knee, bent. —	4-8 ..
Knee to end of toes. —	1-6 —
heel to end of toes. —	1-4 ..
wrist to end of middle finger —	— 6 —
length of finger. —	— 3 —
— of eye-ball. —	— 5 —
— of nose. —	5-8 —
elbow to elbow as sitting. —	6-6 —
knee to knee sitting cross-legged —	

On the left of Buddh were two statues of men size of Menger: on the head of these were two smaller ones standing each on one foot, bending forward. On either side of the room were several other carved images. — At a small distance from this cave is one much larger. — the commencement apparently of a ~~spacious~~ splendid temple, but abandoned on account of the fissures in the rock. The top of the excavation is arched in ribs like the Kárli caves. The cave is nearly filled with sand & fragments of stone. From this elevation we have a different view of Cunnergaboud from any before taken; but less imposing. On my way back took a peep at a Caravansary, which stands isolated about half way between the range of mountains & the city. In its day it must have been splendid. — now going to ruins. The outer walls of the yard are dilapidated. — The palace, if it may be so termed, & I cannot term it better, is nearly entire. Its length is 120 feet. breadth 75 ft. hight two stories & a tower. The lower story is divided into three

of apartments lengthwise of the building:
each apartment separated by pillars
& arches. The first two as you enter from
the gate are for cattle & horses. The inner
apartment is divided into a hall with
small rooms on each side for the
accommodation of human beings. The
hall & private apartments were once
elegant & splendid. – At one end you
ascend to the terrace roof by a flight
of 45 stone steps. The front part of this story
is open affording a fine morning & evening
walks. – & a beautiful prospect of the
place. The other part of this loft is divided
into a hall & sleeping apartments, with
a terrace roof, to which you ascend
by 40 stone steps; – on the center of this
terrace is a tower. the top of which
you reach by 30 steps more: the hight
of which from the ground is not less
than 80 feet. From this you have
a more extended & grand prospect.

Received Mr R's 8 o.c. much fatigued, having walked 6 miles or more, and we ascended the mountain caves. The town of the Caravansary:- found a good cup of coffee in readings which relished well. Spent the day variously. At Eve sent on our luggage to Roza.

Roza. Sat Eve 10th. At 4½ o.c. morning left Aurungabad for this place, 15 miles. On our way passed the far famed Dowlatabad which was long considered an impregnable fortress - did not stop to survey it as we had no passport for admission. The place is now noted for its grapes. Ascended a ghaut 1½ miles by a road paved with stones. - passed a small village about 2 miles before we reached Roza. Roza was built by Aurunzebe. ~~the~~ a celebrated Mohammedan Prince who flourished 120 years ago. It is a well built ancient Mussulman town. The tomb of Aurunzebe is here. We passed thro the town to the brow of the hill which hangs over the celebrated Ellora caves. We put up

Mahommedan Dome, a tomb - large
splendid. We arrived at 8 o.c: but as
our luggage had not come up we were
obliged to fast till past 10 o.c. Having break
fasted & united in prayer, we started to
survey the wonderful caves, excavated
from the solid rocks of the "everlasting hills".
A Musulman guide & a brahman
explain the hundreds of images to us.
I pretended to be well versed in the
mythology of all the gods carved in the
rocks, & was very fond of telling the
names of them: but the fact is he knows
but little more than ourselves about
them. We spent three hours in exploring
the subterranean temples. These are
large ones - they are truly wonderful
being the work of mortals, & for devotional
purposes. They exhibit in a striking view,
the strength of that principle in the human
heart, termed religious sense or disposition.
My mind thought while surveying these stupen-
dous works, man is a religious animal, and
directed only by a blinded superstitious

this principle has power to put forth such Herculean efforts & furnish such amount of treasure to erect temples for ~~their~~ idol gods what efforts might it be expected would this principle put forth & what amount of treasure would it expend, when inspired by the genius of Christianity, to make this wide world a temple vocal with the praises of Jehovah. But alas! alas! while pagans could furnish millions of gold to erect & garnish temples for their imaginary gods, professed christians, think they do nobly, & believe all that is required of them, to contribute a few hundred thousands of dollars to erect temples to Jehovah in every land. Perhaps God permitted pagans to live & perform such wonders of superstitious devotion, to reprove the hypocrisy & covetousness of his in after ages. I shall not attempt a description of these cases. Pretty good descriptions are already published. I will however make a few passing remarks. What are called the Kyles are the most

wonderful. They consist of three temples one behind the other — all of which are excavated from a solid mountain rock, & all separate from the mountain by an area of 50 feet in width. On each side of this row of temples are excavated in the mountain side, upper galleries, called kunkus; — the bridges of stone which formerly connected these rooms with the temples are broken down, so there is no way of access to them. From these galleries to the top of the rock perpendicular height is nearly 200 feet. In 5 of the temples are huge lingams. Two of which are now worshipped by Hindoos. With men & women who visit the caves. I saw several men, women, & children in the caves — they had been on a pilgrimage to Puri purpose. The brahman who acted as our expositor, took all the cowries (shells used as money change) — which he found on the lingam altars. These had been placed there by the female worshippers whom I saw, as offerings. How destitute of shame must these females be, In the presence of the other sex they unblushingly bow down & worship these

symbols of shame. Ramis temple is the most spacious. It consists of three stories or halls one above the other — Each hall 120 ft in length & 75 ft in breadth, exclusive of the sanctum sanctorum, in which the principal gods are enthroned. These halls are supported by 5 rows of 9 posts each these pillars are 4 ft square & 20 ft high on three sides of the halls sculptured images of gods & kings are stamped in array. In the upper left stands the powerful god Ram his dimensions are as follows: —

From top of head to chin 5 ft. 6 in
— chin to sternum — 11 "
— sternum to umbilicus — 8 "
— umbilicus to seat — 4-6 " (The god sits cross-legged)
— body to knee — 6-6
— knee to ankle — 5-6
— ankle to end of toe — 2-6
— heel to toe — 2-3
— length of toe — 6
Length of nose — 10
— of ears — 1 "

From ear to ear across forehead 4-4
— shoulder to shr. angle breast 7-6
— Neck to shoulder outside 2-3
— Shoulder to elbow — " 5-4

elbow to wrist — — 4-11
wrist to fingers — — 1-6
length of middle finger — 1-11
breadth of hand over thumb — 1-2
round wrist — 10-11
breadth of foot ~~and~~ ball — 1-2
do. " " heel — 1-11
size of arm under shoulder — 5-4
do. " above elbow — 4-6
from knee to knee cross legged — 10-6
length of pedestal on which he sits — 12-11

In either hand large as life stamped figures
in bold relief, with children over them.
On each side of the throne or cloister are
the various devices of gods, &c —

Returned to our lodgings at 3 o'clock P.M. quite
fatigued — Gave away several tracts to
those who called. Shall spend the Sabbath
here; and on Monday (D.V.) we shall
proceed on our tour to Lahore, Bhyzepore,
&c. &c. (To be continued)

"Not to be published"

I wish these notes to be kept in safe
archives till otherwise disposed of

Rec'd Dec. 22, 1837

Ack'd in S. C. Dec. 22.

Rev. D. Anderson.

Nathaniel Bangs
Dr. Bangs
Dr. Fisk

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Ahmednagar Feb. 22nd 1838

Rev. & Dear Sir

My object in writing to you is to give you some account of our operations at this station. I have been anxious for a great while that this should be done by the Secretary, and in the name of the branch, but for some reason or other it has not been done. By the proceedings of our last Annual Meeting held in Oct. of 37 at this place you will have learned what operations were going on here. We had at that time besides the Seminary and two small boarding Schools for girls 17 common or free schools for boys; 4 of these schools were in the town, the other 13 in villages around — some near, others more remote. The most distant were 24 Miles distant. The schools in the villages were commenced with the consent and generally at the earnest request of the Patel and Kholkurny, the two principal officers of the Village. This request was sent to us in writing. These schools were nearly all in a flourishing condition, and as they were conducted as far as possible on christian principal were calculated to exert a salutary influence. The books except the geography and arithmetic were all of a decidedly christian or moral character. The examination of the schools is taken every month and the teacher is paid according to the progress of the scholars. We have found very little

difficulty in introducing our christian book
into the schools. Our teachers are generally of
respectable qualifications except that they a
heathen. Last year we had a school for a
bout 3 months under the care of Mr. Ballan
tine for the purpose of qualifying the tea
ers that we sent out into the villages. Th
school was beneficial in several respects. It
made the teachers better acquainted with
our system of instruction, and gave them
greater confidence in us as well as increas
their qualifications to teach.
You will perceive that a great change has taken
place in respect to schools since Mr. Reed left
this. At that time it was almost or quite impo
sible to obtain a respectable teacher to engage to
teach for us. Not long after Mr. Abbott came a
Brahmin of respectable qualifications who had
been educated in one of the government schoo
offered to teach a school according to our regula
tions. He succeeded in getting a very good school, a
from that time we had very little difficulty in
getting as many schools as we wanted in the
town. The government schools from which we f
merly experienced the greatest opposition becam
auxiliaries by furnishing us with a number of
our best qualified teachers. The qualifications
to which I allude are of course only of a literary
character, for they are all heathens. Still they are
compelled to teach our christian books, by which
a great deal of christian knowledge is imparte
to the children. Some of them as might be ex
ed manifest less opposition to christianity tha
others. Many of them care very little what they
teach, provided they can get their bellies
filled. These schools of course would be of much
greater value if we could have christian teach

for them, but so long as these are not to be obtained it is much better to have the children instructed by such as we can get than not to have them instructed at all.
The schools are useful not only on account of the christian knowledge which they impart to the rising generation, but because otherwise most of the children who are instructed in them would grow up without being able to read, and of course could receive no benefit from the distribution of Scriptures and tracts. In general there is no other school in the village but ours and should ours be broken up no other will be established. Of course model schools will be of no use where there are none that will attempt to imitate them. The poverty and avarice of the natives are so great as to exclude every ray of hope on this subject except in some of the larger villages, and even in these I have no hope that a school will be carried on with any degree of efficiency. In Jan. & Feb. of last year Mr. Ballantine and I visited nearly every important village within 25 miles of Ahmednuggur - particularly with the view of making examination and inquiry respecting Schools. We found only one village that had a school in anything like an efficient state.
If our Seminary should continue to have the smiles of heaven upon it, we hope that ere long we shall have more efficient teachers to aid us in the work of instruction. At the time of our last Annual Meeting it contained 60. scholars, and the number might easily have been increased had we had the means, and thought it expedient

to do so. The boys are nearly all of the Muratha caste. The Muratha caste you are probably aware includes the Koombees (farmers) and the Malees (gardeners) They have also some other small distinctions amongst themselves. This caste contains the great body of the people, and is in the estimation of all the natives a respectable caste. Besides these there is one brahmin, one kamathee and perhaps a few pudashees. The kamathees are the farmers, (shoodras) formerly belonging to the Carnatic. The pudashees (foreigners) are generally from Hindustan properly so called and from Rajpootana. The latter are the people who are more commonly called pudashees. Not many of them came themselves from those countries, but their ancestors did. They are ~~[illegible]~~ generally regarded amongst the natives as a little higher than the Muratha caste. We determined at the commencement of our attempts to take none lower than the Muratha caste, believing that such are the prejudices of the natives that should any of lower caste be received it would be impossible to give the school a respectable character in the eyes of their countrymen. We have rigidly adhered to this determination and the beneficial effects of it are very manifest. Had we admitted any of the low caste, none of the respectable ones would have entered it — at least for a great while to come.

2nd It may be worthy of remark that such is the state of feeling in this country that persons of low caste can exert almost no influence however deserving they may be, except among the people of their own caste. They are generally

inferior in intelligence and shrewdness to the Shut 2nd higher castes. This is no doubt owing to circumstances. They are universally so regarded, and treated accordingly. They are compelled to live without the walls of the village, being considered to unfit to reside within among the people. They are miserably poor, and are compelled to live upon the meanest food - including the animals, even the cattle, that die of themselves. With all other Hindoos the cow is sacred and is never eaten. These low caste people would not dare to take her life. This would be a sin not to be pardoned. But when she dies of herself they hesitate not to eat her flesh. The Muraths, and pardashes will kill and eat sheep and goats, and some of them will even eat the flesh of the wild hog, taken in hunting, but the flesh of the cow is not permitted to enter their mouths. But enough of this digression.

This will be sufficient to show you why I think it inexpedient to lay out much money at present in educating people of low caste, for while their influence must for a great while to come be confined to themselves, the influence of the higher castes extend to all below them. Yet there are some reasons why we should direct our attention more to the Muraths and kindred castes than to the brahmen caste. The brahmans are more remarkable for their pride, and their disposition to look with contempt upon those that they consider below them. They are the hereditary priests and wish to dominen over

all the other castes. They are proud to be considered the most intelligent and the most learned of the people. They are less accessible too to the Missionary; more crafty, subtile, and designing. The koombees or farmers are much more frank, open, and accessible. It may be remarked too, that the brahmins do not refuse to send their sons to Mura the teaching - especially when there are no other schools in the village. You will therefore perceive how desirable it is to educate this class of people, and bring them forward that they may counteract the pernicious influence of the designing and overbearing brahmins. I am writing in my own name, and upon my own responsibility; but the views here expressed are those, I think of a considerable majority of the Mission.

I said at the time of our last Annual Meeting we had two small boarding schools for girls. Should rather have said we had two family schools in accordance with the resolution, passed at our Meeting ...36, allowing each Mission family to take girls. There was a want of due consideration in this as you remark in one of your last circulars - that limitation was fixed to the number to be received. This arose however from the fact that no one thought there was any danger of obtaining too many. Indeed we scarcely expected that any could be obtained. In this however we were agreeably disappointed. The Seminary had prepared the way for it, and before the Annual Meeting took place we were compelled to refuse some that had made application. The allowance was the

same as that made to the boys, viz one Ana a day, besides clothing. An Ana is the 16 part of a Rupee. The one Ana a day is for food. The girls were restricted to the same castes as those belonging to the Seminary. Girls of these castes, the Maratha and kindred castes, can scarcely be obtained at all in Bombay as boarders. Neither the American, the Scotchish, nor any other Mission has ever succeed as yet in obtaining any considerable number of such girls. I was anxious to have a girls boarding school established, and proposed it in a circular to the Mission. The Mission thought best to defer the subject until the general meeting. Before the general meeting took place we had heard from you news so disheartening that the Mission thought it best not to establish the School. But more of this hereafter.

After the Annual Meeting we reduced the Seminary from 60 to 50 scholars, six of our village schools have been stoped; the girls were put in to one school, the number was reduced to 15, and it was agreed that it should be allowed to sink to 10 without any accession being received. We must have continued to diminish operations greatly had not the Europeans of the Station generously stepped forward to our assistance. The ladies at the Station agreed to sustain the female boarding school at 20 scholars. The monthly subscription amounts to 48 Rs. per month besides 244 Rs. in donations. The gentlemen subscribed in donations about 1000 Rs. towards the Seminary and other operations. The paper was sent to Nassik, and the subscriptions were increased there to 1130 Rs. Besides this more than 1300 Rs. have been subscribed in Bombay for sustaining the operations of the Mission. In accordance with the advice of our friends we are intending to make an appeal to the charita

ble in this country. We shall wait to know the effect
of this appeal before we cut down any more of our
operations. In the mean time it is important
for us to know what the Board will be able and
willing to do towards sustaining our operations
next year. What limit will the Board fix to the
number of scholars in the Seminary, how many
free schools will they allow for boys? Perhaps
after giving us all you can, you would prefer
that the Mission should determine these matters
If so there is still another question I beg to ask
will the Board allow us a girls boarding sch
and if so of how many scholars? The opinion
was expressed at the general meeting that
such a school should not be commenced
without previously obtaining the consent
of the Prudential Committee. I mentioned
that I would like to bring the subject b
fore the Committee. No objection was made
and it will probably be expected by the M
ion that I will do so. I need not tell you th
I feel a deep interest in this subject. I can
not however suppose that you will grant
school merely on this account. The girls a
all of the Murathee and Pundashee caste
— all but two are of the former. They are nea
all quite smart having been picked, as w
found it necessary to turn away a number
The ladies expect to support it this year u
til your means shall become sufficie
They will I think continue to give cheerfully un
I hear from you. We have now 20 girls
But there are some reasons for having 30 ra
than 20 if you should conclude to allow u
to establish the school. The expense of the teach

which is 10 Rs. a month, and of a woman to sleep with the girls, and to wash for them and take care of them which is 4 Rs. a month will be the same should there be 30 scholars. Besides a mission family can attend to 30 almost as easy as 20. The whole cost of the school as it now is will I think be about 60 Rs. per month - including food, clothing, tuition, and attendance. No girls boarding school of equal respectability has ever so far as I know been obtained in this Presidency! Four of the girls are sisters of boys in the Seminary. We have not yet been able to get the wives of any of the boys, but in the course of time we may hope both to do this, and also to induce boys who have no wives to marry some of the girls. I need not say how desirable this will be. Some of the members of both institutions are married and some are not. The common way you know is for their parents to have their children married when they are quite young. But when the parents are very poor, even among the most respectable castes, their marriages are deferred. This begins to be no uncommon thing, through the great poverty of the people. This system of early marriages has its advantages as well as its disadvantages amongst

a heathen people who have no moral nor
religious principles to restrain them from
the practice of general licentiousness. The
disadvantages are that marriage is of
ten rendered unhappy, because those most
interested have nothing to do in the choice
of companions. This evil, great as it is, I
am inclined to think, would be more
than counterbalanced by the more ter
rible evil of general licentiousness, which
would certainly prevail to a much greater
extent were it not for the early marri
I have endeavored, (in an imperfect manner
indeed,) to lay the subject of the female
boarding School before you. Be so good
as to inform the Mission as soon as you
can what are the conclusions of the
Committee on the subject.

You kindly sympathized with us, in your
last communication to the Mission
but ours, in the loss of our dear little
boy. But I have something still more
afflicting to tell. Died on the 15th of
December 1837 our second son George Thu
junior, and on the 17th of the same month
our daughter Mary Jane. The latter was
4 years 3 months and 6 days old, the former
one year and 14 days — both died of dysen
tery, Mary Jane after an illness of 26 days
the other of 14 days. The long sickness of our
little girl appeared to be owing to the great
strength of her constitution. In her case

the terrible disease was broken, but she died of debility. Thus the Lord has thought good in his own infinite wisdom to make us childless. Pray for us that these severe afflictions may be blessed to us to our spiritual and eternal good. You may judge what must have been the feeling of my dear wife after watching with such intense anxiety for nearly a month around the bed of our first born, by day and by night, to see her follow her little brother into the grave. The were laid side by side near the grave of our dear Br. Henry - The one on the 16th, the other on the 18th of Dec. The little boy was a remarkably stout child and had learned to walk. He was taken sick on his birth day when he was just a year old. Thus are the ties that bind us to earth cut asunder. Oh may those that bind us to heaven be strengthened.

Before this reaches you, you will probably have seen the resolution which we passed at our last annual meeting to this effect Resolved that in the opinion of the Mission, while it is desirable to reinforce this Mission with additional laborers sent out from America, we deem it still more desirable to be furnished with the means necessary to sustain our operations. This is the opinion of a large majority of the Mission. I am one of this number. I am decidedly of opinion that it is far better that we should have the means necessary to carry on our schools - both free schools, and boarding schools - than to have more

men without these inducements. A good deal has been
felt and a good deal has been said on this subject
in the Mission. We have had some talk about all
volunteering to go home, and the two or three
who shall have the highest number of votes shall
go and leave their stipends to carry on the operations
It is not certain however that all would agree to this
and unless all would agree it cannot go into
effect. I have strong fears however that some
of the Mission will give up the ship unless
you can again afford us the means necessary
to carry on the operations which the Mission
deems of essential importance. I have no
doubt but some of our operations had become
unnecessarily expensive, and that good had
been done by our eyes being directed to this
— the wages for pundits, the expenses of the printing
establishment, and some other things had
become unnecessarily costly I apprehend
The schools too on the continent had become
very costly in my opinion — others perhaps think
differently. These you will perceive have
all gone down, and perhaps will not
soon again be revived, if ever. The
erations which I should consider indispensa-
ble to efficiency would be 1 The Seminary
2 the girls boarding School, and, 3rd as many
free schools as we can superintend with
efficiency. I speak in reference to this
Station. Several members of the Mission
were very desirous that we should establish
an English School here. Had we the
means to carry it on with efficiency
it would no doubt exert a great
influence. But I will not say anything more upon this subject. It is
at present out of the question. The

Scotch Mission in Bombay are going extensively into this subject. They have got an English School, containing about 300 scholars — have 3 Europeans and several native teachers besides the Missionaries Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Nesbit. It is making a great noise — time will show the effect. The Scotish Mission consists of three Missionaries — all single men. Dr. Wilson also Mr. Mitchell who have lost their wives, and Mr. Nesbit who never had one. Yet I have understood the amount of money at their disposal this year, including their salaries I suppose, is 20000 Rs.

It was proposed at our last annual meeting that we draw only 120 Rs. per month instead of 136 for each family in order that we might assist the operations of the Mission. There was some objection made and the Resolution did not carry. I am happy to say however that it is probable that the Mission will act according to the Resolution that was proposed.

Mrs. B. unites in kind regards to you and Mrs. A. May the Lord grant you every needed grace and favor.

Yours in Christian love
and fellowship

G. W. Boggs.

P.S. We and all benevolent Societies have lost our privilege of franking. I would thank you hereafter to send my letters by the packets to Liverpool to the care of the Post Master there, to come by the way of the Red Sea. According to the new regulations foreign letters will not have to be paid for until the arrive in Bombay. The postage to Bombay from England is 9 Rupees per single letter, which is

only one half of what it is from Calcutta here.
A few days ago we received half a dozen letters
from Calcutta (American letters) upon which I
had to pay 7 Rs. 2 Anas. Will you also be so kind as
soon as you receive this as to send me two fresh Nos.
of the New York Observer to come in the same way
that I have mentioned. I wish the experiment to be
tried whether they will come safe and what the

Dr. Anderson
Feb. 22, 1838.
Rec'd Aug. 20.
Advd. in 5. L. Nr. 17.
V Rev. Rand. Lib. — Ja. Rel. Cas.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston
U.S.A.
(Mass)

will cost. If they should be very dear I will
cheerfully bear it for once. We appear to be
entirely cut off from our dear native land.
It is astonishing how little we have heard of
is going on in A. for 18 months past. Our
papers are dated back something more than
this. You can scarcely conceive how much
we suffer from this source. Something must
be done or the gulf of separation will be
between us and our native country.

Rev. E. W. Boggs. 220

Date Feb. 22, 1830.

Rec'd Aug. 20 —

Pub'd Nov. 17

Geo. L. Mackenzie

Private.

Feb. 22.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

When the Mission will be able to comply with the instructions of the Committee respecting Mr. Hubbard no one can divine. Mrs. H. went down to Bombay in Dec. for her health, where she remained until the 5th of this month. The very day she left B. your two last circulars came. She did not see them until she arrived here. Poor soul she had hoped that the Committee upon seeing the circulars from the Mission would alter their determination. She is greatly to be pitied for sufferings brought on her by another's fault. She is in the family way — 4 months gone, and if they do not get off immediately they must remain until after her confinement, and then she will probably have to get a wet

nurse as she had to do after her
both of her other confine-
ments. At all events we
cannot send her off
to sea without one. It
would likely be the de-
struction of the child.
Ought we to send her
with us after what
you have written on
the subject of native
servants. When she
found that they must
go she expressed a strong
desire to be off im-
mediately, so as to reach
A. before her confine-
ment. This would be
much better in my
opinion. Otherwise
there is no telling how
long they must re-
main in the field
in an upset state.
They will spend prob-
ably twice the amount
to take them
by the way of St Helena or England
and what will it
amount to. I do
not say this for the
purpose of finding
any fault with the
I only speak from
what I suppose
be in accordance
with the principles
of human nature
But the man is waiting
to take away my com-
munication.

Yours very truly
G. W. Bogg

I wish you hereafter to send all my letters, when you know of no opportunity to send direct, by the way of the Mediterranean and Red Sea. I will be thankful to have them all inclosed in one parcel when there are more than one, taking care that the wrapper be light as well as strong paper. I wish you always after receiving a letter or letters to embrace the first opportunity of sending it or them by a vessel going to the Mediterranean that is to touch at Gibraltar, Malta or Alexandria as these places are all on the steam boat route from Bombay. — The direction may be as follows, Rev. G. W. Boggs, Ahmednuggur, India, to Bombay per steamer. To the care of the American Consul, Gibraltar, Malta, or Alexandria as the case may be.

The postage per steamer from either of those places to Bombay is half a Rupee and from Bombay here 3 Annas (16 Annas are a Rupee) — in all 13 Annas on a single letter — or rather on one Rupee's weight, for postage goes altogether by weight in this country.

I can send about 2½ sheets of this fo
per I am now writing on for a sin
gle letter. A single leaf or a note ho
ever small would be the same pric
Hence if our letters should be writte
on foreign paper and done up in
parcels we shall get them much
cheaper. A single letter from Ma
dras is 14 annas - from Calcutt
18 annas.
I am not acquainted with the com
parative amount of trade with
Boston and the Mediterranean,
but suppose it is much greate
between New York and the Me
diterranean - if so it will be
best, whenever you receive
letters and do not know of a
vessel soon to sail to the Med
iterranean to send them to yo
agent in New York with the
proper instructions. Perhaps it
will be best that I should
instruct my friends to send
my letters at once to this gentle
man. If so will you kindly
inform me in your next.

But perhaps you would like to know something of postage by the way of the Mediterranean and England. No letter sent from Bombay per steamer into Great Britain can be paid for in Bombay - but in Great Britain. Letters sent from Bombay to any place out of Great Britain may be paid for either in Bombay or at the place of delivery, so also letters sent from any place out of Great Britain to Bombay. But I am not now able to say whether letters sent from Great Britain to Bombay must be paid for at the place of starting or of delivering. Letters which we send to it by way of the Mediterranean we must of course pay for in Bombay as we have no agent in the Mediterranean.

I wrote a note to the editor of the New York observer by the steamer which left Bombay on the 12th inst. (I suppose) for him requesting him to send me the papers of May & June last by way of experiment. I will request you to send in addition the papers of July & Aug. provided they

should not have been sent to this reaches you in any other way, directing as I requested you to direct my letters and leaving open both ends, as the law now requires both ends to be open.
They had hoped to have a steamer run every month from Bombay to Suez, but they failed in July and August in consequence of the steamers not being sufficiently powerful to stem the Monsoon. This has produced great sensation, but what will be done to remedy the evil I know not. The company have now 4 steamers at Bombay in order that there may be no failure, but none of them is sufficiently powerful when the monsoon is very strong as it was this year. As the monsoon is now nearly over no more difficulty is to be apprehended until the next monsoon. There is some talk of a rail road being constructed between Suez and Alexandria, and likely it will be done before a great while.
Yours &c G. W. Boggs.

222 {Ahmednuggur
Sept. 15th, 1838.}

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Our operations at this station have been sustained as last year with the exception of common schools a number of which we have been compelled to discontinue. Other operations would have suffered had it not been for the liberality of the English in this country. The gentlemen at this station contributed about 1100 Rs. and the ladies continue to support the girls boarding School at 20 Scholars. The boys Seminary contains about 50 scholars. Common schools at present 7 - 4 of these in villages some distance out.

Mr. Ballantine and I preach alternately on Sabbath. Our congregation consists principally of those in some way connected with the Mission - some of their friends & strangers occasionally drop in. Mr. Ballantine acquires the language with ease and rapidity. The governor Sir Robert Grant died in July. He is believed to have been a Christian, and certainly did much for the good of the

natives. More than 33000 Rs. are al
ready subscribed to endow a me
cal institution for the benefit o
the natives and to the memory of
his name. Mr. Farish the oldes
counsellor is now acting gov
ernor of Bombay. I need no
tell you that he is a most decid
christian. He will continue to
act until another governor i
sent out from England.
The English are intending to go to w
at the close of the present monsoo
The ostensible object is to aid in pu
ting the proper heir upon the throne
of Cabool, from whom it is said
have been usurped by the present
occupant. The real object of the
English no doubt is to place a st
force in the northern part of In
dia to resist the Russians should
they have designs upon this count
as the English fear they have.
Several month ago the king of Pe
sia laid seige to Herat, whic
commands the entrance in
India from the North. After m
hard fighting the Persians ca
it is said have been beaten
inhabitants of Herat in one s

left 1200 dead upon the field, & amongst them two Russian officers. The victors it is now said intend to join the enemies of the English. If so there will probably be some hard fighting. The scene of action will be some 700 or 800 miles north of this. About 20000 English forces are expected to march next month from Bengal. They will have not much, if any, short of 1000 miles to march. The Afghans against whom they have to contend are said to be a brave hardy race of men.

In my last I mentioned the death of our two children. The Lord has since given us another son, who was born on the 12th of May. He is a stout hearty child but we must consider him as only lent. Mrs. B. is not able to nurse him, and has been compelled to get a wet nurse. She is run down with debility and want of digestion, & suffers much with a pain in her side. The Doctor says her liver is affected and recommends a change to America. This we do not think of at present. We intend the Lord willing to go down to Bombay the latter part of next month to attend the Annual Meeting which is to commence on the 5th of Nov. The Doctor approves highly of this change, and says he will write to Drs. Smyttan and Graham to give their opinions on Mrs. B's case. They are both very

Dated Ahmednuggur Sept. 15, 1838

Rec'd Feb. 20, 1839

ans. March 8.

ans. March 29.

Portage, O.

Rev. A. Anderson

Miss Susan Boggs

Boggs

in the cause of God, and walk
my sincere
prayer, if it
of God, that
committed to
work with
affection. Mrs.
ing throug a
medicine,
Dr. thinks she
bear. I am in
this and the
B. may restor
tated system
ust I shall be
directed as
shall do.
ts in kind
you and Mrs.

Yours very truly
G. M. Boggs.

dear sister
in the cause of
duty
in it. It is
desire and
be the will
I may be p
pursue my
out sister
B. is now g
course of
such as the
is able to
hope that
change to
her debili
If not I tr
divinely
to what I
Mrs. B. mi
regards to
Anderson

not because I am tired (over) of my work - God knows - that I now make this request. It is alone on account of my wife who in the mysterious, but wise providence of God has been called on to suffer much in this country. She has been told by her physicians, in whom she has confidence, that should she return to A. soon, she may regain her health, but that should she remain long in this country her disease* will become seated, and incurable. She is therefore desirous of trying the effect of the change.

It has been a very difficult question for me to decide, "in case Mrs. B. returns to A. what ought I to do?" Should I accompany her or not? This has been a more difficult question for me to decide than it was for me to make up my mind to come to this place, by far. My accompanying her may be the giving up of the Missionary work, as in the case of Mr. Read; the thought is distressing to me in the extreme. Yet on the other hand how can I send her home alone? She thinks it my duty to accompany her, and so probably will all her friends in America and others think. And is it not my duty to accompany her? How can I send her off in a feeble state of health to contend with the raging billows of the ocean which had nigh well proved her grave

in coming to this country. But enough of the
I shall endeavor to ascertain and do my
duty in the fear of God. I shall endeav
to commit the cause to him, and hope
he will guide me aright.
It would perhaps have been better on
some accounts that I should have
brought the subject first before the Missio
and let the Mission bring it before
the Committee. But there is not time
for that, as the Mission are not a
here and the Choctaw is soon to
off. Besides the Committee, should they
grant my request, can, as far as
necessary, refer the case to the Mis
sion. If I go to A. I shall go with
the expectation of returning if God
in his providence permit.
Mr. Webster is in bad health — ha
for some time been passing bloody
stools. He and Mr. Ballantine a
taking an excursion upon the
water for the benefit of the for
mer's health. Mrs. Allen also is in
very poor health. The other members
are in usual health.
Preparations for war are going on. T
governor general of India on the 15
inst. put forth a statement amou
ing to a declaration of war again
Persia. Six Regiments (about 6000 men
are to leave this in a few days for the
seat of war, going up the Persian Gulf
Mrs. B. unites in kind regards.
Yours truly, Geo. B.

Folded wrong. 223.

Bombay Oct. 30th, 1885

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I write you by the Wandle to inform you of Mrs. Beggs' health. I mentioned the fact in my last letter that she was very much from want of appetite, and I thought it was owing to the heat of the climate. But I find that it is not the climate, for she has gained very little since she left Kolhapur. I feel very anxious about her health, for she is so much reduced in flesh. I have consulted Dr. Strachan, who is her physician, and he says that she must go to Poona immediately. He says that she is not in a fit state to undergo the journey to Poona, and that she must be left quiet for a few days. He says that she is not suffering from any disease, but that her system is very much reduced, and that she requires a change of air. Mrs. B. herself is very anxious to go to Poona, and I think it would be a great pity if she should be prevented from going. Dr. Strachan is very anxious that she should go to Poona, and I feel very anxious about her health. I feel that if she should be prevented from going to Poona, it would be very injurious to her health

rival in the country, when she was very low from her sickness on board the Black-Warrior. He has also attended her when she was on visits to this place. He distinctly says he does not think she can rally in the country. He thinks she may live for some time by travelling from place to place, but he says she cannot in the mean time be engaged in her work, and she must at last go home. I shall give the certificates given by both these gentlemen — the originals I shall keep with me.

Dr. Strahan writes as follows,

"Oct. 1st 1838

Mrs. Boggs has suffered considerably from the effects of climate ever since her arrival here now nearly six years — during which period she has been under my medical care. Her complaints have principally depended on disordered action of the liver. This has lately become much aggravated, and is attended with great derangement of the stomach, and loss of digestion. The general state of her health has also been injuriously influenced by the same domestic affliction she has experienced. On all these accounts I am clearly of opinion that a voy

(back)

probably come to Pa. you have my sympathy. But let this pass. I now say that the Committee will allow me to take of funds for the benefit of Mrs Boggs by the first opportunity

to her native country is at present called for.

224

C. D. Strahn
Civil Surgeon
Ahmednuggur

Dr Smyttan's certificate is as follows,

Upon Mrs. Boggs's first arrival in Bombay I was called upon professionally to attend her during a severe illness brought on by uterine hemorrhage on board ship. I have since then attended her at different times during repeated attacks of illness, chiefly from effects of climate, by all of which she has now become so greatly debilitated, and her appetite and digestive powers so much impaired, that, in my opinion nothing but than a return to her native country or a change to some of the equally bracing climates of Europe, and a few years residence there offers a prospect of her restoration to health and of fitting her for usefulness in this country.

Given under my hand at Bombay this 24th day of Oct. 1838.

G. Smyttan M.D.
Memb. of Medical Board

(next page folded) –

I at first thought
the will of God
would return to
portunity. But
did not make
whether he would
here until a
to day. He then
me that he
be off in 8 or
sides he expect
a month or
Zanzibar, which
Can said would
proper to go by
nity as Mrs. B.
probably suffer
inate should
so long then.
s not at that
find that it
right for her
she had made
al to come
here
fears then, s
that should
nity not be
(first page) –

Salem Bombay, Oct. 30, 1838

Recd April 10, 1839

Ans in G. L. Oct. 28

Mr. A. Anderson D.D.
Middletown
Orange
Ct.

it might be
that Mrs. B. s,
A. by this op
the master
up his mind
take in cargo
we shall go
informed
expected to
10 days. B
ed to stop
more at
as Dr. Smyt
make it in
this opportu
would very
from the ch
she remain
Besides I wa
time satis-
would be
to go until
further tri-
her health
I had strong
I have now
this opportu

To the Prudential Committee
of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bombay Nov. 28th 1838

Dear Brethren,

At our annual meeting which has just closed the following resolution was passed, "Resolved that Mr. Boggs prepare a letter to be sent to the Prudential Committee on the importance of the Missions of the Board being invested with greater power in cases of moral delinquency among their members."

In accordance with this resolution I proceed to mention some considerations which induce us to bring this subject before you. It is a subject which should call forth thanks-giving to God that so few missionaries of the American Board have proved themselves unworthy of the sacred cause in which they have embarked — and fewer still of the christian name. But it is enough to fill our hearts with sorrow and our eyes with tears if even one such wolf in sheep's clothing can be found — if found however he should speedily be removed. Respecting this there can be but one opinion. But according to your present regulations it cannot be done. The glory of our Saviour and the honour of the missionary name may urgently demand it, yet no such power is invested in us. The subject must first be referred to the Missionary Rooms. The members of your Committee may be thoroughly convinced

that the unworthy member should be cut off, and may order it to be done immediately, yet a year or more may elapse before the arrangements can be carried into effect. All this time the professed missionary may be living in open sin — be a fornicator, an adulterer, and a drunkard. Yet, while the enemies of missions are exulting and the hearts of the missionaries are bleeding, he is called a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. and is entitled to draw the full support of a missionary! In the mean time the missionary cause may sustain an injury in the place in which he is living, and as far as his name and influence are known & felt, which many years of self-denying labour on the part of the missionaries cannot remove.

It is on these accounts we ask that your missions may be invested with power to remove such an unworthy member from the midst of them. It is not enough to cut off such a member from their communion, but that they should be able to send him out of the country or to withhold his support in case he should refuse to go.

This power we request not merely on the ground of expediency, but we respectfully claim it on the ground

of self-defence. That every Society or body of men should be invested with this power, or regarded as possessing it, is a principle almost universally admitted.
As to the manner in which this power should be exercised we leave it for you to determine. It may be exercised by the Mission on its own responsibility, subject to your approval, or it may be done by the Mission with the advice and concurrence of the corresponding members, or the advice and concurrence of the corresponding members may be necessary only in case any member should request such reference to be made.
The case of European Missionary Societies is different in this respect from ours. They have not to wait in such cases until they can hear from home. They have their committees on the ground who can investigate and determine all such matters.
Having thus brought the subject before you we beg that you will let us know the result of your deliberations as soon as possible.
In behalf of the A. M. Mission.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Boggs.

No. 5. No. 28 Copy

Dated Bombay, Nov. 28, 1838

Recd April 10, 1839

Ans in S. L. No. 28

Discipline of unworthy Missionaries

Rev. A. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston

Office No/L

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Please to forward prepaid the inclosed letters to Mr Brady & to Mrs. Hamilton – the one directed to the Editor of the Journal of the A. T. U. endeavor to forward to him in another way, so as to save postage. It contains an order on Mr Hill for 9$ for Temperance publications. Perhaps Mr. Hill could send a note with this to your agent in New York authorizing him to pay the Editor so as to save time, trouble, and expense.

We received two letters a few days ago by the way of Madrass – one gave an account of the death of one of Mrs. Boggs' sisters, the other of my Step father.

Yours very truly,
G. W. Boggs.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston

Oct. 7th 20 1839

Ad: mate 8.

Sir: mate 29

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Liverpool April 25th, 1839.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

We arrived in this place on the 21st inst. after a passage of 113 days from Bombay, Mrs. B's health has been considerably improved by the voyage. My own and that of our little boy are quite good. We expect to sail from this place direct to Charleston in the John Anderson on the 2nd of May, and hope to arrive in Charleston by the 5th of June. We shall expect to hurry on if possible to Winnsborough that Mrs. B. may be with her mother in the time of her confinement which she expects will take place toward the latter part of June. Our passage for the most part was pleasant, but the latter part rather stormy. On the night of the 6th inst. about 11 o'clock when the wind was blowing a gale from the North West the crew and passengers were

were aroused with the cry of "fire"! and for some time no other prospect but that of a fiery or watery grave appeared to be before us. But providentially the fire was discovered in time to save us. The blue lights in the gun room, (lying directly below the cuddy) had ignited in some way, and had set on fire one of the sails, which was drawn on deck and the fire extinguished. Our passage from this to Charleston will cost as follows, £25 apiece for me & Mrs. B. & £5 for the child, on account of having to furnish him with Milk.

Any instructions which you may wish to impart to me please to communicate by letter directed to the care of Mr James Adger. I fear I cannot be of benefit your cause by my labors in the South. If you think so be so good as to inform me that I may look out some work to do. I do not yet know what I can or ought to do while Mrs B. shall remain with her friends. I shall be happy to receive your counsel

and advice.

The Mission when I left Bombay was likely to suffer from the difficulties which had arisen on account of Mr. Stone's case, but I have not yet heard how it is likely to wade through these difficulties. The Lord grant that it's afflictions may have the effect of purifying it.

Mrs. B. unites in kind regards to you & Mr. A. and to all the members of the committee.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Boggs.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Missionary Room

Boston.

NEW YORK
SHIPPING
MAY
26

Columbia June 29

Rev. & Dear Sir,

Yours of the 5th ult. was received the day the boys left home, and I have been waiting ever since to write in — hoping to be able to give you a full account of the sickness in this place, which has been so fatal to our friends. We arrived in Columbia on the night of the 14th inst. and I commenced my labors the next morning. I took the road for the Sunday, morning at daylight, having staged all night in the stage. At 5 o'clock A.M. of the same day Mrs. B. was made the mother of a daughter. The next day (the 17th inst.) her mother, a brother & sister came down to see her. But in the Providence of God it was decreed that Mrs. B. should not live. Mrs. B.'s confinement probably took place 8 or 9 days before the

B. with me, she was very anxious to see her mother & sister, but the Lord in his wisdom saw fit to take her home to himself. It is a great loss to us, but we must be resigned. The day the boys left, I commenced the Bonds, which I have kept ever since. On the 19th inst. I searched the house on the Adger Plantation, and found the Winns there. The next day I searched the house on the Plantation, which I found to have been occupied by a family of negroes, which

full time. It was hastened by the following circumstances — On the evening of the 13th inst. the pilot was steering for the light house as he supposed, expecting to get into the harbour that night, but it was so smoky that he could not see the light house, and yet he was aware the vessel struck. He immediately gave the order to put her about. The order was immediately executed, although the vessel was running 7 or 8 knots, but not until the vessel had struck the third time. Mrs. B. was on deck. The evident alarm depicted in the countenances of all, together with the hurry and confusion which followed upon the striking of the vessel nearly overcame her. It was soon discovered that we could not get in that night. The breeze freshened, the sea became high, and we were compelled to beat about all night. The symptoms in respect to Mrs. B. were alarming and she got scarcely any sleep that night. It required another whole day

I am sorry to say how much the exposure made Mrs. B. suffer, I was fearfully afraid of her reason.

to get in. But the Lord mercifully preserved us from what we most feared - a premature confinement on board a vessel.

On the night of the 14th Mrs. B. was too much excited after meeting with her friends to sleep much. Her aunt insisted on her staying with her until after her confinement. But she was anxious to be with her mother, and we hurried on, as she was persuaded the time was near. But the traveling was too much for her strength. The sand was very dry & the day very hot - the stage was old & rickety, the road rough and we were compelled to be on it all night. I do not know however that any permanent, injurious effects have followed. Our dear little one it is true did not long continue with us. It pleased the Lord to take it to himself when it was a little more than 4 days old. But had it come to the full time, and been born in the most favourable circumstances the result would have been the same. It is the Lord and let him do what seemeth him good.

Mrs. B. is slowly – very slowly improving. She has not yet been able to sit up scarcely any. I intend to go up to Winnsboro next week, God willing, and should she be able she will accompany me. Dr. Wells attends her. He is a pious, and skillful

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary Rooms
Boston
Mass.

COLUMBIA
JUN 29
S.C.

Columbia, June 29, 1835
Rev. R. Anderson

physician. He says we will not be able to tell what effect the change of climate will have until she has been a year in the country. The voyage from Liverpool to Charleston will not prove so beneficial, as that from Boston bay to Liverpool.

It will be my duty no doubt to go to the upper part of the State, to see my mother, and

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Winnsboro Oct. 10th, 1839.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I fear there is not much hope that I shall soon if ever again be employed ~~xxxxxx~~ in the service of your Board. My wife's health is such that I fear she could not long endure the climate of India, and she, not feeling it to be her duty, is discouraged from attempting to return. In the mean time it is necessary that I should be employed in this country. They are intending to give me a call to settle as pastor over Jackson Creek Church to which my wife formerly belonged, and it will soon be my duty to accept or refuse this call. I have come to the conclusion, I hope in the fear of God, that it will be my duty to accept. It therefore becomes necessary for me to apply, and I do hereby apply to the Prudential Committee for a dismission from the service of A. B. C. F. M.
Whatever balance may be due from me to the Mission I will pay it into the hands of your Treasurer in Charleston. You will please to inform me what this is as soon as you receive the accounts from Bombay. This acknowledgement I hope will be regarded as sufficient security for the payment of the aforesaid balance, so that there will be no difficulty in your giving an immediate dismission.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Boggs.

Albion N.C.
Oct 12th 1839

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Mission House
Boston.

Albion, Oct. 10, 1839.

Rec'd Oct. 18 —

Ans. Oct. 18 —
Ans. Nov. 15, 1839.
Robert Anderson

Darlington Ct. House S. C.
November 8th 1839

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I received your letter in which you mention that my request for a dismission would be brought before the Pres. Com. In it you also inquire if I received your communication requesting me to come on to the north. I did receive that communication and at first I thought of complying with your wishes. But I came to the conclusion in my own mind that unless I should remain in your service it would not be worth the expense. I only postponed it therefore for the time being that I might first determine as to my own duty. However as you still consider it necessary that I should meet you I am willing that you should defer giving me a formal dismission until I come on if I can make arrangements to do so. I am sorry that I cannot do it just now. A call was taken to Harmony Presbytery for me to become the Pastor of Lebanon (Jackson's Creek) church but there were some difficulties about it which render it probable I shall not accept.

I wish to attend the meeting of the Synod of So. Ca. & Ga. which is to take place on the 4th thursday in this month in Augusta. I think I could make arrangements immediately afterwards for coming on to Boston. But I am very much afraid of the cold as I would be there nearly in the dead of the winter. My India constitution I fear would not endure the cold. If it would answer in the spring I would greatly prefer it. But the whole internal concerns of the Mission may have so changed that it will be of but little service to you.

I received your letter in Winnsboro, but as I was intending to come on here the next day I deferred to write until after my arrival here, thinking that as it is near the northern mail route you would get the letter nearly or quite as soon as you would had I written from Winnsboro. I came here to preach to the Presbyterian church in this place, which is vacant, and I will remain until next week

— perhaps until the week following.
Mrs. B's health has perhaps a little improved since the weather has become cool. Our child has considerably improved. We were several times fearful of losing him as he had great difficulty in getting his teeth. The worst I hope is now over. I have no idea that he could have lived through it in India.
You may let the matter of my dismission rest until you hear from me. I will see what arrangements I can make, and let you know. I do not hesitate to say, that if the difficulty of Mrs. B's health were entirely removed I would find it difficult to make up my mind to return to the Mission I left, unless I could be assured that there is a better state of things in it than there was when I left it, or than there had been for a length of time before. Still I could not make this alone an insuperable difficulty.
I have great fear that all I can tell you will not be of much avail — the difficulties are of such a nature that I fear they cannot be removed without tearing up the Mission from its very foundations. It has been long my hope that God in his own wise providence would interpose, and remove those difficulties which lie beyond the reach of human skill. If I had had the power in my own hands even when I was on the spot I should have been afraid to strike the blow that seemed to be necessary lest I should have increased the evil I was intending to cure. And I confess I had in itself considered a strong desire to avoid giving you that information which you seek respecting the internal state of the Mission, as the brethren, I fear, would feel somewhat jealous & suspicious of any one of their number that would attempt to give you information on these subjects.
With kind regards to yourself and all the members of the Prud. Com. believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
G. W. Boggs.

Rev. G. W. Boggs.

Darlington C. H. (S.C.) Nov. 8, 1839

Rec'd. Nov. 15 —

Wrote Aug. 19, 1840

Mahratta mission

Boston

Mass.

Rev. A. Anderson D.D.

Mission House

2s-

DARLINGTON C.H. S.C. NOV 9

Albion Fairfield District
Sept. 1st, 1840.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

I received your letter dated the 19 ult. last friday when I was just about to leave home, and take the earliest opportunity to reply. I have not yet decided the question that it will not be my duty to return to India. It will however be impractacable for me to do it for some time to come. Mrs. B.'s health has much improved, but she has another son who was born the 17th of July. This will necessarily detain us here for some time. We both have a difficulty in deciding what we shall do with our children in case we return to India — especially is this the case in respect to the mother. She says she would return were it not for this difficulty. I know not whether our case is peculiar in respect to this matter, and yet nature pleads strongly. We have not any friends to whose care we could intrust them. My wife

is not encouraged from experience to have them in their childhood committed to the care of others. These difficulties may in time be overcome as they are similar to those which have to be encountered by many of the Missionaries. But in the mean time others may arise, and whether we shall ever again set our feet on India God only knows. It will perhaps upon the whole be as well for us to take a dismission as it may not hinder us from again returning to India if God shall hereafter open the way, or so open our eyes as to make us see it to be our duty to go.

It is painful for me to think of severing the tie that binds me to the A. B. I shall never cease to cherish the greatest respect and love for this institution, nor to pray for its prosperity. For the Prudential Committee especially do I cherish the highest regard and to them, through you, would I tender my grateful acknowledgments for all the kindness I have experienced from their hands. In these regards Mrs. B. most sincerely unites.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Boggs.

N. B. I have in my possession a Maratta Dictionary belonging to the Mission, and when my accounts come I will either return it to you or pay your agent in Charleston.

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SEP 2

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Mission House
Boston.

By way of Charlestown

In Hon. Cong.

Post office Illegible, Stamford, Conn.
Aug. 8th 1840.
Cong. Hdq. Cod. 8

Malcolm Peth, Mahabaleshwar Hills, Feb. 24, 1838.

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My dear Mr. Anderson,

I write this letter to send by the steam passage by way of Egypt, partly as an experiment. The expense of sending thus to England is not great & I hope we may by this route in part, have quick communication with America. Perhaps letters from this country may be forwarded better than by being sent so far as England. Are there not frequent communications between Boston & Gibraltar? Or would it be better to send by way of Beyrout or Alexandria? In order to make trial of the steam route both ways, I request that you send, immediately on the reception of this, or as soon as may be afterwards, all the letters which you may have at the rooms for Mrs G. & myself by the same way by which this may come to you, or at least so that they will come to us by Egypt through the care of Mr. Wilson the British vice-consul at Alexandria or else through Beyrout & thence here by the steam passage. They may come so also if sent by way of Liverpool or Falmouth & may be paid here.

We have been recently grievously disappointed in not receiving papers & parcels from America. I had expected several periodicals, of some of which I have not received any since leaving Amer. & of others very few. Indeed we have none of us received intelligence from Am. by papers for I believe more than a year & a half. Your circulars & letter ~~and~~ by way of England were received as soon as could be expected. We are in a state of deep regret & anxiety on account of the state of mission funds & the detention of missionaries. I do not yet know but that the mission will decide that Mrs Graves'

female boarding school must be given up. But I should be glad
know whether the Ladies in Philadelphia, who continue giving so
liberally for its support, would consider such a proceeding just
Or have they given their consent so as to aid the Board in the
present emergency? There have been also hitherto large
donations here in aid of it; & if it is suspended these do-
nations must be expected to cease. It seems to me that
the school promises much (without much display) to the cause
of our Redeemer; & that it affords Mrs G. the best method
of improving her time, though it be in a most laborious
way, & though the expense is considerable — 50 Rupees a
month or more.

I have just now had a glance at the Bombay paper
the steamer from the Red Sea had just arrived bringing intel-
ligence from England, if I mistake not, down to the fourth
of January last, & many particulars of the war in Canada
May the Lord grant it a speedy termination.

I have recently been so favored in Divine providence
as to baptize here 5 adults & 5 children. ~~Four~~ Two of the former were
Chinese convicts, who like the two previously baptized had long
given great attention to the Bible & religious worship; & who with
them continue to commit to memory, & repeat every sabbath day
nearly a chapter, & sometimes more, from the Chinese Bible. One
of the 5th was a Mahrattee man of the cultivating cast who
had sometime been a begging devotee, but had a family. He is learning to read. The other
two were Mahommedan Women. One of these, who gave more feeble
evidence of a real change than any of the rest, was immediately
threatened by her people & seduced to abjure our blessed Saviour
& his religion. The other appears well. The children were two of them
hers & the other three those of the Mahrattee man. They are (4
of them) in Mrs G's school, & the 5th is still an infant. To save expense
to the Board on our account, we have given up the day school & I charge

thing still for my house rent, though its repairs are constantly great & expensive.

The seminary at Nuggur, is I am glad to say, kept on. And I most earnestly wish that it may, in time & soon, have all the advantages of a college. I am not authorized by the mission to make any inquiries in its behalf, but allow me to inquire how large a telescope, & to what extent of magnifying power a microscope could be procured in Boston & at what expense. Mr. & Mrs. Abbott on their return from Bombay have just spent a week with us. We were much pleased with their interest in the school.

At the request of the mission, & on the encouragement of the Secy. of the Bombay B.S. I have just recalled the pundit whom I dismissed last June & begun the revision of the epistles from first Corinthians. Whether the Bib. Soc. will regard this labor of mine sufficiently to ~~pay~~ compensate it, is with me, a matter of doubt. And though they should adopt my revision ever so fully, it would be an unpleasant thing to me to have the N. T. in the forepart & latter part so diverse from itself as it would be, in style & idiom & in close resp to the original: But know God will take care of his own word.

You may perhaps well be surprized that I am yet alive; but so it is. I am considerably comfortable & able to do almost as much missionary duty in this place as if my health were perfect. Mrs J. too is pretty well. My sister, since Miss Farrar left Bombay is in ~~Bom~~ her place, & I hope usefully employed; & I hope she will continue to be so, though we have reason to suppose that she is just now married to ~~Mr~~ Mr. Allen, who I suppose does not wish to have any single females in the mission. However Mrs J. & myself do not object to the connection, but hope that it will be for the good of all concerned & promote the cause & honor of our Redeemer. But we wish there were many even single female helpers — almost any person of piety would be an acquisition.

Please give the kind regards of Mrs J. & myself to Mrs. C. & all friends. Yours with much affection & respect

Allen Graves.

Date Feb. 24, 1838.

Rec. July 26 —

ans. in [illegible] G. L. Nov. 17

[illegible] ans. Nov. 17.

Received & Forwarded by G. M. Ofs.

Malta 23d April 1838 P. Eynaud &c.

(Notices)

NEW-YORK
JUL 25
SUPERIOR

P. Jacobson Esq.
Secretary to Mr. Abbott
Boston

Malcolm Peth, Mahabuleshwar Hills, May 18th 38.

233

My dear Mr. Anderson,

I wrote you recently ~~from~~ by the steam passage, mourning that we had received no periodicals from America for almost two years. I now write again by the same passage, to try it still further. John Glidden Esq. Amer. Consul at Alexandria, kindly offers to receive all communications of our mission from the English mail, & transmit them by way of Malta & Gibralter, as he does those of the Syrian Mission, & says that during the past year, he has repeatedly had letters fr. N.Y. in ~~less~~ than 40 d. & that though letters on the homeward passage occupy a longer time, they are usually but about 60 days on the passage. He did not say how often he had opportunities for sending home, but if he receives any thing for us, directed to his care, he would of course have opportunity to forward it by the steamboat to us, once a month. But whether this passage will be quite too expensive for us all or not, I cannot yet ascertain. We have just received all things that were sent by the Waverly Capt. Ward, very safely, & much to our joy, & I hope spiritual good. We feel tenderly thankful indeed to all our friends & the Com. The parcels by the ships to Calcutta, & the Passage to Madras, have not yet arrived. whether they will, before the rains I know not, but hope for them. The letters we of course forwarded by mail & have given us great pleasure.

My main errand now is to request that the Committee will, if they have not yet done so, communicate with the Ladies of the female Youth Society Philadelphia which support Mrs G's Boarding school, giving them the reasons why we receive support for that school mostly ~~now~~ from European Ladies & Gentlemen in this country. Mrs Graves would have informed them ~~of~~ this if she had not supposed that ~~that~~ the Committee would prefer doing it themselves. Possibly they have already done so, or what is equivalent may have published something for all those who give for other specific objects, while the amount of their donations goes to the support at present of missionaries. Our allowance is reckoned only enough for our personal support, while no doubt, many besides the Ladies of Philad. are constantly remitting to the Board donations for schools &c. Of course we can see no better course than that which the Prud. C. are pursuing. But possibly some further explanation or agreement may be necessary between them & those whose donations seem to be appropriated to a different object from that designed by themselves. Europeans in this country are naturally more likely to contribute to the support of schools than to any other object of our mission; & this they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, & more especially do they do so now knowing the pecuniary embarrassments of our country & of the Board. We, here on the hills, are so situated that when the season arrives for invalids to reside at this station they, especially the seniors part of them, notice what we do by schools &c. & they make inquiries, which necessarily oblige us to say some thing of the manner in which our & our schools are supported. The state of the Board has been by this means as well as others made known to the good people here. And they have already contributed, for the direct support of the fem. B. Sch. this season, about 400 rupees; & we may receive enough, ~~really unasked~~, perhaps to support the school nearly a year. Although they understand the Ladies in Philad. are still giving for it. And I have been afraid that some few possibly, notwithstanding all our explanations, may really imagine us or the Board or both dishonest. And what some in Am. may think I know not. However we are conscience clear. Whatever we receive for any object, we credit to the B. & if in any case there is more than enough for the school or for whatever it is more specially given, that surplus will go to their general funds. And here let me ask, as I have done before, why donations in India should not be published, or at least noticed in the Herald. Donors not unfrequently see the Herald, & should not wonder if they think there is a want of gratitude.

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Letter from Rev. A. Graves
Dated Malcom Faith, May 18, 1888.
Rec. Oct. 26, 1888.
Ans. in G.L. Nov. 17.
Ent. Nov. 17.
Vol. 16 H.
Bookes

R. Anderson D.D.
Cor. Secretary to the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston
Unitied States of America

OCT 25

Extract. "In this country as well as in other countries I have many calls on them che[illegible] Besides contributing to Bible & tract societies, I do much for the Church, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Sabbath at sunset & sunrise, the Indian & the British ministry. The Sabbath is kept & returning Christ Jesus, the [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] &

Malcolm Peth, Mahableshwur Hills, Sep. 5, 1838.

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My Dear Mr. Anderson,

Herein I send you a letter of Angelo Francisco or Angelo Fonseca, (named Jonas Coe, & formerly supported in my family by Ladies in Troy, N.Y.) giving some account of his religious experience. Perhaps when you shall have done with it, you will be so kind as to send it to Miss Abigail Noyes in Troy, for those Ladies. I have great confidence in his piety, & his present usefulness as a Catechist in Bombay.

Mrs G. & myself are yet privileged with a considerable degree, for most of the time, of comfort~~able~~ in health, though with many admonitions of our approach to the eternal world.

At the beginning of the present rains, the cholera was sent into our enclosure; & the school was suspended for a few weeks. One of our baptized children died of it, though he had been for sometime previous quite ill of other disorders. Three other baptized children can now read in the Mharathee Scriptures very well. The fourth is too young. The Mharathee member of our church is learning to read very slowly. The four Chinese members continue their attention to the Chinese Scriptures, & appear well. The other member, a female, formerly Mahometan, is too lame & ill to learn, or to leave her room much; but she seems truly pious. Two girls in the school also have seemed for sometime seriously impressed. The school during the rains has consisted of 25 instead of 33. Of these, 23 read in the Scriptures, 14 commit a verse to memory every morning, & eight or ten verses on saturdays. 13 have a pretty good knowledge of our little Mharathee Geography, & 5 understand three ground rules of Arithmetic. Many of them are employed part of the time in sewing or working lace.

The severity of the rains is now a little abating. Perhaps there has been rather less this year than usual. Its average on these hills for 8 years, has been 233 inches. Many, even indigenous, trees loose their leaves for 3 months in consequence of the rain. No garden vegetables survive it, though the temperature is usually about 64 or 65° constantly. Peach trees & apple trees die in their outer branches, & many other trees & plants, from abroad, are entirely killed. The oak flowers lives here having gets winter in the rains. Grass & wild herbs are almost the only plants that grow during that time. Perhaps, if we live till next rains, Mrs G. & myself may think it best to remove to Sattara, though the expense & trouble are not small. There, if I had my present degree of health, I might sometimes go out to speak to the people, & more would attend our daily services.

Mrs G. joins me in much resp. to yourself, family &c.

Yours. Allen Graves.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Cor. Sec. to the A.B.C.F.M.

Miss'y Rooms

Boston.

Waverley

Capt. Ward.

Mar. Mass. 28

Rec'd Dec. 20, 1839

Date Charleston Sept. 4th. 1839

Rec'd Oct. 20, 1839

Rev. Allen Greene

Mr. Anderson

Malcolm Peth, Mahabuleshwar Hill, 1839.

My dear Mr. Anderson,

As the mission has agreed that each branch of it shall write an account of its own operations, I proceed to give you what must be a dry sketch of this, for the year 1838. With very few interruptions from ill health, I have been enabled to keep up a uniform course of management, if not of labor. On sundays as previously, there have been two regular services in Murathee. These are attended by all employed in & about our house, the girls of our family boarding school & occasionally a few persons from the village. The number, in all, is from 60 to 75. The boarding girls are instructed twice, at least, separately by Mrs Graves. And after the afternoon service, the Chinese members of the church repeat what they have learned, 10, 15 or 20 verses each, from the Chinese Scriptures. I having before me the same portion in English or the original, endeavor to explain & enforce in Hindoostanee, what they have repeated; for they understand that language, however imperfectly, rather better than Mara Murathee. At the close, one of their number leads in a Chinese prayer. The church members as before, besides ourselves, are six in number. The Lords supper is administered to them every other month. Hoping to lead them on to regularity & usefulness, two of them are encouraged to act as elders, & one acts as a deacon. But on subjects that concern all, each member of the church has a voice as in congregational churches. The time of our services is so arranged, that when there is any English worship in the church, Mrs G. and myself attend it. And once, by invitation, our native members received the sacrament there.

On week days, nearly the same number as on Sundays, are assembled at ten o'clock A.M. when the Scriptures are read, expounded & enforced, a hymn sung, & prayer attended in Murathee. The native school for boys, owing to the embarrassed state of our funds, was suspended during the year. And almost the whole expense of the female boarders, was defrayed by the donations of European Ladies & gentlemen, who resorted to this station for health. They have uniformly manifested great interest in

the attainments of the girls. The globe maps & books, so kindly se
for their use, by the society of Ladies in Philadelphia, are very pleasing
useful. The flannel also has been very important to their health & comfo
In order to use funds as sparingly as was consistent, the short tours to neigh
ing villages were mostly given up. But the people from those villages
often met with, & instructed here, as they come up in little companies
almost daily during the dry season, with various articles of traffic. Partly
to save expense, & partly of choice, we again remained here, during the
rains. In this gloomy seclusion, where the rain & fog are perhaps unequa
in the world, we have enjoyed better health than in Satara, & have had
siderably important opportunities of doing good. Native readers in this reg
at all seasons, are comparatively few, & therefore but few scriptures &
tracts have been distributed. Still they are always kept on hand, & nearly
every day carried with me into the village. Just at the commencem
of the rains the cholera was sent to this place. Several alarming insta
of it occurred in our school, & one little boy, a baptized son of one of our ch
members was removed by it. He was kindly permitted to be buried i
the English burying ground, with our own services.

The attention of natives here is often pleasant & encouraging
but during the whole year, we have not been favored with any credib
appearances of conversion. I see much within myself & around me fo
which I would be eternally humbled; & much too, besides the wonder
preservation of Mrs. G. & myself, for which I would be eternalli
thankful. May the Lord increase laborers rapidly, & soon estab
his own kingdom.

As to my translation of portions of Scripture, I do not seem to have
much encouragement. You will be informed on this subject through ot
channels; but as to yourself, or other persons at a distance, having correct
or having the proper means to form them, I cannot hope for it.

During the year, the other members of the mission have prepa
& printed a memorial on the ~~subject~~ requirement that members should in all c
consult the committee, before leaving their field of labor for health. It i
mournful that so many are obliged to leave at all; & that they have ag
seem to have so little time for consideration & consultation. Yet I th
there may be cases, where it might be trespassing against life, to stay t
an answer could be received from America. I was not however
favor of the memorial; & I regret extremely that my dissent ~~fro~~ was n
made known in the same paper, as I expected it would be.
many cases, it would be quite proper for members of the mission
consult the committee, before removing. It is an extremely diffic
& delicate course for any members ~~of the m~~ to act with full impartiality; and especia
situated as I am, it is an extremely delicate matter, without being a

to see the person concerned, to vote both against the wish of the member, & the opinion of his physician. I can think of several cases in our mission, where I think the Committee might have been consulted. I am not sure, possibly my own case was one of that kind. But there may occur cases, perhaps of real & great danger, or of doubtful health, connected with some considerable discontent, & a strong improbability, if not an impossibility of adequately attaining the language. Of such cases, the mission may be the best judges; & the removals may be really expedient and desirable, when to distant persons, they might seem the greatest evils to the mission. After a character is once tried, though it may be for a little time only, it may be very plain to all present observers that the Lord has not chosen such a one to do his work among the heathen; & that he would consume funds in vain, though he might perhaps be really pious. But no course of management whatever, can secure against all evils, or accomplish what might in itself be very desirable. Yet in connection with the prayers, & the cautious consideration & examination of his people, God will in due time employ such missionaries, imperfect though they may be, as will accomplish his work in converting the world to himself.

I have written to our family friends, presuming that they might send no letters by the steam passage from Amer. to England, & by the similar one thence to India, through the favor of Mr. Talbot agent of the Board in N. York, I crediting the amount (paid by him) in my accounts, to the Board. But if this method is not agreeable, or not the best, I trust a better way may be pointed out. It would increase expense considerably for most of our friends to send by way of Boston, & would add also to the time occupied in the transmission.

I remain, Dear Sir, with great affection, yours & the Board's in the Service of our Lord & Saviour.

Allen Graves.

Rev. Allen Graves

Date 1839. (Jan. 1.)

Recd July 22, 1839.

(Ans. Aug. 28)

Mr Johnson & Co

Corr. Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Boston

U.S.A.

Forwarded from St. Helena
with much pleasure
by Yrs respectfully
W. Carrol
U.S. Consul

Malcolm Pa. Feb. 21, 1839.

My dear Sister Farrar

As an opportunity now presents for writing to you I embrace it, tho' I am afraid my letter will not reach you before you will have left America, or, shall I say, before you shall have left our world. We heard, dear Sister that you are, or were sick. O may this sickness not be "unto death, but for the glory of God." We do most sincerely hope, that it will please the Great Head of the Chh. to permit you to return thus, for you know how plenteous the vast is and how very few are the laborers. You know, that unless many more laborers enter into this vineyard, & work in this great field, that we shall have very little reason to expect much fruit. What are the laborers to the vast work to be performed! Before this reaches you, you will have heard how our numbers are reduced. Not by death, but by removals. You will have heard too, that of those who remain, some are feeble, & altogether unable to be active in their work. Of the first mentioned number, is Sis. Orpah. She became too ill to continue her work in Bombay, and with the advice of her Physician & the Bd. of our Mission she came home about three months since. Here she does not improve as we expected & what will be the result, is only known to Him, who sees the end from the beginning". The Lord will not lay upon his children more than he gives them strength to bear. Chastisements are what we ought to expect, if we are his children. Yea we ought to thank our kind heavenly Father for his gentle corrections. O that we may all lie prostrate in his hands and say, from the heart, "not my will but thine be done". Sis. Munger too, is a great sufferer, & will probably soon finish her course. Her disease is local & I think you were somewhat acquainted with her case before you left us. Mrs Ballantine, I hear is feeble, & their two children are suffering also. Our dear Nugger Bro. & Sister have however much to encourage them in their work. The Spirit of the Lord is evidently, they say, at work there, and many are inquiring. O may it eventually appear that they are sincere inquirers. When the true light shines, may we not hope that the eyes of some at least will be opened to see? You know where Mr Stone is! How sad that he should be so blinded as to think that he has never been ordained! "Well, to his own Master he stands or falls." I shall not judge him. — You will be pleased to hear that Mr Graves & I am able to continue our work but slowly. Mr G. is I think, better on the whole than he has been since our return from Amer. It often appears as tho' the moth would crush him, he is so feeble. For the last month I have had an affection of the throat, which has at times become quite troublesome, and which threatens to lay me aside from the school for a few days at least. However I have great cause for gratitude that my blessed Master has permitted me to live so long and to attempt to do so much for him. If I have not accomplished much, I think it has not been because I have not desired it. The result of many efforts will only be known in the light of eternity. The external appearance of our school is as good as I could expect, and the time has been, when I thought the Spirit of God was silently operating upon the hearts of some of the girls.

O what a field of usefulness, if there were no schools to take care of. How we shall rejoice to welcome you, because you are ready to begin your work immediately. Come if you can. We shall rejoice too, to see other laborers, and I think that there never was a time since we came to the country when we should have rejoiced more to see them than now. How are your dr. parents, Brothers & Sisters? Are your dr. parents willing to part with you again? Dear people, the Lord will support them if it is best for you to come here. Mr. G. unites in xtian love to them all & to yourself too. Sis Allen & Mrs. Mrs. Webster unite also. Yours affly. M. Graves.

Miss O. Farrar

If these girls perish, I know that they will not perish, because they have not heard the Gospel. Pray for them, dear Sister, that after long having long heard the Word of God they finally obey it, & be saved. I cannot tell you about the other schools, tho' I think they are going on as well as could be expected without female superintendance. Dear Sis, who is there so proper to superintend female schools, as females? Who so suitable, to go into native houses & tell the degraded inmates how they may be saved, as females? And who I ask, ever goes into their huts if females do not?

Malcolm Pet'h, Mahabulesh our Hills, Feb. 21, 1839.

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My dear Sir,

As your letter, "Duplicate," of July 21 (I think,) only came here yesterday, I know that it can not go round the mission & be regularly answered by the steamer of this month, & that any delay would not afford any prospect of your getting an answer before the reinforcement for our mission will have embarked. I therefore think it important for me to write, now, a few words in regard to Miss Farrar's return. Mr. & Mrs. Webster & my sister are with us in this place, & we are all confident that the majority of our mission is earnestly in favor of her return, if her health will admit. We know of but one in the mission who we think might express a different opinion; & that would be, not on account of any thing against her. She has been laborious & very useful. And the whole country is still every where needing just such efforts as she has made. I believe that her diligence & usefulness have induced the sending of a single female assistant to the church mission at Nasik. And what Christian can oppose female labor here, when the whole female population of all the country is in complete ignorance, & yet could be universally instructed, in the art of reading, & in the christian religion by pious females, who will only do what Miss Farrar has done. Who can imagine that this work can be accomplished without female hands? Surely here is an urgent demand for much more labor that all the attainable married & unmarried female helpers can accomplish. I am astonished that any one, who pities these perishing millions of souls, can possibly decline female aid. But you know my former opinion; & I need only assure you that it remains unaltered & unalterable. Whether Miss F's health renders it expedient for her to return, or affords a prospect of her usefulness here, is a question which of course must be decided there.

I will just state one other opinion of mine; it is that the Board ought if possible to send men of like principles to the same station, or at least to each branch of each station: i.e., I should think it not well that Presbyterians & congregationalists should be united in one branch of a mission or in the same place. It is true that this has yet occasioned no trouble in the Maratha mission. I hope it never will. But when churches are fully organized among the natives, two missionaries of different sentiments, in regard to the same church could not act freely, however much they might love one another.

I have but just written a little account of this branch of our mission, & have nothing new to communicate. To save considerable postage, please divide this sheet & send, or give Miss Farrar, if still there, her part of it.

Yours with respect & love.

Allen Graves.

Rev. Allen Graves

Malcolm Beth, Feb. 21, 1839

Recd May 27, 1839

V

Ack. in G. L. Oct. 28

~~For the Steamer~~
"Cato"

R. Anderson D.D.
Cor. Sec'y to A.B.C.F.M.
Boston
U.S.A.

~~Carried~~
Charles Grey Esq
~~[illegible]~~ Pod.

BROMLEIGH & CO. LONDON
PAID AT BREMEN

Mahabuleshwur Hills, Bombay Sep. 7. 1839.

Rev. Anderson.

My dear Sir,

Hoping, after the annual meeting of the mission, to write more satisfactorily & fully on some points, I had resolved not to write by the Waverly, but as its sailing is delayed, I must acknowledge the reception of your kind letter & the Gk. Test. & Lexicon. These I have credited to the mission. If there are any Rel. Periodicals regularly sent to the Missionary House for me by the publishers who will receive pay, please request Mr. Hill to compensate them, & charge the amount to me. The Vt. Chronicle I suppose comes regularly. But I receive no papers by the Waverly, — have however had the reading of some, one vol. of the Mothers Magazine. Your letter to the mission I have not yet seen, though the Waverly arrived the 10th ult. For your kind remembrances & good wishes towards Mrs. G. & myself expressed in yours to me I feel truly obliged. Mrs G. writes to Mrs A. I had requested Mr. Talbot of New-york to receive, pay & forward by steam-vessels any letters, which my friends might send to him for me, charging the Board for me to credit whatever might be paid by him. But since I see that Mr. Armstrong resides in New-york I have ventured to tell them to write to him care, to be sent me through the care of Charles Graves Esq. Liverpool, with whom arrangements have been made to pay the charges thence to Bombay, & paying the same to M'Gregor Browning & Co. of the latter place. I hope there will be no evil & no great trouble in this arrangement. My friends are mostly poor & do not write often. I prefer to pay most of their letters & mine to them. But as yet I have received nothing in this way. Whether the Boston & Halifax route will here after be preferable or not I cannot tell. They have most intercourse with N. Y. Mrs G. & myself feel more rejoiced by the arrival of the reinforcement, whether we ever see any of it or not. Mrs G. feels sad that she can not have the assistance of Sist. Farrar in this place & in her school. And we fear Sist. F. will not be able to endure the climate of Ahmednuggur. Whether I shall be able to attend there the next annual meeting or not is yet uncertain.

As to health & effort, Mrs G. & myself keep on in our usual course. I have been rather worse as to my bowels especially, during the passing & during the several previous rains. They have been, this season unusually 111 inches in July. We thought it our duty to remain here once more. I do not know that the rains have injured us. Mrs G. has had about thirty pupils & has been as much busied in caring for & instructing as in the dry season. The ladies & gentlemen, who frequent this station, have been much interested & exceedingly liberal to this school. Besides other donations at Kiawlin, there was built, the last dry season, a school house 1[illegible] yards of substantial materials, at their expense of a thousand rupees. This is 30 ft. by 16 & answers partly as a chapel. Of course in Rs & shall hereafter credit this sum to the Board. The house in this property Our dwelling, you know was purchased & has been repaired by us from our own resources; & is therefore private property. But the expense is great that during some of the time I feel obliged to charge rent to mission.

Early in the current rains, I received two persons into our little church. One was a young man, a Romanist employe in a [illegible] who had for some months manifested a serious attention to divine things, a full conviction of the errors of Popery, & a desire to unite with us. According to my previous opinion & practice I baptized him. This was also agreeable to his own wish. And he seems, so far as we can judge, steadfastly trusting in Christ, enduring cheerfully & manfully as yet, many reproaches, & threats even of assassination for his profession. The other was the wife of the Musalman whom I had previously received, & whose children had been baptized. She is ignorant but I trust sincere. Our little church therefore now consists of eight native members. On the two last monthly concerts, they met at our house & all the male members took part this time in social prayer, that the kingdom of our Redeemer might come in all the earth. Their prayers were indeed faltering & externally very imperfectly expressed, but I hope they were accepted. To Mrs G. myself it was a novel & most interesting & animating scene. May the Spirit of the Lord teach those, who were formerly accustomed only to idolatrous worship, to pray heartily for life. It is a most glorious change.

As to translations of the SS. I know not what to say; if my labors were reckoned of sufficient worth to make much use of, or if my improvements in my own & the mission's version were likely to be adopted, I should feel disposed to spend a considerable part of my remaining days on the work. But things being as they are, & my health such as it is, I have, for more than a year past had no assisting pundit, & spent but a very small portion of my time in examining my own translation or that of others, & have translated nothing anew. My present thoughts are, that when the season is sufficiently open, if my health shall possibly admit of it, I shall do well to visit the surrounding villages & hamlets with the Word of life. Most of them are very poor & ignorant; they cannot read but many of them will hear. I am unable to walk or climb the precipices much, & must be borne on men's shoulders. It is well that there is no want of men, who esteem it the highest favor I can do them, thus to employ them for pay. I mourn over the harshness & improprieties I think I see, & cannot do otherwise than feel, in the translations used, but which I am not permitted to remedy, if I could. But that I may not seem altogether morose, censorious & vain, I confess that there are some important improvements & corrections of my poor labors.

Day before yesterday, the English residency at Sattara, with the authority of government dethroned the Rajā for treasonable conduct, & proclaimed his brother his successor. We would be thankful that it was done without resistance. British arms are fast preparing the way for missions, throughout the whole course of the Indus to the extremes of Afghanistan, as well as in Arabia & other countries. We rejoice not in blood, but in Christian protection. What a pity that missionaries cannot be found to enter into so many wide openings & testify to the truth & value of Christianity.

It did not seem my duty to join the mission in the late printed memorial, nor in its proceedings regarding Br. Stone. Trusting that he loves & serves the common Lord still, I love him, & trust he is not so guilty as some have thought.

Love to all acquainted in Boston.

Yours. A. Graves.

Rev. Allen Graves

Date Sept. 7. 1839.

Rec'd March 6. 1840.

ack'd in G. L. April 17
Marked

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Seth Wheeler
Capt. Wm

R. Anderson & P.
Mt. Sonny House
Boston

A concise account of the Maldolmpeth branch of the Muratthee Mission during the year 1839.

With pleasure I salute our respected patrons, but they must be told that, during the past year, nothing of very special interest has occurred in this branch of their Muratthee Mission. It consists of but a solitary debilitated family, though in the course of the year we have been visited, for a few days by two brethren of the Scottish mission, & by some other friends, who have added (2 inches) to the testimony borne in favor of the only Saviour. We have great occasion to acknowledge the goodness, which even till now abounds to us, in an unexpected degree of health, & in the almost constant privilege of publishing salvation. We have remained here the whole year, not excepting the unusually severe rains. During those months my health was poorest; but since, it has considerably improved; & neither of us has been, to any considerable extent, interrupted in our daily round of duty.

Mrs G's principal labor, which is quite as much as her strength is competent to, has of course been in her native boarding school. The number of girls has averaged about 30. In teaching & hearing their lessons, mostly from the Scriptures, but including something of Geography, Arithmetic, the English language & grammar, she spends the hours of eight & nine A.M. & those of two & three or 4 P.M. And nearly all the remaining hours of morning, noon & evening are devoted to their general manage-

Mrs. Allen Moore

& their needle exercise. As they & their friends are poor, they are allowed to have nearly all the avails of their labor; & some of them are truly industrious. The school, though expensive, has been for the most part supported by liberal donations from ladies & gentlemen, who, in the open season, visit this station for health. See my accounts.

In order to encroach as little as possible on our funds, no school for boys has been maintained in the village. The boys have consequently spent their time in idle plays, & usual wickedness.

For the same reason, few excursions have been made to the neighbouring villages. In the coldest season, however, I went down to Wayee, about 20 miles hence. Though the journey was almost too long for my health, & though by means of a cold taken in consequence of it, after my return I could speak but with great difficulty, for three weeks; yet while there, & on the way, I was permitted to present the gospel to multitudes, & I distributed 30 or 40 hundred portions of S.S. & religious tracts.

Partly to spare funds, & partly to favor my health, I have had a pundit but for a very few days. I have however revised the book of Psalms, & in my own translation; & it is now in the press.

My week day labor has been, as before, to expound the Scriptures, for about half an hour at ten

to look A.M. ~~to the~~ school & all whom we can collect. & ~~Aft~~ once or twice a day, except in the rains & when my health seemed to forbid, I have spent more or less time in going among the people of the village, & inviting them to receive the gospel. but, though I take Scriptures & tracts with me, I distribute but few.

On sundays I have held religious services as before, at nine A.M. & at half past two P.M. These hours are chosen to allow Mrs G. & myself to attend the English worship at the church twice. On one such occasion I took, by invitation, the native members of our church with me. & they there partook ~~of~~ the sacrament of the Lord's supper, while I was permitted to interpret the formula ~~to them~~ in Mharathee. The number of my hearers varies much, from 30 to 80. Their attention, though not that of the deepest seriousness, is almost always encouraging.

The little native church consists now of seven members. Four of them are Chinese convicts; one was a Roman Catholic, & a man & his wife were Mharathees, of the caste of cultivators. The Roman catholic, & the wife of the Mharathee were received in July. They both appear well. The former is a young man of promising capacity; & at first especially, he suffered not a little persecution; & was threatened with assassination if he persisted in his profession. Soon after the reception of these, a case of gross apostacy occurred, &

was followed by excommunication. The woman was formerly a Mahometan, & though she had stood high in our confidence for two years, she finally proved guilty of almost all the grosser sins. She seduced also her daughter, after about two months effort, to leave the school & renounce all openly all attachment to Christianity. The latter was of course baptized & before her mother's apostacy became known, had, with several other pupils manifested unusual seriousness, & many hopeful appearances of even piety. The remaining Muratha man & wife have 4 children, who of course have been baptized. The eldest daughter was married, by the special permission of Government, to one of the Chinese converts, a member of the church, in July last. The church was formed on the general principles of the congregational churches in New England; except that with one deacon, one elder has been elected; & as the church may enlarge, more are expected to be appointed & ordained. On the first monday in each month, about sunrise, the members of the church meet, & usually each male member leads in prayer. There is no other hour on week days in which the converts can so well have time to meet. These seasons have proved refreshing to us all. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered once every other month. Notwithstanding our own great deficiencies, & though it is to us a day of small things, yet so rich blessings rejoice our hearts & should fill our mouths with praise.

Yours in the precious Gospel

Allen Graves.

Account of Missionary Operations at Malcolm Peth, Mahabuleshwar Hills, for the year 1840.

The year, improved or misimproved, is about to close, & demands for the Committee of the Board, & other friends of the heathen & of the Saviour, a statement of my missionary course. And as no great changes have occurred, this statement need burden us one by its length.

Divine goodness to Mrs G. & myself, in our degree of health, in our ability to labor for our Saviour, in our external comforts, & in the degree of health & attentiveness of those about us, has been very great, & demands our earnest praise. The health of us both has not been materially, or very perceptibly, different from what it was the previous year. We have rarely been kept from our usual efforts, & yet our diseases are not only wearing us away, but they seem to us to be doing so. May we be prepared for a sudden, or more moderate summons, as may seem good to our heavenly Father.

Seasons of instruction have been as before. At the school house here, & at our dwelling when in Satara, ~~daily~~ a portion of Scripture read & expounded with a prayer & singing at 10 o'clock in the morning daily — ~~And~~ On Sundays two regular services — Catechetical instruction daily, & especially on Sundays, to the girls in the boarding school by Mrs Graves — And to those of this place or the neighboring places, who do not attend at our house, as they are met with abroad, ~~there~~ has been given some address usually once a day. The native members of the church have met, on the first monday of every month, for prayer — have been separately ~~separately~~ addressed on Sundays, & on a week day preceding the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, every other month, except when we were in Satara. That they meet no oftener, is much to be regretted, but when they do meet, it is with much inconvenience to themselves, especially to the opinion members, for their time morning & evening, not occupied in labor for the government, is their only time for cooking & eating, & for their own work.

No others have seemed suitable to be received into the church, & no member has this year been excommunicated. One previously excommunicated, the lame woman, has died. She had taken her daughter of whom we hoped that she was near becoming, if not quite become

true convert, away from the school, & married her to a young Mahometan. She never seemed humbled or penitent, though her appearance had become a little softened. In her last illness, we did not see her, or know her state. But we were informed of her death, soon after it occurred. We could not, however, then learn that she said any thing indicative of penitence. The Mahometans buried her, of course in their own way. The other excommunicated woman is in the same neighborhood, where this death occurred, but she remains unmoved. And the bereaved daughter, though she would gladly be released from a cruel husband, is yet fast bound among that self-righteous sect. The young Portuguese member of our church, is at present in the boarding school at Ahmednuggur, affording some hope that he may be prepared to labor as a catechist. The China brethren continue their attention to the Scriptures, & I believe, their testimony to their fellow countrymen against idolatry & in favor of the Saviour. They have also been encouraged, by hearing the two other Chinamen in Bombay, not converts, have renounced idolatry & received Christian baptism of the Rev. Mr. Candy. The Mhrathee member of our church continues learning to read, though slowly. He with his wife, assists Mrs. G. in the management & care of the boarding school.

The numbers who attend my instructions have been nearly as before; or they may be stated, omitting the school girls, at from 10 to 30 or 40. The bishop, when he is here, & a few others encourage their servants to attend once or twice on sundays. The number of beggars, who receive alms, & hear instruction twice a week, is from 15 to 40. Many of my hearers, for the time, seem very attentive; & while privately conversed with profess much conviction & thoughtfulness; but they do not avow themselves openly on the Lord's side.

Nearly all opportunities, for giving away tracts & portions of Scripture to readers, have been improved. But the distribution in all, I fear has not amounted to more than 6 or 8 hundred; for I rarely give more than one tract to an individual. There is some earnestness shown to procure tracts, but I am sorry to say that I do not see a corresponding earnestness, or even care, to read them. In Satarā, owing to opinions from English authority, some obstruction was felt in teaching openly & giving books. However both these means of doing good were enjoyed to a considerable extent, in that place, & in some of its neighboring villages. At one time, I visited a temple on a hill, at the southeast, whence I looked down into a valley beyond, & counted about 30 small villages, in which the message of salvation was probably never delivered! In the temple, on an obscene figure representing Māhā Dev, who is no doubt really Adam, there were eleven circles, composed of innumerable small images on the pillar. These were probably to represent the eleven Roodrū, which I

think, exhibit the eleven antediluvian generations, including of course those of Noah & his sons. There were only two or three permanent residents there & the temples, as well as the small shrubs on the hill, afford, except at the annual pilgrimage, a haunt for tigers & bats. Oh that all idolatrous places were still more deserted, or better improved.

Mrs. G's female boarding school, which certainly affords her a laborious occupation, considering her infirmities, gives us the hope of much good. It has also occasioned liberal donations here, just about sufficient for its support. Still Mrs. G, with her fatigues & troubles, is often much discouraged, & on the point of giving it up. She has often sent particular accounts of it to those Ladies of Philadelphia, who afford it their support.

I have had a Murat'hee assistant part of the year; & have translated the first & second books of Kings, which I am now revising. The confinement & effort this occasions me, is not very agreeable to my state of health; & yet I often greatly desire, if it may be, to revise & publish the whole Bible in Murat'hee, according to my own best judgment. I have often been on the point of proposing to begin this work; but hitherto my health, & the fear of not being encouraged, have prevented me. And while expecting to be denied this privilege, I have often desired to finish what I have also begun; viz. a Hebrew & Murat'hee Dictionary, or even a Greek & Murat'hee one. But as neither of these labors seem much desired of me; I am often in doubt what to do, & ready finally to dismiss my assistant, who is a charge of twenty rupees a month to the Bible Society, & to confine my efforts, for my remainder of time, to the instruction of the people only. But even with no other employment, my little strength of voice, & incapacity to travel, forbid also that labor, except to a limited extent. And I feel humbled, & called upon to mourn, that what I have done is no more availing to salvation. I aught perhaps also to state, that when engaged in translating, my progress is much slower than that of many, if not all others.

Our efforts here, in favor of temperance, have been seconded, & the cause has made some progress, by the instrumentality of a Prion pensioner. But European example is much against our success. The bishop & the chaplain have used their influence with some effect, in favor of the observance of the Christian Sabbath by natives publicly employed.

There have been some exertions made, by the managers of the public library here, to introduce books of better tendency; but

there is still a great waste of time & money, on novels & other bad reading.

The recent changes among the nations, in this hemisphere, & those ~~which~~ changes which are either in progress, or likely to be made, can not but engage much interest with all. While missionaries, & the friends in general, may rejoice in their indirect results, there are many, who openly favor the morality, or rather the immorality of character, which for the most part appears to be their occasion. But persons in our circumstances, must know the time of silence, & have the power of forbearance, in order that the great cause of truth & salvation be not hindered. May Almighty Power & infinite Wisdom & grace vouchsafe to that cause universal & speedy prosperity. But in order to that it may be necessary that there be equally important changes in the character, & the labors, of missionaries & churches: For doubtless they must somehow bear the blame of so little present success. May such moral revolutions be hastened, & be welcomed by us all.

I remain yours, with Christian Affection & Respect

Allen Graves

R. Anderson D.D. Cor. Sec.
To the Amer. Board of Commissioners for For. Missions

Dec. 31, 1840.

Rec'd Jan. 31, 1840
Rec'd Jan. 10/41

Extract from a letter from Rev. A. Graves to Rev. Cyprus Stone, dated Malcolm Pettah, Aug. 25, 1841, sent open to me for me to read before it went to Mr. Stone.

"If you return to your mother church, I could wish your restoration to this ~~mission~~ country so much the more. Especially should I wish this, if your bad name has not gone abroad too much among even the heathen, for you to be useful. Reports go among them often further than we imagine, & go with great accumulations too of evil. In view of this, I am not at all sure, my brother, that it is not your duty, to write out a formal confession & send to your Episcopal friends in this country. It might do much towards arresting the evil, which may grow from reports among the natives just or unjust. I really advise you to this course. It might at least do good in our mission & among Europeans. This might put you in a low place, but no matter how low we are, if in the place of duty. I doubt not you have been cried & injured; & you may never have proper redress, in this world. Of course, I advise you never to seek it. Let your life take care of itself. Never seek out the injuries you receive; they will not harm you in the end; nor will they harm you much now, if you let them entirely alone."

Affly yours, R. A.

Missionary House, Nov. 30, 1841.

Extract of a letter from the
Rev. Allen Greene to Rev. Cyprus Stone.

Dated Nacketa Path, Aug. 25, 1841

Rec'd. Nov. 30. 1841.

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Malcolm Peth, Mahabuleshwur Hills, Oct. 28, 1841.

My dear Dr. Anderson,

Mrs G. & myself have remained here, during another rains. But these have proved much more severe than usual, & she has been, the latter part of the time, much afflicted with the rheumatism. Mr. Farrar too remained with us, & thinks the rains have been injurious to her. She is, I think, no better, & I fear worse, although somewhat improved in appearance & feeling since the rains were over. The doctors think her case serious, & I fear she may never be able to resume her labors, to any very great extent, though she is still able to ride out in a palankeen. She however purposes or hopes to return to Nuggur in the cold season. During the forepart of the rains, I was well as I usually am, but towards the closing, since, I have been much weaker, having had turns of feeling especially weak, particularly in the forepart of the day. My ankles & sometimes other parts of my body are during those days a good deal swollen. I cannot expect a very long continuance in the body, wherever I may be. And whether we have all been really worse here, than we should have been below in the rest country, is a matter of doubt. At Salora during the previous rains, Mrs had much of the rheumatism, & her limb complaint was much aggravated. By our complaint too were irritated by the heat. Dr. Murray on his return after since the last rains, noticed my looking worse, & said that we must not spend another rainy season here. He spoke in favor of our going to the Neilagirries to reside. As the rain there is more equally diffused through the year, & in all, is but about one sixth part of what it is here. We often have here 11 feet or more in July. And there, the yearly fall is about 44 inches only. He kindly offered to give me a certificate of the propriety of our removal thence, which I thought it my duty to accept. This I inclose, signed also by another Surgeon who was formerly accordingly attentive to me & our mission at Nuggur, & is now stationed in Bombay. They think I may bear the removal in the cold season, as a great part of the distance (probably 400 miles or more) is by water. I have circulated a duplicate of this certificate among the mission, & asked its advice & opinion, on the propriety of our removal. Their answer I am expecting every day. But as this is the latest safe date for me to write home by the steamer, I thought I would write to you even without having received any thing from the mission. And though it is likely our decision must be made before your answer can arrive, I request you to procure & write to me, by the first opportunity an action of the committee as to whether they consent to our residence there, or whether they advise us to go any where else, or to stay here. Also as to those Hills, or whether they advise us to go any where else, or to stay here. Also as to the amount of support I should receive while residing there, & whether the mission may bear the expense of our removal thither.

I know of no other place to which I could remove, with a prospect of prolonging my life, with equal facilities for making a little remnant of life available to the missionary cause. When I was there before, I communicated considerable instruction ~~by my interpretation~~. And should I be able, I should hope to do so again, & perhaps even to learn the use of one of the ^ the languages, perhaps the Canarese. Perhaps however, whenever I may die, my work is closing. I believe the Hindoostanee language is used in several of the cool residencies in Northern India, but it does not appear that I could rationally expect to get there or if I could, that the expense necessary would be justified. On our removal, I should expect to sell these premises, & pay the passage out of the school house to the mission. The great trial is the loss of my free & perfectly the use of the language of all the people around us, & the breaking up of a little native church, with the suspension of the means of grace here, which I am still able to maintain. However I could not expect to continue them long, & as now they are much curtailed. Some of the members of the church would perhaps go to the other stations & some especially the Chinese Convicts (if they) would remain here. They would no doubt now have instruction & class meetings, if they would avail of them, from ministers that would occasionally visit here for health. Mrs. G's boarding school must of course be given up. But truly her health is now scarcely adequate to keep it on; & with her frequent interruptions she often doubts the expediency of trying to do so. I should no more expect to meet with the mission for consultation; & indeed I have not ~~attended~~ dared so, since my return now more than 7 yrs. If I should be able, I might sometimes correspond with the members of it. Ultimately farther use as a translator, wherever I am, must be given up. I hope that I have no other wish, than to act prudently & usefully, as may be. And whatever is before Mrs G. & myself, we shall desire & pray that the kingdom of God may be speedily & universally established. And we would be thankful, that such opportunities for useful ways have been so long afforded us; & humbled also should we be that we have improved them so poorly.

The history of the past year, in relation to this as a station of the mission, like those which preceded, contains many ~~very~~ mercies & among them this should we undoubtedly be considered the greatest that a steady use of the means of grace have been permitted during its whole course, with very few interruptions. It is true I have taken no tours to publish the gospel, & have not been able to spend so much time as previously in this village, to exhort the people; but the daily service in the school house & the two on Sundays have not been suspended, or if I have been unable to attend for a few times, I have had privilege to have a substitute in one way or another. And I have once sent out one of our church members with one other from the native church in Belgaum, who was here, to distribute tracts & converse with the people as far as Wayee. I hope this effort was useful to them, & to those they visited. And I hope to send one or two on similar errands to a greater distance, as soon as the weather becomes a little more settled

We have during the past year received two additional members to our little church. They were previously pupils in Mrs. G's female boarding school. One of them a daughter of a member of our church & the wife of another. The other was ~~formerly~~ previously a Mahomedan. I trust they are sincerely pious, & they are certainly pretty well instructed as to the nature of the Gospel. The unmarried girl I have since married to the young unmarried member of of our church who was previously a ~~Romanist~~ Romanist. The remaining amount of the church is mournful. Two of the Chinese I have fallen by unchastity! When this event became known to me, it was almost overpowering, but I was soon comforted in view of the mercy, that it was not very long concealed, & also by the fact that they both, from the first, appeared contrite. The evidence of sincere repentance was considerably clear. But situated as we are, I thought & the other members agreed with me, that they should be suspended from church fellowship at least 6 months. They are therefore now bearing this reproach. I hope their fall will prove a warning to the rest.

I have had a common school in the village part of the year, & when in operation, the teacher & boys have of course attended our Sabbath instruction. It could not well be kept up during the rains. Mrs. G's family boarding school has been kept on (except a few days vacation when she was ill) the whole year. During the rains however the number was somewhat reduced, otherwise it has consisted as before of about 30. As in former years it has been liberally supported by the donations of many here, & as you will see by my list. We hope that though we may be soon removed, the Christian influence of this school & church will be in some degree perpetuated by the occasional admonitions & instructions of those who may be obliged to visit this place for health, till there may be some stated native instruction. And we trust that the other stations of our mission & of others in the Mahratha country will be much enlarged & enriched & prospered, so that very soon there will be no place without a faithful Christian teacher.

I have just received the Christian Observer & Telegraph to the end of last year, & the Herald 3 nos. of this year but the number for March last is wanting. As the Steamers are now to bring merchandize, I hope they will bring religious publications earlier, at ~~at~~ a tolerable rate. I would gladly bear my portion of the expense. Many Biblical publications I should be glad to see, but I am so separated from the mission, that I can not see but a small portion of what is sent to it, & my continuance in life is so uncertain, that I know not whether it is expedient to ask for any thing. The Vermont Chronicle may not have been sent to the Rooms for us. I have not had any numbers for a very long time. Please pay for every thing sent for, me where pay is required, & charge the same to my account. Mrs. G. joins me in kind regards to yourself & Mrs. A. with the Com. & their families. So does Miss Farrar; & she also requests, if convenient, a kind remembrance to Dr. Hale. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, with much ~~[illegible]~~ in the service & hope of the Gospel

A. Graves.

Rev. Allen Graves,

Malden Pette Oct. 28. 1841

Rec'd Jan. 6. 1842

Ans'd March 17.

MAR 15 1842

Chas. Lefingwell Esq.

St. Paul Ga.

FOREMADEBY
MCGREGOR STEAMBOAT
LIVERPOOL

Rev. Allen Graves
Care of Mr. A.B.C.F.M.
Congregational House
Washington
Mass.

INDIA

DEC 6 1841

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that, according to the best of our judgment, the Revd. A. Jones will not be able to remain another rainy season at Mahabaleshwar without much aggravation of his ailments.

Mr Jones is now in such a very debilitated state and suffering almost constantly from bowel complaint and other ailments, that it seems to us doubtful whether he may be able to undergo the confinement, dampness and privation attendant upon another rainy season. During the monsoon the enormous quantity of about 280 inches of rain sometimes falls, and, it may be easily imagined the injurious effect this must have upon a person in Mr Jones's emaciated condition. He suffers also from the heat in April & May. On the other hand the climate of the Nilgherry hills is much more equal, and

Rev. Allen Graves

Medical Certificate

and from former experience, known to be well suited to Mr Graves's constitution — On this account we would urgently recommend that Mr Graves may be permitted to proceed to and remain on the Neilgherry hills as a residence in that climate seems almost indispensably necessary to continue his existence

Given under our hand this Sixteenth day of Octr 1841 at Mahabaleshwar

J Murray
Surgeon

J Wilkins
Surgeon

Mr. Graves
Recd. in Feb. 1842.

Please remember Mrs G. & myself to all at the Rooms, to your family & all our acquaintances, as you may have opportunity.

With best wishes for the greatest prosperity of the Board, I remain,

yours truly

Allen Graves.

(Ver) 244

Rev. A. Graves.

Nuddahlem Kreis,

Berg. 17, 1842

Rec'd Nov. 2, 1842

Ans'd April 26

Rev. Anderson D.D.

Missionary House

Boston.

Allen

Panchgunny, Mahabuleshwur Hills, Aug. 17, 1842.

244

My dear Dr. Anderson,

I enclose what I have written, in reply to the printed circular of the Amer. & Foreign Antislavery Society. When you have read it at the Room please seal & forward. I acknowledge my ignorance of many things in America but I earnestly hope that the Committee & the Board will spare no pains in examining the question, what they can do properly, to meet the views of antislavery cross, & to promote the good of the Africans & the freedom of the slave. I earnestly wish that our mission could have one or two religious periodicals, say The Herald & the Newyork observer, or the Boston Recorder regularly by the Overland mail — the expense of course being charged to us. Zanzibar proves a long route. I had a letter by sailing vessels that was directed by the overland, & when it arrived, it was about (I believe a little more than) a year old.

What you wrote us about mission churches was news to me. I do not wonder at your feelings. But I know that the mission churches in Bombay & Ahmednuggur were at first formed entirely on congregational principles. The poor little church which I have been permitted to form on these hills, I was indeed anxious, should have elders. But I never wished that this or any other should be ruled by the session alone. I have in its constitution expressly reserved the right of all male members to vote on all important matters, & the right of females to have their opinions known & regarded in all matters esp. that concern females, as their being disciplined &c. I did indeed think that because we had elders, the church for convenience sake might be called Presbyterian, but I am now not sure that there is a majority in our missions that favor Presbyterianism, & at any rate I am quite willing this little church, if it lives, should be called a congregational one, since it may have all the help it can gain by appointed elders.

Mrs G. & myself have had in this place hitherto, with all our infirmities & temporary ailments, better health on the whole than we had last rains in the other village. During the two past months there fell there (not an unusual amount) 155 inches of rain, & here, during the same time, only 29 inches. Here garden vegetables mostly survive & grow in the hardest rain — there, they all die. Here we have many open pleasant days, & no fog to notice. The climate is altogether better than Satara, being so much cooler. We have not yet suffered for want of a physician. We do not yet therefore regret our giving up the journey to the Neelagirry Hills. Here we usually have some of the Mhrathee villagers at both of our Sabbath services, & sometimes at any daily Mhrathee prayer. And there is reading, prayer & some instruction by our church members at the other village. Mrs G. left her female Boarding School there, in charge of two of our church members. But, I am sorry to say it has been disturbed by the cholera — three of the pupils have died, & others have been attacked by the disease. It seems now to have abated. We hope to return after the rains. Here the cholera has not yet come, & we have enjoyed a good degree of quiet. Mrs G. raw, of course, left us before the rains, & we hear that she is rather better since her return to Nuggur. I feel unable to do any thing of consequence at translating, but even since the rains began, I have twice visited the neighboring villages. I wish in this region to get readers & school teachers but have not yet succeeded.

Malcolm Peth, Mahabuleshwur Hills Dec. 29. 1842.

245

My dear Dr. Anderson,

Here we know but in part. And while we know that part only of the character of others which is favorable to them, we are bound to love them & treat them according to what we know. Such was the principle, on which I acted when I wrote a line in favor of Mr. Webster, on his leaving this country. That letter he may have shewn you. On knowing more of his concealed character, I see clearly that the confidence, which I reposed in him, was misplaced. I now therefore, so far as possible, recal the whole of that letter ~~so far~~ as it concerns him — to that part which concerns Mrs. & W. I yet know no objections. If you please, ask him to give up that letter to you. And if he insists on knowing why I recal it tell him of the frauds discovered since he left us — the piles of bottles which he left in the printing office. Also, I will here mention, without meaning as yet an accusation, that I ~~then~~ sent him 20 Rs. to remit to the mission, at Singapore, of which I have been informed by a letter, from a member of that mission, just received by Mr. Ballantine, that the sum had not yet reached them. I trust indeed that some how it was not his fault: but I know not whether he forgot it, or whether it miscarried after it left his hands. I earnestly hope that he has truly repented of all his offences, & shall exult if I ever receive proof of the same.

I was his sincere friend, as long as I could possibly be. I still mourn over him, & alas I am called to mourn over Mr. Cowan who has fallen again into intemperance — I fear he was emboldened to sin by the bad example which he saw. I fear he is lost forever. Oh that they had been true members of the total abstinence society in B.

As to my health it has been much poorer since the rains. My feet swell much, my hands somewhat, & I am often bloated around my eyes. I must acknowledge too that this state of the body is attended with not a little obstruction to the mind & discomfort; although I am carried out to the bazar & frequently address the people there, as well as attend to my accustomed service at home once a day, & twice on Sundays. I am sometimes now obliged to shorten them a little. I must expect soon to follow my dear departed sister, oh that I may be prepared, as well as I would hope she was, through infinite grace.

As to the fruit of my poor feeble efforts in the cause of our blessed Redeemer, I see almost none. The Murathee family, of whom the parents, & one child the wife of a Chinese member, were subjects of our confident hopes & had so long joined at the communion table, are fallen entirely! to all appearance lost forever. Among many other sins, they have been guilty of idolatry! One of the Chinese members too, remains in a state of suspension & doubt. We see no one deeply impressed. All seem stupidly bent on remaining in their old ways. When addressed they hear with seeming attention, & sometimes answer questions encouragingly. Alas, for us who teach so ineffectually. & for those who hear so vainly! They may be restrained from many sins, but will, I fear, perish at last. Mrs G's school is less this season + than last year, & donations as yet are much fewer. but residents are yet few. While such is our state we rejoice that we hear better things of the other stations.

Mrs. G's health, with many ailments & infirmities, is as good as can be expected. She has but few interruptions from her usual duties

+ the season of residence here is from Oct. to the end of M

She joins me in a kind remembrance of all our friends in your circle.

Some difficulties with our former day-school teacher — the necessity of economy, & the difficulty of my watching a day-school narrowly, at any distance from me, have prevented my reviving the day-school for boys in the bazar. And I am quite unable to visit the surrounding villages as I formerly did with great pleasure; yet I occasionally address the surrounding villagers as they come in little companies, with their little supplies to sell in this place. Towards the last of Sep. I went on several day tours from Panchgunny.

I trust Mr. Hill will have the goodness to look always to the foot of my account, & kindly attend to the little requests which I then make. This year I hope to make a small donation, both to the Colonization, & to the Amer. & Foreign ~~abolitio~~ antislavery Societies. We earnestly wish them both success in all their honest & Scriptural endeavors to favor the poor oppressed African.

My house-charge I not only but ~~probably~~ considerably below what it would be appraised at here, but ~~probably~~ considerably below its actual yearly cost. Our charge to Panchgunny during the last rains was favorable. The rain there during the four wettest months was 48 inches only in Bombay 87. In this place 289 inches! And we were at that place so mercifully preserved as to do well without a physician. Whether I shall want such a resort next rains, is now very uncertain.

On the first opening of the overland packets to merchandise, or pamphlets at any up-country letter charges, I may send us by that means any recent religious papers or pamphlets that may be of interest — all our letters still that way of course, placing to my account all the charges.

I have given up all translating labor & of course keep no pundit therefore. Much love from Mrs G. & myself to all at the M. House — their families & all who remember us & love the Saviours cause. Yours with very high regard & love

Allen Graves.

Rev. Allen Graves

Dec. 29. 1862

Rec'd Mar. 20. 1863

Ans. April 26

~~Per~~ Overland
A. Graves
Amer. Mission

R. Anderson D.D.
Missionary House
Boston.

Mahableshwur Hills, Bombay Presidency
246 October 26th 1843.

To R. Anderson D.D. Secretary to A.B.C.F.M.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

I enclose Dr. Murray's statement regarding my health, or rather my diseases. For in my present situation, I deem it necessary that you should be informed of my real state. And I thought that physicians would do it better than myself. For two or three months, I have been entirely laid aside from missionary labour; and of course, I have no prospect of engaging in it, to any considerable extent, ever again. My present enquiry, therefore, is whether in case it should be thought by physicians here, that I could endure the voyage, the Committee would advise, or wish, me to come home. I suppose the Funds of the Board are still low, and I would not consume them unnecessarily. It is true, and perhaps probable that I shall die before I should be ready to embark. But possibly I may be preserved a considerable time yet. And I suppose that the support of Mrs. G. and myself might be a less expense to the Board in America than here. Still I cannot expect that we should be able fully to support ourselves in America. And I think also that it would not be expedient for me to live at the North, especially during the winter season. Perhaps you may think that my living here might prove such a recommendation of the Gospel to the Natives of this

Country

Country, as to render it expedient to incur the expense of my support here. On this Question, I am in doubt; but I fear that wherever I live be it longer or shorter, my continuance must be nearly useless to the cause of Christ.

Perhaps You may think the Native Church here requires my attention as long as it can be given. But alas! the Native Church here has come to almost nothing, consisting only of a Young man and his wife. And they could easily become connected with another branch of our mission. Perhaps the strongest objection to our returning home is that Mrs. G. especially in connection with her Native female Boarding School, might be useful somewhat longer. I am therefore not fully decided what our duty may be, and now request the advice of the Committee, so that in case the Physicians should advise my return, I may know what to do. Therefore beg that you will have the goodness to write me an answer to this, as soon as possible. There is a possibility that I may wish to embark in February or March next and possibly your answer may arrive previously. Since I have thought on this subject particularly, I have not yet consulted the mission, and know not what their opinion may be. With the advice of Physicians, we are preparing to spend the cold season in Bombay. And perhaps two months may decide all doubts on the subject.

May the Lord do his blessed will; and accept my poor soul, only through the merits of my blessed Redeemer.

I, the undersigned, have professionally attended The Reverend Allen Graves of the American Mahratta Mission at this station, for the last eight years, during which period he has suffered, more or less, from a chronic bowel disorder, attended with great constitutional debility.--

In addition to these complaints, he has lately shewn unequivocal indications of organic pulmonary disease, with Dropsical Symptoms, considerable emaciation, and extreme prostration of the vital powers.

Viewing Mr. Graves' present Disease, in connection with his very infirm state of health for so many years past, I can see no prospect whatever of his ever being again fitted for active missionary labour in this Country.--

S. Murray
Surgeon

Malcolm Peth
October 25th 1843

I attended Mr. Graves during the latter part of last monsoon, and concur in the above opinion.--

W. Erskine
Surgeon

Malcolm Peth
October 25th 1843

My Dear Mr. G. joins me in respects and kind regards to yourself and family, with the Committee and all our friends.

Yours Truly

Allen Graves.

Our impressions are that the state of Mr. Graves's health would hardly justify a voyage to America. Unless he has a desire to return we think it would be as well for him to finish his days among the people for whose benefit he has laboured. Would not the influence be more favorable ~~the~~ to the cause of Missions than a return to America? Were he even to reach America, it is doubtful whether he would enjoy as comfortable health and live as long as he would here in India. We doubt not that the Committee and all concerned would wish to do whatever may be best fitted to promote the comfort and happiness of Mr. & Mrs. Graves

Bombay Nov. 1st 1848

R. W. Hume

L. G. Allen

L Drs. Murray & Erskine

Mahabuleshwar. 26 Oct. 1843

Recd Jan. 22. 1844

acted in part Letter Jan 31. DS

Overland.
Via Falmouth
A. Graves.

Bombay

R. Anderson D. D. Secy &c

Missionary House Boston

Mass.

Rev Alexander

United States of America

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Malden Fifth Feb. 24th 1844.

My dear Mr. Greene,

As I suppose that Dr. Anderson is still absent, I take the liberty, address my letter to you, upon the subject of my present situation, and future plans. I wrote to Mr Hill by the St "Overland," giving some account of the sickness and death of my dear husband, which event took place, on the 4th of Dec. 1843. at eight o'clock in the morning, and was interred at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day. He died in a calm and happy frame of mind, confidently resting his all, in the all atoning blood of Christ. May I be also ready, and may my last end be like his."

I did not tell Mr. Hill what my wishes were, in reference to remaining at this station, permanently; neither did I request the Committee tell me, what course they wished me to pursue in future. I will now however state my reasons, and at the same time, beg you to bear with me if some of my reasons should not appear well founded. In the first place, I enjoy good health here, tho' subject to many infirmities, incident persons of my time of life. However, with proper care, I am able to accomplish as much as ever I could. And furthermore, there is no want of work to do here. A short time since, I had 35 pupils in my school

but when it became doubtful, as to the propriety of my remaining here, I dismissed 15 pupils, to my great grief &, the grief of the mothers, who fell down at my feet, and wept, saying, do take my child, and another, do take mine. "You have had them so long, and now, why do you not keep them?" It may be objected, that if this station is not to be perpetuated, it is not good economy to expend any more money upon the school, or the people here. In one respect I grant it, but in another, I do not think it true. In reference to our American Board, expending any more money here, when so straitened for funds, I think, perhaps, it is wise, but if other's, besides American christians, choose to give their gold &, silver for the support of the school, without being asked to do it, there, I feel that it would be wise to give up the station, for tho' the head is taken away, yet we still have the Holy Word of God, read &, prayerfully, and this alone, if blessed by the Holy Spirit, is able to make wise unto salvation." Perhaps the Europeans who come here in quest of health yearly, would not give their money for a better object, than to support this. If the Committee permit me to remain here, I do not wish to go down to the low country, to spend the rainy seasons. There will always be an Assistant Apothecary to administer medicine in case of sickness; &, there is too abundance of work to do, during the rains.

My reasons for not wishing to go to Bombay, are, that I seldom enjoyed health there, at any very long time

gether. I might perhaps, enjoy tolerable health during the
coldest season, but I should not wish to go where I should ex-
pect to be a burden to those, who are already overburdened.
I should not expect to live long if I went down, perhaps
shall not here, but when I have done what I can to preserve
it, I hope to say, "not my will but thine O Lord be done."
I should rejoice to be connected with my dear Bro. & Sister
in Bombay, did I think duty called me there. Nuwgur,
for some people, is the better climate of the two, but one
hot season laid both Mr. Graves & myself quite pros-
trate, and from that time we were obliged to go to America.
Far be it from me, to wish to give up my labors among
the poor heathen, neither do I wish to unite with any
other Society, than the Am. Board; but I wish to remain, just
as I have always done. I do not think of any thing else
more, to urge in favor of my being permitted to remain
in India than I have mentioned. If therefore, when the Committee
shall have considered all my reasons for wishing to
continue here, they are still averse to my remaining at
Nubbleshwur, then I ask permission to withdraw my
connexion from the Board, selling my property there, paying
my passage home, with part, & living on the rest.
I deprecate such a course, but I have come to this conclu-
sion after much thought & seeking of the Divine direction
I think, I have done right. And may our heavenly Father
and all connected with you in all your consultations
decisions. I write in great haste, for if I do not send my

be obtained. Pray remember me most affectionately to Mrs Greene, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Hill, & Mrs Everts, if still with you. With Xtian regards to yourself and Associates, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours very sincerely
Mary Graves.

Rev. Francis Greene
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary House
Boston.

Malcom Pitt. 20 Mar 1848
Pd. May 6
Ans. May 12. 48

letter to Bombay to-day, I fear that I may lose my opportunity for sending by this steamer. I still have of the support of my heavenly Father, in my bereavement. I desire your prayers, that the end of this affliction, even my sanctification, may